

Property Services Department working with the Diocesan Board of Education For Church Schools

PREMISES ADVICE FOR CE VA SCHOOL GOVERNING BODIES AND HEAD TEACHERS IN THE DIOCESE OF EXETER

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PREMISES ADVICE PACK - FOREWORD

One of the things I enjoy most about my job is visiting the schools, academies and colleges of



the Diocese. Our church schools and academies are one of the great strengths of the Church of England and are rightly known both for their educational excellence and for their distinctive Christian ethos.

I am always delighted when I am invited to open new premises. They are occasions of excitement and optimism as a school community moves into a new chapter in its life. The provision of suitable buildings and good facilities is important because they help create the context for the education of young people. I am very aware of the effort, knowledge and skill that is needed to deliver a successful building project.

Property and premises matters represent one of the biggest challenges for governing bodies. Technical procedures, legislation, funding issues, programming and the inevitable disruption to the academic community during building work all have a huge impact on the life of a school or academy.

The Diocese of Exeter is determined to support and assist voluntary aided schools, colleges and academies to meet these challenges. We have developed an education surveying team within the Diocesan Property Services Department specifically to deliver an efficient service whilst trying to minimise disruption. This Premises Advice Pack has been developed by the department as the key support and reference document to provide you with advice in relation to the majority of premises issues that are likely to occur. The document is available via the Diocese of Exeter website, and all future updates will be available online as well. The Property Services Department will inform you of revisions and updates by e-mail. Less high-tech information sources are also available, with a surveyor only a phone call away.

Our parishes, chaplaincies and schools form a network of Christian service to the children and young people of Devon. Appropriate procedures, technical solutions and legislative compliance are essential, and their purpose is to help create the best possible environment for the education and spiritual development of our children and young people. We are in the business of human flourishing and we want every child to reach his or her full potential.

Working together in the love of God we can accomplish great things.

The Right Reverend Robert Atwell Bishop of Exeter

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Document

- 1.1.1 This document aims to assist CE VA school Governing Bodies and head teachers in the Diocese of Exeter in understanding and controlling building works projects and premises issues at their school. This guide has been prepared by the Diocese of Exeter Property Services Department and brings together, in one document, the various information sources relating to VA school building issues, identifies the roles and responsibilities of the many parties to VA schools building projects and aims to provide guidance and advice on delivering successful building projects at the school.
- 1.1.2 The document is arranged in a 'folder format' to enable updating on a regular basis as legislative, funding and procedural changes occur in the future. This information is correct at the time of issue and updates to this document will be posted on the Diocese of Exeter website. Therefore please check the website www.exeter.anglican.org and update the hard copy on a regular basis. The Buildings and Premises section on the website is to be found under **Schools** on the main menu. Please then click on the **Information for Church of England VA**Schools link.
- 1.1.3 We would ask that this document is kept alongside your LA Premises guidance documents which should contain your school's Asset Management Plan, Asbestos Register, Legionella guidance and general building services advice and guidance. Alongside these should also be kept your Accessibility Plan and Disability Equality Scheme, Fire Risk Assessment and Plan, Security Risk Assessment and Plan and your own School Development Plan (Building Works). The Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) issued a Property Data Survey (PDS) Report (in 2014) and (replaced by a) Condition Data Collection Report which provides a 'high' level summary of the key condition issues at the school; the report will be renewed by the ESFA (approx) every 5 years.

Further LA premises advice for schools is given in their documents;

- Devon CC School Premises Management Guide: effective management of our school premises.
- Torbay Council Property Handbook for Torbay Schools
- Plymouth LA Site Control Logbook
- 1.1.4 Terms used in this document in relation to guidance should be interpreted as follows:

Must: A requirement of legislation or regulation

Recommend: The Governing body should have a clear reasons and written

justification for not complying with this action.

Advise: Best Practice

1.1.5 If you have any suggestions for improving or adding to the information provided, or require any clarification please contact Richard Power, Diocesan Surveyor (Education) on e-mail address richard.power@exeter.anglican.org

SCHOOLS PREMISES ISSUES - CONTACT LIST

Role	Name	Tel:	e-mail	Notes
Diocese of Exeter				
Diocesan Surveyor	Richard Power	01392 294952	richard.power@exeter.anglican.org	
(Education)				
Diocesan Surveyor				
(Education)				
Schools Project Funding Officer	Laurelie Gifford	01392 294952	laurelie.gifford@exeter.anglican.org	
Property Services	Harry Tear	01392 294952	harry.tear@exeter.anglican.org	
Administrator				
LA – Maintenance				
Agreement Contacts				
LA Capital / Built				
Environment Team				
Officer				
Consultants				

SCHOOLS PREMISES ISSUES - CONTACT LIST

Role	Name	Tel:	e-mail	Notes
NA - 1 -				
Maintenance Contractors				
Contractors				
Emergency Call Out Contractors	Devon County's Property Contract Databa and is password protected (Devon County We recommend that you select MPA view	having provided a passwo	ord direct to each Devon LA school).	login/login.ctm
If you smell Gas	National Gas Grid	0800 111 999		
Key Holders				
				<u> </u>

2.0 SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

2.0.1 The following documentation is essential in identifying building works issues at your school and providing guidance on procedures, funding and responsibilities.

2.1 <u>Asset Management Plans (AMP)</u>

- 2.1.1 Every maintained School has been provided with Asset Management Plan (AMP) documentation by the LA. This is the justification document against which the premises needs of the school are assessed and grant funds allocated. It is essential therefore that the information is accurate at all times.
- 2.1.2 The AMP data was originally prepared by the LA to record the condition, suitability and sufficiency of the school accommodation at that time, but the responsibility for maintaining this information and keeping it up-to-date lies with the school. Schools in Devon County Council LA area will have major review of the AMP data undertaken approx every five years by NPS. Schools in Plymouth and Torbay LA areas will need to keep the condition data updated themselves by appointing a suitable consultant (e.g. Building Surveyor) to inspect and report (recommended on a 5 year basis).
- 2.1.3 The format and appearance of the AMP documentation differs between LAs but all are structured in three parts;
- 2.1.4 <u>Condition Survey</u> This records the condition of the building fabric at the school, identifying the remedial works required and giving an indication of suggested programme and budget.
- 2.1.5 <u>Suitability Survey</u> This document assesses the suitability of rooms/spaces at the school for the use for which it is intended. Issues of spatial unsuitability, inadequate lighting/ventilation levels, health and safety issues, etc., should be recorded.
- 2.1.6 <u>Sufficiency Survey</u> (also known as Net Capacity Assessment) This section of the AMP assesses if there is sufficient space in the school for the numbers of children on roll/planned. This 'Net Capacity' figure is recorded as the number of pupils which can be adequately accommodated within the space available. If the Net Capacity figure is less than the number of pupils on roll it indicates that extension of the school accommodation can be justified. If there are fewer pupils in the school than the Net Capacity figure quoted, then there is sufficient space in the school, even though it may be poorly arranged. Schools in Devon LA area have this information updated by Devon County Council when advised of changes to the room spatial arrangements or use. Guidance was issued by DfE in 2002 regarding the calculation of net capacity https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20040118061401/http://www.dfes.gov.uk/netcapacity/
- 2.1.7 The AMP surveys are supported by dimensional data usually in the form of a line drawing showing the layout of the school and a schedule of accommodation with associated areas. This spatial information should be kept up to date and the room uses and areas cross-referred to the Sufficiency Survey and modified to accord with the reality at the school. It is important to note that room uses can have a significant impact on the final Net Capacity figure recorded in the Sufficiency Survey.
- 2.1.8 The specific condition and priority coding/grading and layout of each LAs AMP format is explained in the Asset Management Plan itself, and it is essential that school governors and the relevant school staff familiarise themselves with this vital document.

2.1.9 The Condition and Suitability Survey should include <u>all</u> the capital works building issues you have at your school. If it does not, the AMP data requires updating.

2.2 <u>EFA Property Data Survey and Condition Data Collection (CDC) Reports</u>

- 2.2.1 A review of education funding was undertaken in 2011 (*The James Review*) https://www.education.gov.uk/consultations/downloadableDocs/James%20Reviewpdf.pdf which included a recommendation that capital should be awarded based on condition need and there was a requirement for a consistent view of the condition of England's school estate. This resulted in a national Property Data Survey (PDS) of school buildings by a team of private-practice surveyors with the survey reports issued in 2014. The process is planned to be repeated every 5years.
- 2.2.2 The information contained in the survey reports is 'high level' and of limited use at school level but gives an indication of the condition of building fabric. The principal use of the information was in providing justification for capital funds from the DfE to the Treasury and then the allocation of capital grant (though Local Authority Areas) based on the average condition need of schools in that area and for the prioritisation of projects under the Priority Schools Building Programme.
- 2.2.3 Schools built recently, or are included on the Priority School Building Programme were not surveyed.
- 2.2.4 The ESFA have since replaced the PDS with a Condition Data Collection (CDC) programme with the information collection running from 2017 to 2019. Just like its predecessor programme, it aims to collect high level data as to the condition of the school buildings but, in addition, it also seeks to collect information on how the buildings are managed, particularly in terms of statutory compliance. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/condition-data-collection-programme-information-and-guidance Schools will be given 35 days' notice prior to their survey inspection and will be required to complete a detailed questionnaire and submit to the ESFA beforehand and also to have specific compliance information available at the time of the inspection.
- 2.2.5 The Diocese will provide written consent to the surveyors instructed by ESFA to enable them to undertake the survey inspections at the relevant school. The consent is on behalf of the Trustee owners of the church school land and buildings.

2.3 <u>Asbestos Risk Assessment and Register</u>

- 2.3.1 Asbestos is chemically inert and its presence in a building does not necessarily indicate a hazard to health. Asbestos only poses a risk to health if it is disturbed and asbestos fibres are released into the air, outside of an asbestos-removal-controlled environment.
- 2.3.2 The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 requires the management of asbestos by the owners/those responsible for the premises; (the Duty Holder). In a VA school this responsibility is split between the Governing Body of the school (with regards to the strategy and policy and monitoring that such policies are being enacted in the school, and capital funding) and the head teacher (with regards to the day-to-day management of the school policies, and normal school leadership decisions, including revenue budget control).

- 2.3.3 The 'management' of asbestos requires the knowledge of where the asbestos is located, an assessment of its condition and if it should be removed, encapsulated or identified and managed. The legislation also requires a procedure to be implemented for the regular inspection and assessment of its condition over time. It also requires that the 'Duty Holder' ensures the safety of the buildings occupants throughout the management of asbestos.
- 2.3.4 All schools have an asbestos Management Survey which has been provided by the LA. This should be kept with the school's Asset Management Plan as part of a larger school Premises Manual.
- 2.3.5 Building works that disturb the building fabric **must** have a separate detailed Refurbishment and Demolition Asbestos Survey undertaken. This inevitably will have cost and programme implications for building work projects at schools unless provision for the survey is included and programmed within the contract documentation. The school **must** provide copies of their Asbestos Management Survey and Refurbishment and Demolition Asbestos Survey to the attention of their project consultants at the earliest possible stage of the project briefing process.
- 2.3.6 All persons undertaking any repair, maintenance or building works in the school **must** be provided with a copy of the Asbestos Survey (Register) so they are fully aware of the available knowledge regarding asbestos in the building. If work involves disturbing asbestos you **must** seek specialist advice prior to proceeding. With only a few exceptions (see http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/essentials/index.htm) the removal of asbestos **must**, by law, be carried out by an approved, licensed and authorised asbestos removal contractor and the work is notifiable to the Health and Safety Executive.
- 2.3.7 Devon County Council has issued a series of Asbestos Control and Management Forms which, if followed will ensure VA school Governing Bodies will have complied with their legal obligations in the control and management of asbestos on the school premises during building works. Form ASB1 must be completed for all maintenance or building works on the school site. Copies are included in Appendix B. The forms are as follows;
 - Form ASB1 To be completed by the Duty Holder (the person instructing/in control of the building/works) before any works are carried out to the building. This relates to both Capital Works (over £2,000 value and using a consultant) and small maintenance works (works below £2,000 and instructed by the school/head teacher / business manager etc). This ASB1 Form records the identity of the Duty Holder and the works to be undertaken; it requires reference to the Asbestos Register and requires consideration of the remedial works to be undertaken dependant upon the asbestos risk in existence.

The Governing Body **must** implement a procedure to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation. Without such documentary evidence that the Governing Body and *Duty* Holder have undertaken all reasonable precautions in managing the asbestos on the site then prosecution could result, particularly should there be an unauthorised release of asbestos fibres (during building or maintenance works). Therefore, we strongly **recommend** that Form ASBA1 is completed for <u>all</u> maintenance or building works on the school site.

 <u>Form ASB2</u> – This form is used to record all routine/scheduled inspections of Asbestos Containing Materials at the school. Some LAs offer the routine inspection of ACM's as a Service Level Agreement package that schools can purchase. Otherwise the asbestos materials must be inspected for signs of damage on an annual basis, or as advised in the Asbestos Register, or following any known impact/damage, and the inspection recorded. Devon LA includes the routine inspection of Asbestos Containing Materials as part of the VA Promise SLA scheme.

Torbay LA includes the routine inspection of Asbestos Containing Materials as part of their SLA scheme offered to schools.

Plymouth LA does not offer a SLA service to schools for the routine inspection of Asbestos Containing Materials and therefore schools **must** make their own arrangements.

Form ASB3 – If during the building works, asbestos materials are discovered which are not recorded in the Asbestos Register, this Form should be completed and returned to whoever updates your Asbestos Register (to Nigel Colman at NPS if in Devon LA) to enable them to update and re-issue the Asbestos Register. In additional, if asbestos materials are removed as part of the works (and in accordance with HSE requirements), then this should also be recorded in the school's Asbestos Register.

Plymouth LA does not update and reissue the Asbestos Register and therefore it is the school's responsibility to update the register in such a way that it is clearly understandable by any third-party reader.

- <u>Guidance Note ASB4</u> In the event of an unplanned release of asbestos fibres the guidance note events **must** be followed. This will minimise any exposure to risk by the occupiers, instigate remedial works and inform the necessary authorities. There will be significant cost implications in the safe disposal of the asbestos and decontamination of the area and there may be legal implications for the Duty Holder if the proper procedures (as detailed in Form ASB1) have not been followed.
- <u>Form ASB5</u> This form (or one containing the same level of information) must be issued within 7 days of an unplanned release of asbestos fibres.
- 2.3.8 Asbestos Forms ASB1 to ASB5 are included in Appendix B. The Diocese of Exeter strongly advise all VA schools (even those in Torbay and Plymouth LAs) to follow this guidance and make use of the relevant Forms so as to protect their legal position and ensure the health and safety of pupils, staff and visitors to the building.
- 2.3.9 Plymouth City has a wider Asbestos Policy to be followed by schools in Plymouth LA;

 https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/370516/response/909649/attach/2/Plymouth%20City%20Council%20Asbestos%20Policy.pdf together with a HSE guidance link http://www.hse.gov.uk/services/education/asbestos.htm
- 2.3.10 In addition, and for completeness re the *Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012* we strongly recommend that you complete the Asbestos Management Plan template in Appendix B and maintain this as the basis of your Asbestos Management Plan and to which the Asbestos Register and the update forms and information should be added/appended. We are concerned that the Asbestos Register (together with the update forms) alone does not deliver the complete requirement of an Asbestos Management Plan under the requirement of the Regulations.
- 2.3.11 The Governing Body **must** ensure that appropriate asbestos awareness training is provided (at Governor and relevant Employee levels) and with specific more detailed training for the relevant 'Duty Holders'. and for premises managers/caretakers and who are more likely to come into contact with asbestos during their work.

- 2.3.12 The Health and Safety Executive has published an Asbestos Management Checklist for Schools http://www.hse.gov.uk/services/education/asbestos-checklist.pdf and has a link to Frequently Asked Questions about asbestos in schools http://www.hse.gov.uk/services/education/asbestos-faqs.htm. The DfE has also guidance at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/asbestos-management-in-schools-2
- 2.3.13 The *Duty Holder* needs to ensure that a copy of the Asbestos Register is included with the documentation for 'roll call' during evacuation of the building in case of fire or other such emergency. This is to ensure the Fire Brigade and other emergency services have access to information about the presence and location of asbestos which will inform how they access the building and undertake their duties.
- 2.3.14 The DfE has developed an Asbestos Management Assurance Process (AMAP) aimed at enhancing scrutiny on the responsible bodies who manage asbestos in schools. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/asbestos-management-assurance-process-amap-user-guide. The AMAP process requires the school to enter online the details of how asbestos is controlled at their schools and this information is approved by the Responsible Body (the Governing Body) ahead of it being submitted to the DfE/ESFA. The information was last submitted in 2018.

2.4 Legionella Inspection Risk Assessments and Logbook

- 2.4.1 Water hygiene legislation requires compliance with Health & Safety Commission Approved Code of Practice & Guidance (L8) to reduce the risk of Legionella infection in water systems in buildings. Failure to comply may leave the Duty Holder (being the operators of the building or those in control of the building), liable to prosecution should an incident occur.
- 2.4.2 The Approved Code of Practice specifies that a person(s) be appointed to take managerial responsibility and to provide supervision for the implementation of precautions. This appointed 'responsible person' should be a manager or have similar status and sufficient authority, competence and knowledge of the installation to ensure that all operational procedures are carried out in a timely and effective manner. The Governing Body and Head Teacher (in partnership) need to identify who that 'responsible person' should be in your school: this is the Duty Holder.
- 2.4.3 The Approved Code of Practice also specifies that a risk assessment of the system should be undertaken, remedial works/systems implemented to prevent and control the risks, and the responsible person must manage and monitor the system. Appropriate records must be kept (ideally in the form of a logbook) on site for a period of (say) 5 years and these records should include details of responsibilities, findings of risk assessments, the written scheme for managing the risk, and any checks/inspections/monitoring carried out. These records should be available for inspection at any time.
- 2.4.4 Typical requirements of checks/inspections/monitoring will include: Weekly

Flushing little used outlets (or consider removing outlets) and associated pipework which are not used within a 7-day period. *Flushing is to ensure that any stagnant water is replaced.* Ensure special consideration during holiday shutdown periods.

The weekly flushing can be arranged at school level (through dedicated members of staff) and with all checks/flushing diligently recorded and held within a logbook.

Monthly

Temperature checks must be undertaken at sentinel outlets to ensure that cold water is below 20°C within 2 minutes or hot water is above 50°C within 1 minute of use respectively. Remedial action **must** be taken to adjust the water temperatures within the required parameters.

With the appropriate training and diligent record keeping some schools may choose to arrange the monthly temperature checks themselves, using dedicated members of staff.

Quarterly

Check and clean showerheads as required

With the appropriate training and diligent record keeping some schools may choose to arrange the cleaning of the shower heads themselves.

6 Monthly, Annual and Other Checks

It is the school's responsibility to ensure that all other identified inspections are carried out. The inspections **must** include all water tanks and other hot and cold water storage systems and are undertaken as part of a programme of six and twelve monthly checks as detailed in the risk assessment. These inspections **must** be undertaken by <u>qualified persons</u> (and therefore NOT by dedicated members of staff that some schools might have trained for the weekly and monthly checks).

We **recommend** that schools enter into a contract with a specialist service provider for the inspection and servicing of water systems at the school in accordance with the *Approved Code of Practice L8* with all inspections / issues recorded within the faults log.

If the water system is adapted or changed at any time

Such works may affect the site risk assessment and therefore the Risk Assessment **must** be reviewed / updated. Your Plumber and anyone else who may adapt the water systems at the school should have a detailed understanding of *Approved Coded of Practice L8*

Training

Provide adequate training for the Duty Holder and any other legionella management personnel at the school/academy.

Record findings

In the formal logbook.

2.4.5 Further guidance can be found on HSE website http://www.hse.gov.uk/legionnaires/index.htm

2.5 Accessibility Plan and Disability Equality Scheme

- 2.5.1 The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 introduced a new Duty that required schools to take a more proactive approach to promoting disability equality and eliminating discrimination in 2005 (Part 5A). A key part of this duty is the development of a <u>Disability Equality Scheme</u> (DES) for the school.
- 2.5.2 The Equality Act 2010 replaced most of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, as from 1 October 2010. However the Disability Equality Duty, as originally identified in the DDA, continues to apply and **must** be complied with. The school's approach and compliance can be formalised in a Disability Equality Scheme which should include a Disability Accessibility Plan see Appendix D for details.
- 2.5.3 A model Disability Equality Scheme template that you may wish to look at can be found on the Warwickshire County Council website at: https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/schoolsdisabilityequality

2.5.4 An academy/school must consider the physical restrictions of the site and building as part of its Disability Equality Scheme and Accessibility Plan. An Access Survey will help inform of the physical access issues that exist and identify opportunities for reducing these issues via capital work projects and management processes: we recommend that schools/academies have an Access Survey prepared. Torbay LA has (in past years) undertaken an Access Survey at all schools and provided them with a report. The schools in Devon and Plymouth need to undertake their own Access Survey to identify the important premises issues.

2.6 School's Fire Risk Assessment

- 2.6.1 Detailed information regarding Fire Safety at schools can be found through the following website:
 http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/adminandfinance/schoolscapital/a0010980/fire-safety-for-schools
- 2.6.2 The relevant *Building Regulations* Approved Document relating to fire is *Approved Document B (Fire Safety) 2006 Edition* (and subsequent amendments). Schools fall into *Purpose Group 5 Assembly and Recreation*. New building works will therefore be assessed for compliance with fire safety. However, building works undertaken in the past (prior to 2006) may not, as they were excluded under some earlier Building Regulations. It is essential therefore not to assume that existing construction and installations comply with current Building Regulations in regards to fire safety.
- 2.6.3 The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 came into force on 1st October 2006 and requires that any person who has some level of control in the premises must take reasonable steps to reduce the risk from fire and make sure people can escape if there is a fire. In a VA school the responsible persons would principally be the Governing Body (policy, risk assessment, finance, resources, review, etc) and Head Teacher (day-to-day management). The risks can be identified and assessed by undertaking a Fire Safety Maintenance Inspection and preparing a Fire Risk Assessment at school is available at http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/fire/firesafetyrisk6
- 2.6.4 The purpose of a Fire Risk Assessment is;
 - a) To identify the fire hazards
 - b) To identify the people at risk
 - c) To evaluate the risks
 - d) To undertake remedial works/practices to remove, reduce or protect from the risk
 - e) To record your findings, inform, instruct and train relevant people
 - f) To review the risk assessment regularly
- 2.6.5 A risk assessment **must** be undertaken (at least) annually and prior to any proposed changes to the building, change of room uses or introduction of new users (extended services) or significant changes in pupil numbers.
- 2.6.6 A sample Fire Safety Maintenance Checklist and Fire Risk Assessment form/template is included in Appendix C. Please note that the Checklist in Appendix C is only a guide and the Checklist should be developed and adapted to suit the particular premises under review. Individual LAs may also have suggested template models that you may wish to use instead.
- 2.6.7 Much of the Fire Safety Maintenance Inspection and Fire Risk Assessment can be undertaken by the school but certain aspects (relating to adequacy of fire alarm systems, fire compartmentalisation, etc) may require the expertise of a building surveyor or other property professional.

- 2.6.8 Plymouth LA provides in their Site Control Logbook a Fire Safety Maintenance Checklist to enable the management of checks and testing to ensure fire safety.
- 2.6.9 The *Duty Holder* needs to ensure that a copy of the Asbestos Register is included with the documentation for 'roll call' removed from the building during evacuation in case of fire or other such emergency. This is to ensure the Fire Brigade and other emergency services have access to information about the presence and location of asbestos which will inform how they access the building and undertake their duties.

2.7 Display Energy Certificate and Advisory Report

- 2.7.1 All public buildings over 250m² (including schools) have to display a certificate [Display Energy Certificate (DEC)] giving details of annual energy consumption, assessed on a rating from A to G, where A is the most energy efficient and G the least. This will have to be displayed in a prominent place that is visible to any visiting members of the public. The Display Energy Certificate (DEC) is to be accompanied by an Advisory Report which recommends ways to improve the building's energy performance, although this does not have to be on display.
- 2.7.2 A Display Energy Certificate shows how a buildings energy use performs against a benchmark and is based on the buildings actual annual energy consumption.
- 2.7.3 For buildings with a useful area of over 1,000m² the DEC must be renewed each year. The Advisory Report can last up to 7 years before it too will need to be updated.
- 2.7.4 For buildings with a useful area of between 250m² and 1,000m² the DEC and the Advisory Report are valid for 10 years.
- 2.7.5 The DEC and Advisory Report must be prepared by an accredited energy assessor although the initial data collection and assessment can, and should be, undertaken by the school to ensure the dates for the display of the Display Energy Certificate are met.
- 2.7.6 Failure to display a certificate is punishable by a fine of £500 and failure to have an advisory report by a fine of £1,000, with compliance enforced by LA Trading Standards.
- 2.7.7 The responsibility for the preparation of the DEC lies with the Governing Body of the school however Local Authorities have support in this regard;
 - Torbay LA has arranged a SLA agreement (No.8 Display Energy Certificate) and invited schools to subscribe.
 - NPS http://www.nps.co.uk/getintouch/14/ offer a service to all schools (irrespective of location).
- 2.7.8 The CLG website also has additional information and can be found at; http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/displayenergycertificates and

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/452481/DEC_Gu_idance_rev_July_2015_.pdf

2.8 <u>Security Risks Assessment</u>

2.8.1 See Section 8.5

2.9 <u>The Blue Book (*DFE VA capital funding guidance*) – Funding for Premises Related Works at VA Schools in England</u>

https://dera.ioe.ac.uk/1920/ https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/publicationDetail/Page1/DFE-00027-2011

2.9.1 This guidance provides detailed information on grant funding procedures at VA schools. The latest update is February 2011 and does not reflect many aspects of the current VA funding process. Please contact the Diocesan Officers for clarification of any elements of the document if you are unsure.

2.10 VASIS (DfE Voluntary Aided Schools Information System)

- 2.10.1 The DfE record capital financial information on-line through VASIS; this enables the Diocese to monitor claims on LCVAP and National Grant Programme funded projects.
- 2.10.2 **Devolved Formula Capital allocations and commitments are no longer recorded on VASIS** following DFC funding changes from 1st April 2006.

2.11 Diocesan DFC Banking Scheme - VA Schools DFC

2.11.1 All Primary schools in the Diocese have mandated for their DFC funds to be held in a Bank Account at the Diocese. All schools in the scheme can access their own school's DFC allocation, commitment and bank interest information on-line through the Diocesan website at http://www.exeter.anglican.org/schools/dfc-banking-scheme-log/ or through the diocesan website address and then clicking on **Schools** and then **Statement of DFC Grant by school**. The details are password protected, with the details held by the head teacher at each school. *Please contact a Diocesan Officer on 01392 294952 if you have mislaid your password.*

3.0 FUNDING OF SCHOOLS BUILDINGS WORKS

3.1 Revenue Works

- 3.1.1 At VA schools, all building and maintenance works under £2,000 value are 'revenue works' and are instructed and funded direct by the school at 100% cost, using school budget.
- 3.1.2 The Diocese does not have to be consulted about revenue works undertaken by the school however Diocesan Surveyors are available for advice. We would always request that you consult with the Diocese if any proposed works have fire escape/protection, asbestos or health and safety implications.
- 3.1.3 For schools in the Devon LA areas, DCC has developed a Devon Property Contract Database which lists Devon LA Approved contractors (health and safety procedures and insurance details checked and rates for their work identified) which may be useful for VA schools in identifying suitable contractors for revenue maintenance works (under £2,000 for VA schools). Devon's Property Contract Database (operated by Alcumus) is at; https://accreditation.santia.net/login/login.cfm and password protected (Devon County having provided a password direct to each school).

3.2 Capital Works

- 3.2.1 Building works above £2,000 (capital works) may attract 90% DfE grant funding, subject to approval. All capital works attracting DfE grant requires the Governing Body of the school and the Diocese to comply with legislation (Diocesan Board of Education Measure 1991) See Section 5.2 for detail. If you are considering a capital works project you must contact the Diocese, irrespective of how the project is to be financed. A Diocesan Surveyor will advise you of the correct procedures to ensure compliance.
- 3.2.2 Capital monies (at 90%) are made available by the DfE for Governing Bodies to address building issues identified in the school's Asset Management Plan and for ICT hardware. All capital building works projects at VA schools therefore require a 10% Governor's contribution.

Devolved Formula Capital (DFC)

- 3.2.3 Every school is allocated DFC monies annually. The sum allocated to the school is generally based upon pupil numbers. The monies are passed to the school Governing Body or their nominated agent (the Diocese) each year.
- 3.2.4 Funds are accessed by developing projects in accordance with DfE guidance and all relevant legislation (technical and financial), through Diocesan project procedures which comply with the requirements of the Diocesan Board of Education Measure 1991 and will meet the requirements of the DfE end of year audit of Governing Body DFC expenditure accounts. If you have a project you wish to develop please contact a Diocesan Surveyor on 01392 294952 as early as possible and they will guide you through the process.

3.2.5 If in a single financial year the school does not use the DFC allocation it rolls into the next year. This can happen for two years but if at the end of the third year the first year's monies have not been accessed, then the DfE recover the first year's allocation by withholding it from the next DFC allocation. This is known as the '3 year rule'. There are circumstances where DFC can be held over into the fourth year but in any event the Diocesan Officers will aim to identify monies vulnerable under the '3 year rule' and will aim to advise the individual schools accordingly.

LCVAP (Local Authority Co-ordinated Voluntary Aided Programme)

- 3.2.6 The DfE make available additional capital grant monies, to be co-ordinated through the LAs working with the Diocese, to VA schools, principally for projects which are too large to fund through a school's DFC provision.
- 3.2.7 Schools with projects that require LCVAP funding must discuss their requirements with Diocesan Surveyors well in advance of the planned project date; ideally in excess of one year prior. Each year, soon after the Christmas holidays, the Diocesan Surveyors meet with LA representatives and bring forward the various building projects for consideration. The projects which are ranked as having the greatest need are allocated funds first with others following on behind until the full LCVAP budget is allocated. This agreed programme is then submitted to DfE for ratifying.
- 3.2.8 The LCVAP monies for the approved projects are passported to the Diocese to enable the project invoices to be paid. Payments are audited through DfE accounting and QA procedures.

LA: Carbon Management Funding (SALIX) / refit ESCO re VELP

3.2.9 LA's sometimes enable a 'loan arrangement' of funds to support sustainability/carbon reduction projects at schools which are then paid back from the revenue cost savings realised by the project. VA schools are asked to contact Diocesan Officers to discuss this funding prior to submitting any applications to the LA.

3.3 Value Added Tax

3.3.1 VAT is payable on all capital works (Governing Body responsibility) projects at VA schools unless zero-rated due to the type of works (e.g. disabled access improvements) or is a new build or annexe for a 'relevant charitable purpose' (as described in Notice 708).

See;

http://customs.hmrc.gov.uk/channelsPortalWebApp/channelsPortalWebApp.portal?_nfpb=true&_pageLabel =pageLibrary_PublicNoticesAndInfoSheets&propertyType=document&columns=1&id=HMCE_CL_000513#

3.3.2 Extended Schools Services that exceed 10% of the occupation time a building is used may exceed that allowed under the HMRC Notice and may incur VAT for construction costs for those buildings that were previously constructed with zero VAT rating. HRMC may reduce the 10% figure to 5% in the future and therefore please contact Diocesan Officers (01392 294952) when planning Extended School Services in buildings constructed with the benefit of zero VAT rating.

3.4 **Buildings Insurance**

- 3.4.1 Insurance information can be found on the Diocesan Website at http://www.exeter.anglican.org/schools/buildings-premises/va-schools/ and scrolling down to 'Insurance'.
- 3.4.2 VA schools' building insurance policy with Ecclesiastical Insurance provides 100% cover for a claim but with a policy excess of £1,000. In most claims situations there is additional capital works undertaken by the school and therefore much of the policy excess cost can be rolled into the overall scheme and be significantly reduced (against the revenue budget). The Diocesan Surveyors can advise as to the most cost-effective solution for any individual scenario.

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FOR BUILDING WORKS - A SUGGESTED STRATEGY

4.1 Information Sources

- 4.1.1 The information required to prepare a detailed School Development Plan for Building / Premises issues is identified in Section 2.1 -2.3 inclusive. That being:
 - Asset Management Plan (Condition, Suitability and Sufficiency Surveys),
 - Asbestos Risk Assessment and Register,
 - Legionella Risk Assessment and Inspection Logbook,
 - Accessibility Plan & Disability Equality Scheme,
 - Fire Risk Assessment
 - Security Risk Assessment
 - Display Energy Certificate Advisory Report
 - DfE/ESFA Property Data Survey / Condition Data Collection Reports

along with the School's Development Plan (Educational Issues), OfSTED reports and SIAMS Inspection reports.

4.2 Process

- 4.2.1 The development of the School Development Plan (Building Works) should <u>always</u> be undertaken by the Governing Body Buildings/Premises Committee members, working alongside the Head Teacher and with other governors/staff members as required.
- 4.2.2 The information obtained from the various information sources should be represented in the School Development Plan. Many issues will be represented in the various information sources but with a different 'focus', e.g. an undersized Hall may be noted just as such in the AMP Suitability Survey, it may have been identified as being unable to deliver the PE curriculum in the OfSTED report, the school may not be able to hold full school worship (SIAMS report) and other associated educational issues may have been identified in the remainder of the School Development Plan.
- 4.2.3 A well-structured School Development Plan should be easy to read, flexible, easily modified and enable planning in the short term, medium term and long term. Ideally, detailed plans should be represented from years 1 5 with the programme for years 5 10 grouped together. The Plan should identify resources to address the issues as well as the issues themselves to enable realistic planning and budget control.
- 4.2.4 The School Development Plan is a 'live' document, ideally prepared using *Microsoft Excel* or a similar spreadsheet computer package, and the Development Plan should be discussed at each Governing Body meeting with any modifications made to reflect the current issues, priorities and resources (and these updates recorded in the Governors minutes).

4.3

Suggested 'School Development Plan (Building Works)' Layout

Element/Works/Issues	Comments	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 – 2028/29
AMP Condition							
Roofs							
Renew rainwater goods		£800					
Renew roof covering over ICT Suite			£4,000				
EFA Property Data Survey							
<u>Elevations</u>							
Decorate window frames	3 year decoration cycle			£1,000			£2,500
Decorate fascias	3 year decoration cycle	£400			£4,050		£1,000
AMP Suitability							
ICT Suite - Undersized	Also identified in Ofsted Report						
Extend ICT Suite			£40,000				
<u>Library</u> – Undersized						£25,000	
Convert store & extend							
Asbestos Survey							
Kitchen Ceiling Ties							
Remove & new ceiling	Undertake in Summer holiday			£4,000			
Legionella Logbook							
Remove dead leg pipework	Legionella risk	£500					
Accessibility Plan & Disability Equality Scheme							
<u>Disabled Toilet</u> – None. Install new toilet	Pupil with specific needs joining school in 2014/15	£19,000					

Suggested 'School Development Plan (Building Works)' Layout (Continued)

Element/Works/Issues	Comments	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 – 2028/29
Fire Risk Assessment							
THE RISK ASSESSMENT							
Security Plan							
Display Energy Cert Advisory Report							
Remedial Works advised in Servicing reports							
Ofsted Reports							
Inadequate ICT provision	See AMP Suitability		Incl.				
Development Plan – Education							
Purchase new computers	Programme in with ICT Extension		£5,000				
SIAMS Inspection							
Costs							
	Total Estimated Building Costs	£20,700	£49,000	£5,000	£4,050	£25,000	£3,500
	Professional Fees @ 15%	£3,105	£7,350	£750	£608	£3,750	£525
	VAT at 20%	£4,761	£11,270	£1,150	£932	£5,750	£805
	Estimated project Cost	£28,566	£67,620	£6,900	£5,589	£34,500	£4,830

Suggested 'School Development Plan (Building Works)' Layout (Continued)

Element/Works/Issues	Comments	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 - 2028/29
	Estimated Project Cost	£28,566	£67,620	£6,900	£5,589	£34,500	£4,830
<u>Funding</u>							
DFC Allocation - current year	See Diocesan Website	£8,500	£9,000	£9,000	£10,000	£10,000	£50,000
DFC from past years	See Diocesan Website	£25,000	£4,934	£3,934	£6,034	£10,445	£5,445
Total DFC Available		£33,500	£13,934	£12,934	£16,034	£20,445	£55,445
<u>DFC Contribution to</u> Project		£28,566	£10,000	£6,900	£5,589	£15,000	£4,830
DFC Remaining		£4,934	£3,934	£6,034	£10,445	£5,445	£50,615
Other Contribution Sources		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Project Funding (excl LCVAP)		£28,566	£10,000	£6,900	£5,589	£15,000	£4,830
LOVAD Doguiroment	Discuss only with Discuss	<u>CO</u>	CE7 COO	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	C40 F00	60
LCVAP Requirement	Discuss early with Diocese	£0	£57,620	£0	£0	£19,500	£0
Governing Body Contribution at 10%	Plan funding in advance	£2,857	£6,762	£690	£559	£3,450	£483

An Excel Spreadsheet is available for downloading and alteration to suit school's specific details on Schools Buildings section of website http://www.exeter.anglican.org/schools/buildings-premises/va-schools/

4.4 Sustainable Schools

The Churches commitment to sustainability

- 4.4.1 The Church of England has committed to reducing its carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (from 1990 levels). Forwarding this national agenda through to a local level, The Diocese of Exeter passed a motion in March 2007 to urge parishes and mission communities to work towards reducing their carbon footprint.
- 4.4.2 As a central part of all parishes and mission communities, Church of England schools have an important role to play in achieving these objectives.
- 4.4.3 School buildings have a considerable impact on the environment (they account for about 14% of public sector carbon emissions). The Diocese is committed to ensuring that the benefits of good school building design can be harnessed, whilst the negative environmental impacts are minimised.

DfE desire for sustainable schools

- 4.4.4 "The Department for Education is committed to sustainable development and believes it is important to prepare young people for the future. Our approach is based on the belief that schools perform better when they take responsibility for their own improvement. We want schools to make their own judgements on how sustainable development should be reflected in their ethos, day-to-day operations and through education for sustainable development. Those judgements should be based on sound knowledge and local needs."
- 4.4.5 The DfE has published 'top tips' for sustainability in schools https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/top-tips-for-sustainability-in-schools

What can you do to make your school buildings more sustainable?

- 4.4.6 For information on how to start thinking about sustainable designs, getting the children involved in design and undertaking environmental audits at your school, see http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/toolsandinitiatives/sustainabledevelopment/a0070736/what-is-sustainable-development
- 4.4.7 There is no new / additional funding to improve sustainability at schools. If proposed works are below £2,000 value it would have to be funded from revenue sources or donations. Works exceeding £2,000 value may be eligible for capital funding (using your DFC) with procedures and processes as for any other capital works project; please contact the Diocesan Surveyor in the first instance.

Photovoltaic Solar Panels on School Roofs

- 4.4.8 Since 2010 the UK Government has made available feed-in tariffs (FiTs) to encourage the 'take-up' of green technologies to enable the Government to meet international carbon reduction targets. The encouragement is given by way of;
 - A Generation Tariff
 - An Export Tariff
 - Lower emergency bills (by using the electricity generated at source)
- 4.4.9 The Government gave a 25 year fixed commitment to paying the Generation Tariff thereby making it a very attractive commercial investment, particularly in the early years when the generation tariffs were very generous.
- 4.4.10 The current feed-in tariff (FiT) subsidy is set to end (for new solar registrations) in April 2019. However schools that already have pv panels installed and with existing FiT registrations, they will still continue to receive subsidy for the remainder of their agreement term.
- 4.4.11 Should schools have sufficient capital to invest in PV solar panels on the school roof before April 2019, this may still prove to be a worthwhile investment (cost pay-back period typically 12 years).

- 4.4.12 The Government's "Control For Low Carbon Levies" publication confirmed that following the closure of the FiT scheme there will be no new subsidies for renewables until 2025.
- 4.4.13 If you are considering a PV Solar Installation please contact Richard Power on 01392 294952 richard.power@exeter.anglican.org to discuss, well before making any engagements with a sales/installation company

Recommended further reading

- http://www.eco-schools.org.uk/ 4 for information on becoming part of an international eco-school community.
- www.globalactionplan.org.uk for help in setting up Action Teams at your school.
- http://www.carbontrust.com/media/39232/ctv019 schools.pdf suggested measures which could allow lots of schools to use less energy, save money on their energy bills and also reduce their carbon emissions.

5.0 UNDERTAKING A CAPITAL BUILDING WORKS PROJECT

5.1 The Governing Body/School's Role & Responsibilities

General

5.1.1 The Governing Body of a VA school is responsible for the maintenance and development of their school buildings/site with the exception of school playing fields (and buildings on them specifically related to the use of the playing field) which remains LA responsibility. The Governing Body are assisted by the Diocese, the LA and the DfE.

DBE Measure 1991

5.1.2 The Governing Body of Church Schools and the Diocese must comply with legislation when capital building works projects are undertaken at the school. The legislation is the Diocesan Board of Education Measure 1991 (as amended by the Education and Inspections Act 2006). The relevant sections of the legislation pertaining to premises matters at church schools are Sections 3(1) – (6) inclusive. The sections specific to the undertaking of capital works projects at VA Church schools are Section 3(2) and 3(3) (shown in bold below).

Transactions for which advice or consent of Board is required.

- **3.**—(1) The governing body of any church school, and the trustees of any church educational endowment held wholly or partly for or in connection with any church school, shall obtain the advice of the Board for the diocese in which the school is situated and shall have regard to that advice before -
- (a) publishing proposals for any prescribed alteration to the school under section 19(3) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006;
- (b) publishing proposals for the discontinuance of the school under section 15(2) of the 2006 Act;
- (c) serving notice of an intention to discontinue the school under section 30(1) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998;
- (cc) consulting under section 89(2) of the 1998 Act about proposed admission arrangements for any school year;
- (e) making any application to, or entering any agreement with, any body or person for or in connection with any disposal (whether by sale or otherwise) of the premises of the school or any part of them.
- (1A) The governing body of a church school in England shall not, unless it has obtained the consent in writing of the Board for the diocese in which the school is situated, publish proposals under section 19 of the 2006 Act -
- (a) where the school is a voluntary school, for a change of category to foundation school, or
- (b) where the school is a foundation school, for the change in the instrument of government which results in the majority of governors being foundation governors.
- (1B) Subsection (1)(a)(i) does not apply in any case where by virtue of subsection (1A) the consent of the Board is required.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3) below, the governing body of any church school which is a voluntary aided school shall not, unless it has obtained the consent in writing of the Board for the diocese in which the school is situated, enter into any agreement or arrangement with any body or person for or in connection with any alteration or repair of the premises of the school, being an alteration or repair in respect of which grant may be paid by the Secretary of State or of which the approval of the Secretary of State is required before it is carried out.

- (3) Subsection (2) above shall not apply in relation to any alteration or repair of premises of which the estimated cost is less than such amount as may from time to time be determined by the Board for the diocese in which the school is situated.
- [(4) and (5) repealed]
- (6) Where the giving of advice under subsection (1) or consent under subsection (2) above is to be considered at any meeting of the Board, at least fourteen days' notice of the time and place at which the meeting is to be held shall be given by the secretary of the Board to the clerk to the governing body of the school concerned, and the governors of that school shall be entitled to attend that meeting.
- 5.1.3 This can be summarised as follows;
 - a) The Governing Body of a CE VA & VC school must obtain the advice of the DBE prior to disposal (whether by sale or otherwise) of all or any part of the school premises.
 - b) The Governing Body of a CE VA school must obtain and heed the advice of the DBE regarding any proposed building works to the school.
 - c) The Governing Body must obtain in writing the consent of the Diocesan Board of Education prior to consulting any other persons (building contractors, Architects or other consultants), for works requiring capital grant funding.
 - d) Building works with a cost less than £2,000 (currently) fall outside these statutory requirements.
- 5.1.4 The Governing Body of a school must therefore contact a Diocesan Surveyor to discuss a proposed project prior to consulting any other external body. The Diocesan Surveyor will then advise the processes and procedures to be followed by the Governing Body to assist them in complying with legislation, DfE procedures and general construction matters in developing the scheme.
- 5.1.5 Statutory Guidance for School Governors confirms that individual governors are protected from personal liability (and are insured accordingly) provided that the Governing Body act honestly, reasonably and in good faith. It is essential therefore, that the Governing Body act within the law and follow professional advice and guidance if they are not to risk being held liable for the outcome of decisions made. The Diocese of Exeter employs Chartered Building Surveyors (with the requisite Professional Indemnity Insurance) and an Accountant to provide that guidance and advice to VA school Governors in the Diocese.
- 5.1.6 The Governing Body of the school is the client (or Employer) for any building works at a school. It is therefore the responsibility of the Governing Body to appoint professional consultants (entering into contractual agreements with them), to comply with the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM), to adequately brief professional consultants, to make decisions during all stages of the project, to arrange funding for the works, to enter into a formal contract with the building contractor for the works, to comply with DfE procedures and to pay the contractor and consultants.
- 5.1.7 Please note that significant changes to the CDM Regulations came into effect on 6th April 2015. See Section 8.4 for further details.

5.2 The Diocese's Role, Responsibilities and Services

General

- 5.2.1 The Diocesan Board of Education works in partnership with the LAs to support CE VA & VC schools. At VA schools, the responsibility for premises issues (with the exception of playing fields) lies with the Governing Body of the school rather than with the LA (which is the arrangement at VC and Community schools). It is the legal responsibility of the Diocesan Board of Education to provide advice on premises issues to VA school Governing Bodies as detailed in Section 3.1 3.3 of the Diocesan Board of Education Measure 1991 (as detailed previously).
- 5.2.2 In meeting their legal responsibilities and providing property services at CE VA schools, the Diocesan Property Services Department (PSD) provides the professional expertise for the Diocesan Board of Education and working direct with the schools. The DBE/PSD also work in partnership with the LA and have a close working relationship with the DfE.

Services Provided to VA Schools by the Diocese of Exeter

- 5.2.3 The following services are currently provided by the Diocesan Property Services Department (PSD) to schools/Governing Bodies subscribing to the Diocesan DFC Banking Scheme (see Section 2.10), as requested/required.
 - a) General Premises Advice to VA schools Schools/Governors can contact Diocesan Surveyors/Diocesan Schools Capital Funding Officer to discuss any premises or capital funding issues at their school. Surveyors will visit schools if required.
 - b) Considering Capital Works Projects and Providing Written Approval in accordance with DBE Measure 1991 – All capital works projects must comply with legislation governing the relationship between CE Dioceses and VA School Governing Bodies. The Diocese of Exeter has developed procedures which when followed ensures both Governing Bodies and the Diocese will meet their legal duties. – see Section 5.1 of this Advice Pack regarding the duties of Governing Bodies.
 - c) Operating a DFC Banking Scheme for VA Schools with Internet access The Diocese operate a service to enable school's DFC to be held by the Diocese on their behalf, and with password-protected on-line access for schools to access their allocation figures.
 - d) Allocation and co-ordination of annual DfE LCVAP funding in conjunction with the relevant LA Diocesan Officers work to establish funds available, and allocate, these as appropriate to ensure the maximum and best-structured opportunities for grant funding for school building projects across the whole VA sector.
 - e) Representing VA schools in development of programmes such as Priority Schools Building Programme, etc Working alongside the relevant LA, ESFA and other partner providers and stakeholders.
 - f) Representing VA schools at Local and National Government Level The Diocesan Officers liaise with Local Authorities, the DfE and the National Society in addressing building and capital funding issues affecting VA schools.
 - g) Technical Updates and Guidance to Governors and Head Teachers DBE/PSD may arrange seminars or provide bespoke training to school governors and head teachers throughout the Diocese reporting on current school building issues. PSD also provides guidance to schools and governors on any changes in premises issues and capital funding throughout the year.

- h) Building Projects: Monitoring of Consultant's Performance The Diocese has developed systems and procedures to promote good practice and high levels of service by consultants employed on VA schools projects through the development of the 'Scope of Services Agreement'. This aims to ensure VA schools are adequately supported through capital building projects by the consultants they appoint.
- i) Grant Funding Advice Where requested, Diocesan Surveyors will advise as to grant funding opportunities.
- j) Payment of Invoices for DfE Approved Costs throughout a Project The Diocese undertakes to pay all invoices pertaining to approved grant-funded projects and recover these funds (90%) through the DfE grant. In this way the Diocesan service protects a Governing Body financially against the possibility of late payment when they enter into a building contract.
- k) Assisting Consultants in resolving DfE Funding Issues In circumstances where construction / project costs exceed the approved DfE grant sum for genuine reasons, the Diocese may provide a bridge-funding service (where funding permits and as approved by the DBE), settling contactors invoices (and thereby protecting the Governing Body under the building contract) until 'additional costs' claims are prepared by the consultants and considered by the DfE. The Diocese will also co-ordinate these additional cost claims to the DfE.
- Assisting Governing Bodies in obtaining legal advice on Building Contractual Issues –
 The Diocese will support Governing Bodies in any legal disputes which arise where the
 Governing Body have followed the advice provided by the Diocese.
- m) Gifts and funding facilities to Governing Bodies The DBE will consider requests for financial gifts and funding facilities to help fund the Governors' contribution to projects where essential works are required but where Governors' funds are not immediately available, dependent on the financial position of the Diocese.
- n) Land Transfer/Purchase/Disposal Diocesan Officers can assist schools with land transfer and purchases. Services include liaison with Trustees, solicitors, LAs and other associated agencies.
- o) Asset Management Plan Advice Diocesan Surveyors will advise Governing Bodies regarding Asset Management Plan issues when requested. More detailed Asset Management Planning advice will be subject to a separate instruction and additional professional fee through EDPS Ltd.
- p) Work with LAs in developing Service Level Agreements for VA Schools (VA Promise, SLAs, etc) Diocesan Officers work with individual LAs to assist them in developing maintenance/serving packages for building services and statutory inspections etc to assist with the legal and health and safety responsibilities of CE VA school Governing Bodies.
- q) Co-ordinating Schools Buildings Insurance Diocesan Officers facilitate and co-ordinate building insurance for CE VA schools, maintain relevant buildings data, arrange initial payment of premiums and co-ordinate the recovery of premiums from schools (at no charge to the schools and mindful of the FSA Regulations). The Diocese also monitors the advising of Insurers of building works projects at individual schools.
- r) Co-ordination of VA schools premises issues through LA In close collaboration with the DBE, the Property Services Department are responsible for the compilation and submission of all supporting documentation for projects requiring approvals of LA, as required.

- s) Providing Premises Advice to Schools regarding Nurseries / Pre Schools / Community Use etc on school sites Diocesan Officers will assist schools providing premises advice and liaising with the Trustees, the LA, solicitors and private providers. Development of Transfer of Control Agreements or other leases will be subject to a separate instruction to EDPS and legal advisers and will be subject to separate professional fees
- t) Assisting VC and Community Schools with Change of Category to VA status In collaboration with the Director of Education, advising Governing Bodies of the implications for building and maintenance works of their proposed change to VA status, to enable fully informed decisions to be made.
- u) Advising as to implications of entering a Federation or conversion to Academy Status In collaboration with the Director of Education, advising Governing Bodies of the implications (re buildings and maintenance) where proposed federations/Academies include VA schools, to enable fully informed decisions to be made by the Governing Body. Premises issues forming part of an Academy conversion process will be subject to a separate instruction and professional fee with EDPS Ltd as part of the conversion process.
- v) Reacting to Unexpected/Disastrous Occurrences where Building Premises are involved Providing practical, financial and moral support to the whole school community as required.
- w) Developing Practical Links with Other Religious Faiths/Traditions Close co-operation on educational and premises issues can achieve better solutions for all, and at better value, and will help foster good ecumenical relations.

Funding of Diocesan Services

- 5.2.4 Historically, the Diocese of Exeter made an annual charge to VA schools for their premises services. The charge to the schools in past years took the form of a single annual payment. This sum did not reflect the amount of access required for Diocesan services by any particular school, and it also required 100% funding from school budget. This system has changed.
- 5.2.5 Instead of this single annual payment, the fees for Diocesan PSD services are now linked to capital works projects undertaken at schools by EDPS Ltd (which is a subsidiary of the Diocesan Board of Finance Ltd). Project Administration at 2% of the contract value is charged by EDPS Ltd as part of the professional fee on all capital building works projects (included as part of the DfE grant application/allocation). Funding in this way ensures the minimum financial impact on schools with only 10% of the monies requiring direct funding from the school revenue budget / fundraising with the remaining 90% provided from the capital grant programme. This 2% project administration charge will be for the following services (items previously detailed and explained in section 5.2.3 above);

Considering capital works projects and providing written consent in accordance with DBE Measure 1991.

Grant funding advice.

Payment of invoices throughout a project.

Assisting Consultants in DfE funding issues.

- 5.2.6 This funding of services via the schools' capital building works projects assists in enabling the Diocese to provide the full range of other services to VA schools as listed and explained in section 5.2.3, above. (Note: advice and assistance in Academy conversion is subject to an additional fee as part of the conversion process).
- 5.2.7 EDPS Ltd can also offer VA schools a full design and contract administration service for capital building works projects, (operating as a consultant to the school), all in accordance with section 5.3 below.

5.3 The Professional Consultant's Role & Responsibilities

General

5.3.1 In almost all circumstances it is essential that a school Governing Body seek professional advice when undertaking capital building works projects at the school. A Diocesan Surveyor will be able to advise if you are unsure if a consultant is required, and will advise regarding the relevant specialisms. The Diocese will also be able to provide details of those consultants who have signed up to the 'Scope of Services Agreement' with the Diocese.

Scope of Services Agreement

- 5.3.2 In many circumstances, individual professional institution's standard instruction documentation does not co-ordinate well with the DfE funding procedures and is not sufficiently flexible to accommodate the complexities of the VA schools procedures. Historically this has caused problems in the Diocese of Exeter, particularly where the detailed repercussions of these issues have not been fully identified prior to formal instruction.
- 5.3.3 The Diocese of Exeter has developed a document which provides a detailed link between VA school building works and the standard appointment documentation of the main consultant professional institutions. This 'Scope of Services Agreement' document details the procedures and the level of service required of each consultant when working on VA school building projects in this Diocese.
- 5.3.4 Although consultants sign a document to say they will follow the procedures identified in the *Scope of Services Agreement*, it is not a legal contract. A VA school Governing Body will still need to enter into a legal contract with the consultant for their services, and who have committed to undertake their role following the Scope of Services Agreement procedures.
- 5.3.5 The Diocese of Exeter holds a list of those consultants who have agreed to follow the *Scope of Services Agreement* procedures. When Governing Bodies consult with the Diocesan Officers as part of the DBE Measure procedures, guidance can be given regarding the suitability of specific consultants.

Consultants Role & Responsibilities

- 5.3.7 A consultant is appointed by the Governing Body of the school to undertake the services as instructed. They are employed by the Governing Body and they enter into a legally-binding contract.
- 5.3.8 Those consultants who have signed up to the *Scope of Services Agreement* with the Diocese have agreed to undertake their services for school Governing Bodies in a specific manner, tailored to the DfE VA funding system.
- 5.3.9 A school's Governing Body wishing to appoint a consultant who has not signed the *Scope of Service Agreement* must discuss this proposal with the Diocesan Surveyor prior to any appointment. If suitable for the instruction, the consultant will then be invited to enter into the terms of the *Scope of Services Agreement*.

- Appointing a Professional 'Friend of the School'
- 5.3.10 It is essential all professional appointments are made formally. The appointment of a Governor, parent or 'friend' as the consultant professional in a local community can result in problems for the school community if the project does not proceed well.
- 5.3.11 In considering any professional consultant appointment, the Diocese advises that a Governing Body must be certain that they would be comfortable to address contractual issues exactly the same with the 'friend of the school' as any other consultant e.g. to take legal action against them if necessary. If this is not the case then they should not be appointed.
- 5.3.12 As with all other consultants working on capital building projects at VA schools in the Diocese of Exeter, the consultant should have a minimum £2,000,000 Professional Indemnity insurance cover and follow the procedures identified in the *Scope of Services Agreement*. This protects the interests of the school, Governing Body and Diocese.

5.4 The Building Contractor's Role and Responsibilities

- 5.4.1 The Building Contractor is employed by the Governing Body of the school to undertake the works as agreed. This forms a binding legal contract. A Governing Body should never instruct capital building works without advice from a Diocesan Officer (as is required by the Diocesan Board of Education Measure 1991).
- 5.4.2 The more specific and detailed information a client can provide to a contractor (usually through their consultant), the greater quality, programme and cost certainty and control will be possible. Detailed drawings, specification of works, tendering and cost analysis, contract administration etc are therefore vitally important.

5.5 Schools/Governors Administering Capital Works Projects

(without professional consultant appointment)

- 5.5.1 There are only a few circumstances in which the DBE would support Governing Bodies who may wish to develop capital works projects without the appointment of a professional consultant. These are either;
 - Building works of a very simple and/or minor nature (e.g. small scale internal decorations that can be accessed without needing to work at height),
 - Specialist works of a simple nature (e.g. playground line markings)
 - ICT equipment purchases (in which the school is assumed to take advice from the system maintenance team or IT co-ordinator at the school).
- 5.5.2 It is essential that all capital works projects are discussed with a Diocesan Surveyor <u>before</u> progressing with any design/quotations or the like. DBE approval for the scheme is still required under the *Diocesan Board of Education Measure 1991* legislation and all procedures as expected of consultants to deliver the project in accordance with Diocesan and DfE procedures would also need to be followed. All building works (and including the kind of small scale works detailed above) also must comply with the requirements of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

- 5.5.3 In circumstance where the Governing Body may decide not to appoint a consultant to progress the project they take on all associated responsibilities (which may be wider than just the Client responsibilities):
 - Health and Safety acting in accordance with requirements of the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015. See guidance on http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg411.pdf (commercial client)

The client responsibilities under the CDM 2015 regulations include;

- Appointing the right people at the right time including the appointment of the Principal Designer (in writing) and a Principal Contractor ensuring that they are qualified and adequately resourced to carry out the work.
 - Please Note: In most circumstances if a Principal Designer is <u>not</u> formally appointed then the person or organisation instructing the works automatically takes on that role. Almost certainly the person at the school instructing the works will not be qualified or be insured to take on this function and therefore we strongly advise that a separate Principal Designer is appointed even if the Governing Body progress simple projects themselves and the Governing Body liaise with the Diocesan Surveyor as early as possible about this appointment.
- Ensuring there are arrangements in place for managing and organising the project.
- Allowing adequate time.
- Providing information to the designer and the contractor.
- Communicating with the designer and building contractor.
- Ensuring adequate welfare facilities on site.
- Ensuring a Construction Phase Plan is in place.
- Retaining the Health and Safety File.
- Protecting members of the public including school employees, visitors and children.
- Ensuring the works are designed correctly.
- Notifying construction projects to the HSE if required.

Should the Governing Body take on the running of the project they also take on these responsibilities and liabilities identified, along with:

- b) Contract Administration (with all appropriate documentation)
- c) Associated legal and financial liabilities.
- 5.5.4 Governors must note that Governing Body insurances that indemnify them whilst acting as a Governing Body (corporate) rely on them acting within the law. Such insurances could be compromised and individual Governors could expose themselves to personal financial risk by inadvertently operating outside the law in the delivery of a capital works project (and in particular with regard to Health and Safety legislation). Any approved consultant appointed by a Governing Body will have Professional Indemnity Insurance (PII) to recover the costs of any negligent error on their part; the Governing Body has no such PII insurance cover.
- 5.5.5 In circumstances where Governors administer capital works contracts themselves and their actions or lack of knowledge results in Diocesan Surveyors or finance officers expending greater time to resolve issues than would normally be expected of a project administered by a professional consultant, then EDPS Ltd reserves the right to charge an additional fee for the time expended on a time-charge basis at the rate of £85/hr plus VAT.
- 5.5.6 In circumstances where Governors administer capital works contracts themselves and the final account is greater than the capital funding allowance there is no guarantee that additional capital grant funding will be allocated to the project over and above the school's available DFC. In such circumstances the school will have to fund from revenue or other sources.
- 5.5.7 In circumstances in which the size and complexity of the project is viewed by the Diocesan Surveyors to pose too great a risk to the Governing Body for them to administer the contract themselves, then the Diocesan Surveyor will advise the DBE that approval should not be given. Without DBE approval under the DBE Measure 1991 then the works cannot proceed.

6.0 SCHOOL'S PROGRAMMING OF BUILDING WORKS PROJECTS

6.1 Using the School Development Plan (Building Works) for Planning Projects

6.1.1 A detailed School Development Plan (see Section 4.3 for example) will enable a School's Governing Body to prepare a programme of building projects well in advance of the works.

6.2 Notification of Plans for Capital Building Projects to the Diocese

- 6.2.1 Even the smallest capital works project may take approx 12 weeks to progress from instruction of a consultant to the commencement of works on site. Larger and more complex projects can take many years and Diocesan Officers should be consulted as far in advance as possible, particularly where LCVAP or other DfE grant is required to fund the project.
- 6.2.2 It is essential that schools advise the Diocese at least <u>one full school term</u> prior to the programmed start date of any project using devolved formula capital (DFC) monies, so the projects can be adequately programmed.
- 6.2.3 It is also essential that schools advise the Diocese in the December of each year (latest) of any requirement for LCVAP funding for projects in the forthcoming financial year. The requests can then be considered and prioritised in meetings with the LAs in the following month before being advised to DfE at the end of the current financial year.

7.0 SERVICING & MAINTENANCE OF VA SCHOOL BUILDINGS

7.1 Responsibilities

7.1.1 The funding arrangements for premises related works at Voluntary Aided (VA) schools has been the subject of amendment through the Regulatory Reform Act 2001, which came into force in March 2002. The changes mean that VA schools now have a statutory duty to perform certain tasks that were previously undertaken by the LA. As a result of delegation and 'Fair Funding', schools now have responsibility (and revenue funding) for all those elements of building maintenance covered by statute. It is important to ensure that your school has made adequate arrangements to meet these responsibilities.

7.2 <u>Building Services - Statutory and Essential Inspections</u>

- 7.2.1 A school Governing Body's legal duties include the testing of certain plant and equipment. Schools must arrange for the servicing and testing to be undertaken at the appropriate time and frequency. Any organisation chosen to undertake the works must be recognised by an appropriate industry standards body to ensure the safe maintenance and management through competent, trained, and qualified operatives and contractors. In addition, a record should be kept of all the statutory servicing undertaken.
- 7.2.2 The following plant and services require **weekly** testing and inspection;
 - a) Fire Alarm/Detection System

<u>Note:</u> this is to be undertaken by the responsible person/user at the school and as detailed below;

- i) Every week, a manual call point should be operated during normal working hours. It should be confirmed that the control equipment is capable of processing a fire alarm signal and providing an output to fire alarm sounders, and to ensure that the fire alarm signal is correctly received at any alarm receiving centre to which fire alarm signals are transmitted. It is not necessary to confirm that all fire alarm sounder circuits operate correctly at the time of this test.
 - Note 1: It is essential that any alarm receiving centre is contacted immediately before, and immediately after, the weekly test to ensure that unwanted alarms are avoided and that fire alarm signals are correctly received at the alarm receiving centre.
 - Note2: The user needs to take into account of all of the manufacturer's recommendations, particularly when battery powered devices are being tested, e.g. within radio-linked fire alarm systems.
- The weekly test should be carried out at approximately the same time each week; instructions to occupants should then be that they should report any instance of poor audibility of the fire alarm signal.
- iii) In situation where some users only occupy the building outside school hours (during hours other than that at which the fire alarm system is normally tested), an additional test(s) should be carried out at least once a month to ensure familiarity of these users with the fire alarm signal(s).

- iv) A different manual call point should be used at the time of every weekly test, so that all manual call points in the building are tested in rotation over a prolonged period. There is no maximum limit for this period (e.g. in a system with 150 manual call points, the user will test each manual call point every 150 weeks). The result of the weekly test and the identity of the manual call point used should be recorded in the system log book.
- v) The duration for which any fire alarm signal is given at the time of the weekly test by the user should not normally exceed one minute, so that, in the event of a fire at the time of the weekly test, occupants will be warned by the prolonged operation of the fire alarm devices.

b) Legionella Management

Note: this is to be undertaken by the responsible person/user at the school and as detailed below;

i) Flush little-used outlets and associated pipework (incl showerheads - http://www.devon.gov.uk/sc-apr1115016.pdf) which are not used within a 7 day period and with reference to the school's Legionella Risk Assessment. Flushing is to ensure that any stagnant water is replaced. Special consideration must be given of how this is to be undertaken during school holiday periods. Records must be retained in logbook.

7.2.3 The following plant and services require **monthly** testing and inspection;

a) Emergency Lighting

<u>Note:</u> this is to be undertaken by the responsible person/user at the school and as detailed below;

- Every day indicator lights should be checked.
- ii) Using a 'fish tailed' key a responsible person will be required to conduct an operational test of all emergency light fittings for a short period (minimum period of 30 seconds), on a monthly basis. During each test the light should be checked for correct operation.
- iii) The tests must be recorded in the emergency lighting log book.

b) Legionella Management

<u>Note:</u> this is to be undertaken by the responsible person/user at the school and as detailed below;

- i) Temperature checks must be undertaken at water outlets to ensure cold water is below 20°c within 2 minutes or hot water is above 50°c within 1 minute of use respectively. All results must be recorded in log book. Remedial actions must be undertaken where temperatures fall outside these parameters and an entry recorded in the faults log.
- c) Radon Fan operation (if relevant)

<u>Note:</u> this is to be undertaken by the responsible person at the school as named in the radon log book.

i) Confirm that radon fan is working / operating. Records must be retained in the school's Radon logbook.

- 7.2.4 The following plant and services require **quarterly** testing and inspection by a suitably qualified person;
 - a) Fire Alarms for large premises and for fire alarm systems incorporating portable devices with a battery power source.
 - b) Legionella Management Check and clean showerheads (if fitted). to be undertaken by the responsible person/user at the school
- 7.2.5 The following plant and services require **six monthly** testing and inspection by a suitably qualified person;
 - a) Fire Alarms
 - b) Powered Pedestrian Doors
 - c) Passenger Lifts / stair lifts etc (including certification and insurance checks)
 - d) Disabled person hoists
 - e) Fall arrest system harnesses
 - f) Legionella Management
 - i) Inspection of system by a qualified person
 - ii) Water Hygiene Log Book and Policy Document should be inspected by the responsible person (to ensure that the regimes within the log book are being implemented), and this inspection and any remedial actions must be recorded and kept in the Log Book.
- 7.2.6 The following plant and services require **annual** testing and inspection by a suitably qualified person (*in addition to 3 or 6 monthly as required*);
 - a) Oil and Gas Boilers
 - b) Gas Soundness (Safety) Test
 - c) Gas Appliances Gas safety check
 - d) Catering equipment Gas safety check
 - e) Water system inspections by qualified person (legionella etc)
 - f) Fixed Electrical Wiring Installation Swimming Pools
 - g) Fire Alarms
 - h) Fire Safety Risk Assessment
 - i) Emergency Lighting
 - j) Powered Pedestrian Doors
 - k) Powered Stair Lifts
 - Compressors/ Pressure Vessels and Compressed Air (insurance inspection).
 - m) Condition of chimneys/flues
 - n) Asbestos Inspection
 - o) Hearing loop
 - p) Disabled toilet alarms
 - q) Lightning Conductors
 - r) Portable Fire Fighting Equipment
 - s) Radon Fan
 - t) Fall arrest systems
- 7.2.7 The following plant and services require **five yearly** testing and inspection by a suitably qualified person:
 - a) Fixed Electrical Wiring Installation
- 7.2.8 The following plant and services require testing and inspection by a suitably qualified person to various timeframes as required;
 - a) Portable Appliance Testing (dependent upon equipment)
 - b) Local Exhaust ventilation (annual or less).

7.2.9 Equipment with pressurisation vessels (which may include certain heating systems) may be subject to the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 (PSSR). Under these regulations a 'written scheme of examination' is required for pressure systems exceeding 250 bar litres. Generally speaking, only very small systems are exempted. The written scheme should be drawn up (or certified as suitable) by a competent person (usually the Insurer's engineers). It is the duty of the user of an installed system (the school) to ensure that the scheme has been drawn up. You must not allow your pressure system to be operated until you have a written scheme of examination and ensured that the system has been examined. More information regarding the safety issues can be found at

http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg261.pdf

Note: Maintained schools in Devon LA have this PSSR inspection automatically undertaken as part of Devon County's insurance policy (arranged with Zurich). Inspections for lifts and hoists as required by the PUWER Regs 1998 were also included a part of this Zurich insurance package in Devon LA schools.

- 7.2.10 Failure to have the necessary servicing, testing and maintaining carried out may affect the school's insurance cover. You must always obtain a certificate from the contractor to show that the works have been carried out.
- 7.2.11 Testing/service record templates are provided in *Appendix A* to enable you to keep a record of the works undertaken at the school and to identify any gaps in your inspection regime. A summary sheet template is included below.

Building Plant and Equipment Checks – Record and Action Summary Sheet

Item No.	Item	Date Last Completed	Comments	Subsequent Action
1	Boilers			
2	Gas Appliances			
3	Portable Appliances			
4	Water Quality / System (legionella)			
5	Gas Catering Equipment			
6	Fire Fighting Equipment			
7	Swimming Pool Electrical Wiring			
8	Electrical Wiring			
9	Fire Alarms			
10	Emergency Lighting			
11	Lightning Conductors			
12	Powered Pedestrian Doors			
13	Passenger Lifts			
14	Non-passenger Lifts			
15	Powered Stair Lifts			
16	Disabled Access Hoists			
17	Lift Insurance			
18	Fire Safety Assessment			
19	Asbestos Inspections			
20	Hearing Loop service			
21	Disabled Toilet Alarm			
	1			
Furthe	er Comments:			
S	igned (Chair of Governors/Pre	emises)	Date	

7.3 LA Service Level Agreements

General

- 7.3.1 Prior to the change in Governing Body responsibilities for VA school premises in 2002, the LAs undertook much of building services maintenance, together with other elements of building works. The timings of the legislative changes did not allow sufficient time for schools or Dioceses to make separate arrangements with alternative servicing procedures to take on these responsibilities and therefore the LA offered a package of services to schools equivalent to those which used to be undertaken by the LA. Essentially the schools could buy-back the LA services they had received from them up to that time. Most schools bought back into these agreements (SLA agreements, VA Promise, etc).
- 7.3.2 The content of these Service Level Agreements has changed over time, and now they principally 'target' building services maintenance and statutory inspections, often as a series of 'service packages'. Schools are offered these service packages by the LAs either on an annual or three yearly basis, (dependant upon the LA and service offered). An annual fee is charged to the school for these services and payment is funded through the school revenue budget.
- 7.3.3 The SLA's were originally based on British Standards, which gave very specific requirements and guidance to be able to 'comply'. The British Standards are being moved into European legislation and is now to be based on a constantly-evolving Risk Assessment approach. As explained earlier, it is the Governing Body of a VA school that has the legal responsibilities for premises matters and therefore Best Practice would be for individual schools to undertake Risk Assessment to inform all of their property management decisions and keep records of the process and outcomes. The SLA Agreements provided by the Local Authorities are based on generic risk assessments of school property issues and therefore offer, what the LA believes, is a reasonable level of cover.
- 7.3.4 Diocesan officers meet regularly with the individual LAs to discuss the SLA schemes offered and to suggest adjustments or improvements to suit the ever-changing legislative requirements, and the specific circumstances of VA school funding.
- 7.3.5 It is however essential that Governing Bodies assess the service being offered via the SLA agreement and <u>satisfy themselves</u> that it offers the desired service relevant to the specific risk issues at that particular school. Schools signing up to the SLA agreement should then ensure that the decision to do so is recorded in Governing Body meeting minutes and must maintain records to ensure the works instructed are undertaken within the required time periods.

Torbay Council SLA Agreements

- 7.3.6 Torbay Council offers a series of annual SLA agreements to all schools (VA, VC and community schools). In summary the packages comprise;
 - SLA 1 Mechanical & Electrical Maintenance
 Servicing of mechanical plant and equipment (boilers and heating)
 - **SLA 2** Fixed Wiring Electrical Inspection (5 yearly)
 - SLA 3 Fire Alarm and Emergency Lighting Maintenance
 - SLA 4 <u>Lightning Protection Systems Inspection and Test</u>
 - **SLA 5** Lift Maintenance
 - **SLA 5a** Five yearly LG inspections of lifts
 - SLA 6 Automatic Door Maintenance
 - SLA 7 <u>Asbestos Monitoring</u>
 Annual inspections and reports to conform to current legislation requirements.

SLA 8	Display Energy Certificates Energy performance of buildings.
SLA 9 SLA 9a	Water Hygiene Risk Assessment (2 yearly) Risk Assessment – to comply with Approved Code of Practice L8 Water Hygiene Monitoring
SLA 10	Monitoring – to comply with Approved Code of Practice L8 <u>Management of Building Management Systems (BMS)</u> Servicing maintenance and monitoring/control.
SLA 11	Access Controls Security access equipment
SLA 12	. Intruder Alarms Security alarm maintenance and servicing.
SLA 13	Access Gates and Barriers Gates and Barriers maintenance and servicing.
SLA 14	Nurse Call Alarms Nurse call (disabled toilet) alarm maintenance and servicing
SLA 15	Patient Handling Equipment Maintenance of hoists etc
SLA 16	Fire Extinguisher Maintenance Maintenance of equipment
SLA 17	Portable Appliance Testing
SLA 18	CCTV Equipment Servicing
SLA 19	Tree Inspections

The terms and conditions of SLA agreements are fully detailed in Torbay Council Schools Property Handbook and SLA Information Pack. ..\..\.\1 General\LAs\Torbay\SLAs\tda Schools SLA 2018-19.pdf

Contact, nicholas.clemens@tedcltd.com

SLA 20 Roof Gutter Cleaning

SLA 23 Radon Monitoring

SLA 22 Catering Equipment Servicing

Devon County Council SLA Agreement (VA Promise)

- 7.3.7 Devon County Council offers a single package of services to all VA schools over a 3-year term 2015 2018 (Extended 2018-2020). In summary the package comprises;
 - Servicing and recurrent maintenance of mechanical plant and equipment.
 - Servicing and recurrent maintenance of electrical plant and equipment.
 - Maintenance of asbestos in building and the maintenance of the asbestos register.
 - Recurrent maintenance under the scheme limited to £2,000 value.

7.3.8 The terms and conditions of the Devon County Council / NPS VA Promise scheme are detailed on: https://exeter.anglican.org/schools/buildings-premises/va-schools/ and under Service Level Agreements

Please note VA Promise does not include testing and inspections of water systems re: Legionella and schools should make their own arrangements (many schools use eplus http://www.eplusglobal.co.uk/).

Plymouth City Council

7.3.9 Plymouth City Council does not offer annual Service Level Agreements to all schools but instead have provided a list of approved contractors who will submit quotations based on a centrally agreed specification. It is therefore **essential** that the Governing Body of VA Schools in Plymouth pay particular attention and work with staff to ensure that all statutory inspections and servicing and other maintenance requirements are identified, put in place and monitored.

7.4 Insurance Inspections

7.4.1 Schools that buy into Devon County Council's Zurich insurance will have regular inspections of pressure vessels, lifts, compressors, pressurised kitchen equipment, fixed track hoists and slings by the insurer's engineers to ensure compliance with the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 and the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998. Any remedial works identified will be advised on the inspectors report document and must be addressed by the school following liaison with the Diocesan Surveyor.

7.5 Building Services - Servicing and Maintenance

- 7.5.1 In addition to those statutory inspections, servicing and maintenance as may be listed previously in Section 7.2, (and many of which are included in the LA Service Level Agreements, above), it is essential other plant and machinery are serviced and maintained to ensure safe and reliable performance. Such items include;
 - Heating plant, controls and distribution systems, including servicing of Thermostatic Radiator Valves, cleaning radiators (including removal of debris pushed in behind radiators by children etc), de-sludging the pipework / system etc.
 - Hot water boilers, controls and distribution systems,
 - Oil storage tanks and supply pipes, including line filter cleaning, de-sludging etc,
 - Air conditioning systems,
 - Ventilation equipment, including cleaning and testing extract fans in toilets and other areas,
 - Thermostatic Mixing Valves to the hot and cold water system schools in Devon may have some or all of these items included as part of the legionella SLA direct with Connaught Compliance but will need to check the exact extent.
 - Underfloor heating systems, including controllers,
 - Electric heaters
 - Cleaning light fittings and diffusers, and changing lighting tubes/luminaires,
 - Lighting automatic switch controls,
 - Sewerage pumps and chambers,
 - Kitchen catering equipment and canopies (including changing filters),
 - Showers.
 - Water fountains (drinking and ornamental),
 - Swimming pool cleaning, filtration, distribution pipework and heating systems,
 - Lightning and Surge Protection equipment,
 - Lifts,
 - Disabled access hoists (6 months), electric changing beds, and disabled toilet alarms,
 - Hearing loops / Soundfield (or similar) systems,
 - Security alarms (including local alarms),
 - CCTV systems,

- Security access systems/intercoms,
- Fixed sports and gymnasium equipment, together with outdoor play equipment,
- Fire fighting equipment,
- · Fall arrest systems including harness,
- Ladders and H&S ladder fixing systems.
- ICT equipment including interactive whiteboards, projectors etc
- Catering equipment
- 7.5.2 The above list is not designed to be exhaustive and it is the responsibility of each individual Governing Body to determine what equipment is present at their particular school and ensure it is properly inspected, serviced and maintained.
- 7.5.3 Schools should ensure service contracts (either through SLA agreements and/or separate individual contracts) are in place and the service contracts are progressed satisfactorily, and written records maintained.

7.6 Essential Housekeeping Maintenance Items

7.6.1 Regular 'housekeeping' maintenance, when undertaken in a programmed manner, can reduce the volume of more costly reactive and responsive repairs. The minimum maintenance should include;

Weekly

a) Remove balls and play equipment from roofs and rainwater goods.

3 Monthly

- a) Clean out kitchen grease traps.
- b) Clear/clean rainwater gullies and clear any blockages.
 - <u>6 Monthly (Spring and end of Autumn or more frequently if required)</u>
- a) Inspect and remove debris, leaves etc from rainwater goods and roofs.
- 7.6.2 As a minimum, Governors from the Premises/Buildings Committee should undertake an annual 'walk round' inspection of the premises and record any areas of disrepair as found. Any areas of disrepair to the building fabric should be recorded on the AMP Condition Survey (if capital works) and incorporated into the School Development Plan (Buildings). The changes to the AMP Condition Survey should also be advised to the AMP team at the LA (see section 2.1.9 for contact details). If the disrepair is of a minor nature and can be undertaken through the school revenue budget then the works should be instructed direct. If the inspection identifies issues of concern, please contact the Diocesan Surveyor.

7.7 Swimming Pool Maintenance / Management

7.7.1 Regular cleaning and maintenance of swimming pools is essential. Issues such as security, pool safety, training and insurance must be fully considered. The HSE publish some guidance about managing health and safety at swimming pools at http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg179.pdf

DfE (DES) guidance is available from

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/Buildingsandfacilities/Page3/0%2011%20270871%204

8.0 HEALTH & SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Health & Safety in Relation to Building Works - General

8.1.1 The Health and Safety issues relating to building works comprises a vast range of activities and involves an extensive amount of legislation, regulations and approved codes of practice. It is not possible to cover this topic in any detail in this document however the advice below seeks to provide generic guidance;

8.2 Health & Safety for Revenue & Maintenance Works

- 8.2.1 Revenue maintenance works are instructed by the school usually without reference to consultant or Diocesan advice, and are funded through school budget monies.
- 8.2.2 All building work projects, no matter how small, contain some element of risk. The risk applies to the contractor, the occupiers, third parties, and the building itself. It is essential that when seeking to place an order for works, that you carry out a risk assessment and advise them of the risks ahead of them preparing their quotation for the works. Do not rely on, or assume that the contractor / workman is competent to do the task. Ask them for a method statement with their quotation/before starting work, on how they propose to complete the works in a safe manner. It is essential that an Asbestos Assessment is undertaken for any works (no matter how small) which affect the building fabric See Form ASB1 in Appendix B. See Section 2.2 for further advice regarding Asbestos.
- 8.2.3 If you are unsure on any health or safety issue regarding maintenance works, or if you have health and safety concerns regarding the premises, please contact the Diocesan Surveyors. If any revenue projects you are instructing include the following works we would always ask that you discuss the health and safety implications and arrangements with the Diocesan Surveyors;
 - Asbestos
 - Demolition
 - Electrical works
 - Excavations
 - Fire precautions or change of means of escape routes
 - Works to gas installation
 - Glazing works
 - · Heavy vehicles on site
 - Hot working
 - Roofing
 - Scaffolding and high level working
 - Structural Alterations
 - Any other where there is perceived to be a significant Health & Safety risk present.

8.3 <u>Health & Safety for Capital Building Works</u>

8.3.1 All capital building works at CE VA schools require Diocesan approval under the legal requirement of the *Diocesan Board of Education Measure 1991*. The majority of projects also require the input of professional consultants in developing the scheme. Professional advice is therefore available to school Governing Bodies regarding health and safety issues relevant to the particular works project. All capital building works projects will require compliance with CDM regulations.

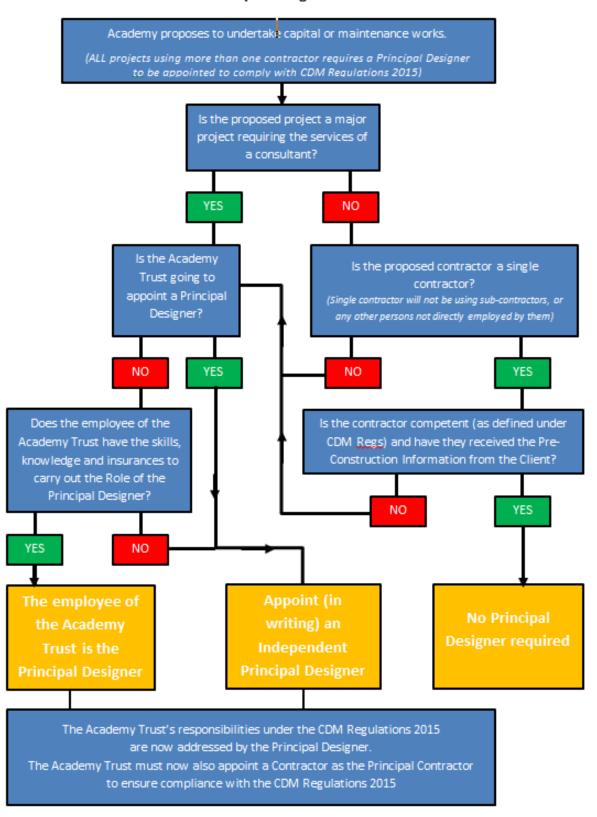
8.4 Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM)

- 8.4.1 These regulations are mandatory, enforceable by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and non-compliance is a criminal offence punishable with unlimited fines and, for individuals, imprisonment.
- 8.4.2 All building works are now subject to the CDM Regulations
- 8.4.3 A School is a commercial organisation under the terms of the CDM Regulations and the HSE expects that commercial clients have a crucial influence over how projects are run, including the management of health and safety risks. Whatever the project size, the commercial client has contractual control, appoints designers and contractors, and determines the money, time and other resources for the project.
- 8.4.4 The HSE must be advised of the works where the project involves more than 30 working days and involves 20 or more workers at any one time on site OR is scheduled to last more than 500 person days.
- 8.4.5 The regulations require specific duties of the client (the school's Governing Body), the designers, the Principal Designer and the Principal Contractor.
- 8.4.6 The Client has legal duties that it cannot transfer to an agent or third party. See link http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/cdm/2015/commercial-clients.htm
- 8.4.7 In summary the client's key tasks under CDM for all construction projects are:
 - To make suitable arrangements for managing their project, enabling those carrying it out to manage health and safety risks in a proportionate way. These arrangements include:
 - appointing the contractors and designers to the project (including the principal designer and principal contractor on projects involving more than one contractor) while making sure they have the skills, knowledge, experience and organisational capability
 - o allowing sufficient time and resources for each stage of the project
 - making sure that any Principal Designer and Principal Contractor appointed carry out their duties in managing the project
 - making sure suitable welfare facilities are provided for the duration of the construction work
 - To maintain and review the management arrangements for the duration of the project.
 - To provide pre-construction information to every designer and contractor either bidding for the work or already appointed to the project

- To ensure that the principal contractor or contractor (for single contractor projects) prepares a construction phase plan before that phase begins.
- To ensure that the principal designer prepares a health and safety file for the project and that it is revised as necessary and made available to anyone who needs it for subsequent work at the site
- 8.4.8 For notifiable projects (where planned construction work will last longer than 30 working days and involves more than 20 workers at any one time; or where the work exceeds 500 individual worker days), commercial clients must:
 - notify HSE in writing with details of the project
 - ensure a copy of the notification is displayed in the construction site office
- 8.4.9 If requested, Diocesan officers will be able to advise schools regarding the appointment of competent CDM Principal Designers so as to comply with those elements of the legal client requirement for CDM regulations.

Construction (Design and Management) Regs 2015

Who is the Principal Designer? - Academies



8.5 Security Survey and Risk Assessment

- 8.5.1 Specific responsibility for school security is not set down in legislation, however school security is related to wider Health and Safety legislation and guidance and so whoever has responsibility for Health and Safety should consider what security measures are necessary to ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, the safety of the staff and pupils. Schools need to be aware of their own security needs.
- 8.5.2 The security of a VA school is therefore the responsibility of the Governing Body. Security matters should form part of the school's Health and Safety policy documentation and the Governing Body should have in place arrangements to implement it. The Governing Body should maintain an audit trail making clear who is doing what, and methods of confirming that these tasks are being carried out.
- 8.5.3 Many LAs provide Health and Safety advice to Voluntary Aided schools and the DfE encourages this. However, LAs are not responsible for the Health and Safety of pupils in VA schools or of staff employed by these schools. This does not conflict with the LAs duties with regard to Asset Management Plans.
- 8.5.4 The DfE provided school security guidance in the past and is available through the archive at;

 http://web.archive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/pub.

 $\frac{http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/standard/Buildingsandfacilities/Page4/0%2011%202709168 \ .$

And also as part of the DfE wider Health and Safety guidance at; https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-and-safety-advice-for-schools

- 8.5.5 Governing Bodies have a statutory requirement to include school security in their annual report and will need to draw up their own policy on school security, based on their LA's policy.
- 8.5.6 Devon LA provide guidance and sample risk assessment documentation *Health & Safety & Security Manual Volume 3* on their intranet website via the link; https://devon-safety.co.uk/login/default.aspx?ClassicSession=clear&CountrySet=true
- 8.5.7 Torbay LA have organised Security Surveys at all maintained schools in Torbay (including VA schools) to inform school in making their own Security risk assessments. They also offer traded services guidance and support see; https://www.torbay.gov.uk/media/7566/services-for-schools-and-academies.pdf
- 8.5.8 Plymouth LA has organised Security Surveys at all maintained schools in Plymouth (including VA schools) to inform school in making their own Security risk assessments.
- 8.5.9 A template to assist schools in considering the issues when undertaking a Security Survey and a School Risk Assessment is included in Appendix E of this document.
- 8.5.10 <u>Please Note:</u> OfSTED school inspections have sometimes included issues of school security. Difficulties have arisen at individual schools under inspection in the past where the school's Security Risk Assessments and/or security policies have not been in place or are inadequate, or where school management and staff have not been able to demonstrate to the Inspector that they are familiar with the policies in place. It is therefore essential that staff training is an integral part of the security risk assessments and policies.

8.6 Radon

- 8.6.1 Radon is a colourless and odourless gas which is produced as uranium in the ground decays. It is found throughout the British Isles, and in particular in the South West of England.
- 8.6.2 Radon levels can become concentrated in rooms and voids and if high concentrations are breathed in by occupiers over an extended period of time, it can lead to Lung Cancer. Public Health England (PHE) calculate that between 300 and 500 people each year are contracting lung cancers from excessive radon exposure whilst at work.
- 8.6.3 The Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017 aims to protect employees from unacceptable exposure and is enforced via the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.
- 8.6.4 Public Health England (PHE) produces maps of the country which indicate the percentage probability of dwellings in that area having Radon readings exceeding the 'action level'. http://www.ukradon.org/information/ukmaps
- 8.6.5 Devon County Council are undertaking a programme of radon gas monitoring at properties under its jurisdiction, in areas where there is a probability greater than 1%; this programme includes VA schools.
- 8.6.6 Devon County will liaise with the relevant schools regarding the placing of monitors and the arrangements for sending then for testing by PHE. The results will be sent to Devon County who will inform the school and the Diocese.
- 8.6.7 If the readings exceed the 'action level' for workplaces (300 Becquerel's/m³ Annual Average) then a programme of continuous monitoring must take place until mitigation works bring down the radon readings below the 'action level'. The continuous monitoring, mitigation works, and associated risk management is the responsibility of the Governing Body of a VA schools as the employers of the staff. Diocesan Surveyors will be able to advise and assist Governing Bodies and will work closely with the Radon Protection Supervisor at Devon County and PHE.
- 8.6.8 Mitigation works at VA schools are funded by capital funding sources (DFC, LCVAP etc) and just as any other capital works project require a 10% Governing Body contribution and compliance with established grant funding procedures.
- 8.6.9 Schools which have Radon readings above the action level will need to be tested regularly, even after the mitigation works have been completed, to ensue Radon levels do not rise again (due to geological movements in the ground, etc). This ongoing Radon testing is the responsibility of the Governing Body and will need to be funded by the school, (Revenue budget). Ordering the Radon monitors will be coordinated by the Diocesan Surveyor (if asked to do so by the relevant school). All information must be retained and the Diocese will provide the relevant schools with a Radon File for retention on site and within which all past, current and future radon results and mitigation works records must be kept.
- 8.6.10 All Devon LA schools in areas on the PHE Radon maps indicating a probability greater than 1% will be re-tested on a regular basis (on a rolling 5-10 year programme), and this Radon testing will be managed and funded by Devon County.
- 8.6.11 Plymouth City Council will need to make their own arrangements and please contact the Diocesan officers in this regard.

8.6.12 Torbay Council offers Radon Testing as part of its SLA offer (SLA 23).

8.7 <u>Lightning Protection</u>

- 8.7.1 BS EN 62305 "Protection Against Lightning" came into force in September 2008, replacing the previous British Standard. The principal changes related to the requirement for a rigorous and comprehensive method of risk assessment and detailed guidance on the internal protection of structures it does not differentiate between new design and existing structures. It is recommended therefore that that a risk assessment be undertaken by a lightning protection designer for all existing school structures.
- 8.7.2 The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 also places overall responsibility for health and safety with the employer, who for Voluntary Aided schools is usually the Governing Body. Protection against lightning falls within these health and safety responsibilities.
- 8.7.3 Torbay LA has undertaken lightning protection risk assessments for all Torbay schools and remedial works have been completed. Ongoing testing and remedial works are the responsibility of the Governing Body and are included in Torbay's SLA offer to schools.
- 8.7.4 Devon LA employed the lightning protection company, Redpath Buchanan to undertake risk assessments during 2010 and recommendations for any remedial works necessary advised to schools. The health and safety responsibility of VA schools still remains with the Governing Body in respect of ensuring a lighting protection risk assessment is undertaken and remedial works resulting from the risk assessment attended to.
- 8.7.5 Plymouth LA has not undertaken testing and risk assessment of lightning protection but they recommend that risk assessment are undertaken by the schools. Should Governing Bodies of VA schools in Plymouth wish for a lightning protection risk assessment to be undertaken then Diocesan Surveyors can assist with the identification of suitable consultants, if requested.

8.8 Tree Management

- 8.8.1 The Governing Body of a VA School has a statutory duty of care under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Occupiers Liability Act 1999 to ensure that members of the public and staff are not to be put at risk because of any failure by the Governing Body to take all reasonable precautions to ensure their safety. Guidance from the National Tree Safety Group is here http://www.forestry.gov.uk/safetreemanagement. As owner of the playing fields the Local Authority also has the same duty of care.
- 8.8.2 Devon County Council currently implements a Formal Tree Inspection procedure under which schools will receive a tree inspection from a qualified arboricultural consultant once every three years. The consultant's report is passed to Devon County who then circulate it to the school, copied to the Diocesan Surveyor, identifying any remedial works required. Devon County also provide advice to school as to how to progress any remedial works advised.
- 8.8.3 Torbay Council operates a tree risk management strategy as identified in the following document http://www.torbay.gov.uk/tree-risk-management-strategy.pdf However, following their inspection of trees at schools in 2003, it is now left for schools to manage the condition of the trees on their sites and any remedial works required. Therefore Governing Bodies of VA schools need to consider implementing a programme of regular

- inspection by a qualified arboricultural consultant, say, once every three years. Torbay does however offer an SLA for Tree Inspections which schools can buy into.
- 8.8.4 Plymouth City Council do not operate a formalised programme of inspection and therefore Governing Bodies of VA schools need to consider implementing a programme of regular inspection by a qualified arboricultural consultant, say, once every three years.

8.9 Glazing

- 8.9.1 Glazing requirements are covered under Regulation 14 of The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992. The regulations require that all windows or glazing should be of a safety material or protected against breakage and be appropriately marked. The Duty for compliance lies with the Employer which is the Governing Body of a VA School.
- 8.9.2 We recommend that schools undertake a risk assessment on a regular basis (say every 3 5 years) and where there has been a change in building layout or use. (For example, a change in the external areas use, or the removal of a fence could expose glazing to damage by balls used in sporting activities.)
- 8.9.3 All replacement glass must be suitable safety glass and must be identified as so on the pane.
- 8.9.4 Following past risk assessment, some sections of glazing may have been protected with the use of a safety film. These films degrade over time and depending on the guarantee of the specific film used, it typically will have a life of 7 10 years. The film will need to be renewed after that time in order to perform satisfactorily, or the glass replaced with safety glazing.
- 8.9.5 A clear and up to date glazing risk assessment must be kept by the school as part of their Health and Safety record.

9.0 CHILD PROTECTION ISSUES DURING BUILDING WORKS

9.1 General

- 9.1.1 All Schools must comply with Disclosure and Barring Service Guidance (DBS) and DfE guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (Sept 2018)

 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2

 Please note that the use of the term 'Contractors' in the DBS documentation has a much wider use than just building contractors. The DBS approach looks at the activity being performed and, through that activity, the potential for unsupervised access to children. A Regulated Activity requires close and unsupervised contact with children on a regular basis.
- 9.1.2 Where building works (either revenue or capital funded) are undertaken in a VA school the Governing Body must assess and seek to control safeguarding risks to children. This assessment should be methodical, consistent and a written record must be kept. We would strongly recommend that this written record is retained as part of the school's Single Central Record (SCR) so as to provide evidential proof of the school's approach to safeguarding in this particular matter.

9.2 Safeguarding in Schools and Construction Work – Overview and Discussion

- 9.2.1 It is vital that all safeguarding measures employed are proportionate to the risk, are specific to the circumstance that exists and are 'deliverable' in practice.
- 9.2.2 Construction works on all sites (including at schools) must be undertaken in compliance with current Health and Safety legislation. Health and Safety issues must be assessed and addressed for all construction works and this works 'hand in hand' with safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults. The issue of Child Protection and safeguarding must be included in all construction works specifications/instructions alongside all other Health and Safety issues.
- 9.2.3 In simple term, children should not be allowed in areas where builders are working for health and safety reasons. Where a building site is physically separated from the school and the site entrance is separate from the school's, a DBS check will not be required.
- 9.2.4 Although prepared in relation to the earlier CRB structure, we believe Norfolk County Council's guidance (12 Dec 2009) is helpful in summarising a balanced approach for and is consistent with the Disclosure and Barring requirements;

"Checks are required on anyone who is likely, through the normal course of their work, to have unsupervised contact with children. Construction staff would never be expected to be alone with children. Their work will be contained within a specifically demarcated area of the school to which pupils have no access at any time. They should be expected to sign in on arrival and have clearly visible identification at all times. Where contractors need to work in other areas of a school, this must be agreed in advance with the Headteacher and managed appropriately and reasonably. Casual visitors that need access to the school should sign a visitors book, wear an identification badge and be accompanied by a member of staff for the duration of their visit. Such visitors might include surveyors, utilities representatives, etc.

Governors are advised to be clear about these policy areas and the practices they have adopted. This should enable them to provide [Ofsted] inspectors with the assurances they require in demonstrating they are taking reasonable steps to ensure that children and learners are safe.

9.3 Risk Assessment

- 9.3.1 From Section 9.2 above it can be seen that in assessing a safeguarding risk to children during building works on a school site the key issues to assessed are;
 - 1 Contact between contractors and children, and
 - 2 The extent of the contact.
- 9.3.2 All building contracts and their associated Child Protection risks must be assessed individually. Issues such as location, timing, extent of separation, supervision, numbers of persons on site, past knowledge, school management systems, construction management systems, numbers of children, school layout and the like will all impact on the specific risk and the control measures possible to manage the risk. The adequate consideration of the issues and control measures suitable for the specific project requires a Child Protection Risk Assessment.

9.4 Contractors and Professional Codes of Conduct when on school sites

- 9.4.1 All visitors to site will need to comply with the school's Child Protection policies and procedures and the school will need to ensure this information is advised and made available to contractors and consultants alike.
- 9.4.2 Plymouth City Council has issued a **Code of Conduct** for Contractors undertaking work on Plymouth City premises which we recommend as the basis of good practice for schools to adopt as to expectations when undertaking works on site (see Plymouth City Council's recommended *Code of Conduct* overleaf).
- 9.4.3 We also recommend to you Plymouth City Council's underlying principle to child protection during construction works at schools detailed in their guidance document *Safeguarding Children and Young People: Guidance for Engaging Contractors* (Jan 2009) which is "SEGREGATE OR SUPERVISE".

9.4.4

Code of Conduct for Contractors undertaking work on Plymouth City Council premises:

CODE OF CONDUCT

- 1) observe this code at all times
- 2) stay within the confines of the agreed site or work area
- obtain consent if access is required outside the site or work area
- 4) use only the agreed access routes
- 5) obtain consent if alternative access routes are required
- 6) avoid contact with children/young people
- NEVER be in contact with children/young people without the contracting organisation's supervision
- if you are spoken to by a child/young person, be polite but do not engage in lengthy conversation
- if spoken to by a child/young person, avoid over familiar physical contact (the actions of a 'touchy feely' person could be easily misinterpreted or misconstrued)
- do not initiate lengthy conversation with the children/young people
- 11) do not use inappropriate or profane language
- dress appropriately shirts to be worn at all times (eg. no bare chests)
- 13) keep staff informed of where you are and what you are doing
- 14) report any matters out of the ordinary or of concern, involving children/young people, immediately to the site manager
- 15) do not give out addresses or mobile phone numbers to the children/young people
- 16) do not arrange to meet with children/young people either inside or outside of the organisation site
- 17) do not offer to buy items from children/young people
- 18) do not sell items to children/young people
- 19) do not bring alcohol on the organisation's site
- 20) do not join in games with children/young people
- do not share food or drinks with children/young people (think of allergies and grooming implications)
- remember that your actions no matter how well-intentioned could be misinterpreted

This code of conduct should be written into the building contract, form part of the pre-contract meeting agendas, displayed on site and where appropriate issued in card form to site workers.

9.5 Advice re Child Protection Risk Assessment for Construction Works at VA Schools

- 9.5.1 Overleaf is a template for the Child Protection Risk Assessment during construction works on the school site which may be helpful in recording your approach to safeguarding in a systematic and consistent manner during building works at the school.
- 9.5.2 We recommend that the Risk Assessment should be discussed and completed at the Pre Contract meeting when the follow parties are present;

Contract Administrator

Design Team

CDM Principal Designer

Head Teacher (or other staff members with Child Protection training)

Governor/s

Contractor's contract manager and foreman.

This approach will ensure all parties are able to fully understand the building programme of works and methodology, and the child protection issues at each stage. All parties are named on the child risk assessment and all are responsible for the information contained therein and the compliance with control measures identified. Any party is authorised to reconvene the group to review the risk assessment should any circumstances / risks change on site or if control measure require review.

- 9.5.3 The Child Protection Risk Assessment is designed to first identify the 'Risk Rating' inherent in the type and vulnerability of premises users. This initial 'Risk Rating' is then either increased, decreased or remains unaffected by a series of 'Other Factors' pertaining to the type and location of the building works, the schools' knowledge of contractor, programme/timings of work, etc. Once this adjusted risk has been identified, a series of 'Control Measures' can be identified and applied to reduce or (ideally) eliminate the risk to children.
- 9.5.4 The application of this guidance requires a degree of judgement in establishing the level of risk and the control measures to be applied. The assessment team must feel free to add additional Risk Factors or Control Measures to the template to suit the particular circumstances at the school and that apply to the building project / maintenance works.
- 9.5.5 We recommend that the Code of Conduct is also appended to Risk Assessment and the contractor signs it to agree to abide by its content. The completed Risk Assessment and Code of Conduct is appended to the minutes of the pre-contract meeting and circulated to all parties.
- 9.5.6 Please note that although the Child Protection Risk Assessment template has been prepared for capital works projects at school for VA Governing Bodies supported by the Diocese, it is essential that the same principles of SEGREGATE OR SUPERVISE apply to the smaller building works (possibly revenue funded) as it is often these works (undertaken by local handymen/contractors direct for the school) where the contact between contractors and children and the extent of that contact is potentially greater, and therefore the child protection risk is enhanced.

Child Protection Risk Assessment During Building Works at VA Schools 9.6

Page 1			

School:	 	 Building Project:	 	
Date:	 Assessors:	 	 	

Issue	Risk	Risk	Low	Medium	High	V. High	Comments
Premises Purpose Group	Kaung	Ellillillated	KISK	KISK	KISK	KISK	
	Medium						
	Medium						
Nursery/Play Group/Pre-school	Medium						
Vulnerability of Purpose Group							
Male or female under 16 years old	Increased						
Pupils with disability	Increased						
Location of Works							
External works that can be observed.	Reduced						
Ext works that cannot be continuously observed.	Even						
Plant rooms accessed externally	Reduced						
Plant rooms accessed internally	Even						
Common areas (classrooms, corridors etc)	Even						
Low occupancy areas (ICT/library, SEN room etc)	Increased						
Welfare areas (toilets, showers etc)	Increased						
Isolated Areas	Increased						
Duration of Works							
Maintenance or servicing (less than 1 day)	Reduced						
	Even						
Works (over one week duration)	Increased						
	Premises Purpose Group Primary School Secondary School Nursery/Play Group/Pre-school Vulnerability of Purpose Group Male or female under 16 years old Pupils with disability Location of Works External works that can be observed. Ext works that cannot be continuously observed. Plant rooms accessed externally Plant rooms accessed internally Common areas (classrooms, corridors etc) Low occupancy areas (ICT/library, SEN room etc) Welfare areas (toilets, showers etc) Isolated Areas Duration of Works Maintenance or servicing (less than 1 day) Works (up to one week duration)	Premises Purpose Group Primary School Medium Secondary School Medium Nursery/Play Group/Pre-school Medium Vulnerability of Purpose Group Male or female under 16 years old Increased Pupils with disability Increased External works that can be observed. Reduced Ext works that cannot be continuously observed. Even Plant rooms accessed externally Reduced Plant rooms accessed internally Even Common areas (classrooms, corridors etc) Even Low occupancy areas (ICT/library, SEN room etc) Increased Welfare areas (toilets, showers etc) Increased Isolated Areas Increased Duration of Works Maintenance or servicing (less than 1 day) Reduced Works (up to one week duration) Even	Premises Purpose Group Primary School Medium Secondary School Medium Nursery/Play Group/Pre-school Medium Vulnerability of Purpose Group Male or female under 16 years old Increased Pupils with disability Increased External works that can be observed. Reduced Ext works that cannot be continuously observed. Even Plant rooms accessed externally Reduced Plant rooms accessed internally Even Common areas (classrooms, corridors etc) Even Low occupancy areas (ICT/library, SEN room etc) Increased Welfare areas (toilets, showers etc) Increased Increased Duration of Works Maintenance or servicing (less than 1 day) Reduced Works (up to one week duration) Even	Premises Purpose Group Primary School Medium Secondary School Medium Nursery/Play Group/Pre-school Medium Vulnerability of Purpose Group Male or female under 16 years old Increased Pupils with disability Increased Location of Works External works that can be observed. Reduced Ext works that cannot be continuously observed. Even Plant rooms accessed externally Reduced Plant rooms accessed internally Even Common areas (classrooms, corridors etc) Even Low occupancy areas (ICT/library, SEN room etc) Increased Welfare areas (toilets, showers etc) Increased Isolated Areas Maintenance or servicing (less than 1 day) Reduced Works (up to one week duration) Even	Rating Eliminated Risk Risk Premises Purpose Group Primary School Medium Secondary School Medium Nursery/Play Group/Pre-school Medium Vulnerability of Purpose Group Male or female under 16 years old Increased Pupils with disability Increased External works that can be observed. Reduced Ext works that cannot be continuously observed. Even Plant rooms accessed externally Reduced Plant rooms accessed internally Even Common areas (classrooms, corridors etc) Even Low occupancy areas (ICT/library, SEN room etc) Increased Welfare areas (toilets, showers etc) Increased Isolated Areas Duration of Works Maintenance or servicing (less than 1 day) Reduced Works (up to one week duration) Even	Rating Eliminated Risk Risk Risk	Rating Eliminated Risk Risk

Page:	2
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School:	 Building Project: .	

Item	Issue	Risk Rating	Risk Eliminated	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk	V. High Risk	Comments
5	Nature of Works							
5.1	New works on defined area of site	Reduced						
5.2	Refurbishment etc accessed from outside	Even						
5.3	Refurbishment etc accessed from inside	Increased						
5.4	Works requiring access to many areas in school	Increased						
6	Contract Team and Supervision							
6.1	Lone working with random supervision	Increased						
6.2	Small teams with working supervisor	Even						
6.3	Teams where individuals work unsupervised	Increased						
6.4	Sub-contract labour supervised by named manager	Even						
6.5	Sub-contract labour generally unsupervised	Increased						
7	Working Knowledge of Contractor							
7.1	No past working experience of contractor	Increased						
7.2	Past knowledge but intermittent use	Even						
7.3	Past knowledge, frequent use and no problems	Reduced						
8	Welfare							
8.1	Contractor providing own welfare facilities in site area.	Even						
8.2	Contractor to use school's welfare facilities.	Increased						
	ASSESSMENT OF OVERALL RISK							

See Page 3 & 4 for Control Measures

chool:	Building Project:
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Item	Issue	Risk Rating	Risk Eliminated	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk	V. High Risk	Comments
	Overall Risk from Previous Page							
	Control Measures to Reduce Risk							
9	School Supervision							
9.1	Children supervised at all times	Reduced						
9.2	Children supervised on frequent basis	Even						
9.3	Children generally unsupervised	Even						
10	School Occupancy & Timing of Works							
10.1	Normal hours – school occupied	Even						
10.2	Normal hours – school unoccupied	Eliminated						
10.3	Outside normal hours but school occupied	Even						
10.4	Outside normal hours and school unoccupied	Eliminated						
10.5	Works in school holidays and unoccupied	Eliminated						
11	Site Separation							
11.1	Separation of site and children by school / contractor management procedures.	Even						
11.2	Site separation but access to work area and welfare facilities by management procedures.	Reduced						
11.3	Full site separation by secure fencing (including access and welfare facilities) from children.	Eliminated						
	RISK ASSESSMENT FOLLOWING CONTROL IN	IEASURES						If risks assessment is still within
								shaded area, apply additional control measures to reduce risk

tem	Issue	Risk Rating	Risk Eliminated	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk	V. High Risk	Comments
	Overall Risk from Previous Page							
12	Additional Site Specific Control Measures (to be developed and agreed)							
12.1	(One possible consideration): DBS checks on contract staff	Reduced						But only if deliverable and be adequately managed.
12.2								
12.3								
	RISK ASSESSMENT FOLLOWING CONTROL MEASURES							

Circulate to all present and to Chair of Governing Body of School

CHILD PROTECTION CODE OF CONDUCT WHEN UNDERTAKING CONSTRUCTION WORKS AT SCHOOLS

The building contractor named below will comply with this Code of Conduct, will induct all staff working on the site, include the Code in the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan and/or Method of Work Statements and display it in office and welfare facilities on site.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The contractor, its staff, sub-contract staff and its visitors to the building site undertake to;

- 1 Observe this Code at all times.
- 2 Stay within the confines of the agreed site or work area.
- 3 Sign-in each day (either in site hut or at school reception as agreed).
- 4 Obtain consent from the Headteacher if access is required outside the area of work (which may also require a formal review of the Child Protection Risk Assessment).
- 5 Only use the agreed access routes.
- Obtain consent from the Headteacher if alternative access routes are required (which may also require a formal review of the Child Protection Risk Assessment).
- 7 Avoid contact with children.
- 8 **Never** come into contact with children without school supervision.
- 9 If spoken to by a child please be polite but do not enter into lengthy conversation and do not engage children in conversation.
- 10 Do not engage in <u>any</u> physical contact with a child (it could easily be misinterpreted or misconstrued).
- 11 Do not use inappropriate language on site.
- 12 Dress appropriately: no bare chest, no inappropriate imagery or wording on T-shirts, etc.
- 13 Keep staff informed of where you are and what you are doing.
- Report any matters out of the ordinary / of concern to the site manager, immediately, (site manager to inform the Headteacher or member of the school leadership team).
- 15 Do not give your address or telephone number to children.
- 16 Do not arrange to meet / contact children either inside or outside school.
- 17 Do not offer to buy or sell items to children.
- 18 Do not bring alcohol or cigarettes onto the school site.
- 19 Do not join in/play games with the children.
- 20 Do not share food and drink with the children.
- 21 Remember that your actions, no matter how well-intentioned, could be misinterpreted.

Signed:	Organisation:
Dated:	

10.0 SCHOOL TRUSTEESHIP ISSUES

10.1 Ownership of Church School Buildings

10.1.1 Church of England Schools are owned by the Trustees of the site. The Governing Body of a VA school has the authority to add or make alterations to the school buildings during their term of office but cannot sell and recover monies or grant a legal title on the land or buildings; this can only be undertaken legally by the trustees/owners of the school buildings. Wayleaves should also only be signed by the owners/trustees.

10.2 Community Use on VA School Sites

Historic issues

- 10.2.1 The community use of school buildings is a well-established and important function of many schools. The Governing Body cannot however enter into any agreement with a third party where by so doing it would be possible for the third party to claim some legal rights over the building or land. Therefore legal advice must always be sought before entering into any agreement with a third party or use of the site or buildings. (This does not however relate to the letting of, say, the school hall for an individual event).
- 10.2.2 Many VA schools have in the past, invited various community groups, private pre-school providers, etc onto the school site (some residing in the school buildings) without the authority of the trustees/owners of the school and without any formal lease or other legal agreement. These issues should now be regularised to ensure compliance with land and tenancy law and schools are asked to contact the Diocesan Surveyors to advise where such instances occur.

Pre-School, After-School Clubs, etc

10.2.3 There is often great pressure for VA Primary schools to allow private preschool/playgroup/after-school club etc providers to operate on the school site. Such facilities are often the 'lifeblood' of primary schools with young children moving into the school following pre-school attendance. The Diocese of Exeter will encourage and assist schools with ensuring such ventures are undertaken in accordance with land and tenancy law, that they comply with DfE funding requirements/procedures and their presence/operation is not potentially detrimental to the operation or Foundation of the school either now or in the future.

Capital Funding of Community/Pre-School Projects

10.2.4 Where the Governing Body of a school provides extended services they are able to use DfE capital grant funding for premises issues subject to DfE approvals and funding availability.

Diocesan Advice & Legal Advice

- 10.2.5 It is <u>essential</u> that a school's Governing Body discuss proposals for community users of the school site with Diocesan Surveyors well before considering making agreements/arrangements regarding the community use of the school site.
- 10.2.6 The Solicitors of the Exeter Diocesan Board of Finance Ltd (the trustees of the majority of VA schools in the Diocese of Exeter) have provided the following guidance as to the circumstances which determine the suitability of the various legal agreements;

10.3 Documentation

10.3.1 Regular occupation of School premises by pre-school groups and other bodies must be documented. This can be done in one of two ways:-

(a) Transfer of Control Agreements

- (i) A Transfer of Control Agreement is a device by which the Governing Body of a community, voluntary aided, voluntary controlled or foundation school may transfer control of part of the school premises to a third party if the purposes of the agreement is to promote the local community use of those premises. Such a transfer of control is also enabled under legislation (School Standards and Framework Act 1998).
- (ii) The agreement is therefore entered into between the Governing Body and the occupier but facilitated by the Diocese. The Trustees (landowner) of the school is not party to the agreement but the Diocesan Board of Education countersigns the agreement.
- (iii) The consent of the LA must be obtained by the Governing Body if the Transfer of Control Agreement permits use of the premises during school hours.
- (iv) A Transfer of Control Agreement can relate to any part of the school premises which is under the Governing Body's control and can therefore relate to the school site or the playing fields.
- (v) A Transfer of Control Agreement is considered to be suitable where the school is making available an existing classroom or the occupier is constructing temporary or demountable works. If the occupier is investing a capital sum in permanent development works on the site then the grant of a Lease together with a Development Agreement is likely to be the most appropriate way forward subject to the comments at subparagraph (b) below.
- (vi) It should be noted that a Transfer of Control Agreement will be deemed to permit the Governing Body to recover the use of the subject premises upon reasonable notice if and to the extent that those premises are reasonably required in connection with the school.
- (vii) In any agreement which grants exclusive possession of premises there is a danger that a Lease will be construed, regardless of the title of the agreement. If a Lease is construed in this manner the difficulties are that the tenant could acquire security of tenure of the premises.
- (viii) The DBE must be notified of any proposed agreement for the use of any part of the school site by a third party at an appropriate early stage and prior to any binding commitment. The DBE will:
 - a. Comment on the suitability of the proposed legal means of formalising the agreement and provide a template of the appropriate Transfer of Control Agreement. These documents have been commissioned by the EDBE to minimise the legal costs incurred and thereby increase the possibilities for extended use of schools. A modest fee (£200 plus VAT) will be charged for these to recoup the cost to the EDBE of their provision.
 - b. Once content, provide formal approval of the proposals in the first instance and thereafter the Governing Body is able to enter into a commitment with the community use group.
 - c. Be a counter-signatory to the Agreement.

- b) Lease (and Development Agreement if required)
- (i) A Lease is a disposition of land and would require to be entered into between the Trustee landowner of the school and the occupier.
- (ii) Before a leasehold disposal of school premises can proceed the trustees of the school must consider and if necessary take legal advice upon two important preliminary issues. First there is the question of whether the school trusts are wide enough to permit the transaction. In cases of doubt, the Charity Commission should be consulted. Second the restrictions in Section 36 of the Charities Act 1993 will apply which means that if a market rent is not proposed the trustees are likely to require the specific authority of the Charity Commission.
- (iii) A lease is required where there is sole occupancy of part of the property.
- (iv) A Lease would also be appropriate if the occupier was constructing permanent works. This is primarily because where the occupier is investing a capital sum in the works it is most likely to require the security which a Lease offers. The Development Agreement would govern the carrying out of the works by the occupier and the protections to be afforded to the school in connection with those works.
- (v) The DBE must be notified of any proposed use of any part of the school site by a third party at an early stage. The Diocesan Property Services Department will liaise with the Trustee landowner and Governing Body and Third Party in the development of the Lease (and any Development agreement). All legal and surveyors costs will need to be met by the third party/and/or the school.
- 10.3.2 The above conditions will protect the interest of the School, Trustees and Pre-school / community group.

Please contact the Diocesan Officers before embarking on any proposals to let or make available to any third party any part of the school or grounds.

11.0 MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

11.1 Advice when arranging an Official Opening Ceremony following a School Building Project

- 11.1.1 Points to consider when arranging an official opening ceremony following a new school building project or significant extension/refurbishment: -
 - Set and agree the date suggest 8 week notice (minimum).
 - Agree who is to perform the opening ceremony.

Normal protocol at a Church of England school in the Diocese of Exeter is for the Bishop of Exeter to be invited to perform the opening ceremony. If the school has a particularly close relationship with the Bishop of Crediton or the Bishop of Plymouth then this could be notified to the Bishop of Exeter in the invitation letter.

Address: The Right Revd Robert Atwell, The Palace, Exeter EX1 1HY.

please address correspondence fao Mrs J Tear

e-mail justine.tear@exeter.anglican.org

- Prepare the guest list. Outside the immediate school community (staff, parents, PTA, governors, local clergy, etc), this should include;
 - Director of Diocesan Board of Education (Mr John Searson).
 - Executive Member for Schools at the LA.
 - Director of Schools at the LA.
 - Local County Councillor.
 - Local District Councillor.
 - Representative of the Parish Council.
 - Other local dignitaries.
 - 'Influential friends' of the school.
 - Other local churches' representatives.
 - Project Consultants; Architect, Structural Engineer, Services Engineer, etc.
 - Contractor's team; Managing Director, Contracts Manager, Site Manager, etc.
 - Diocesan Support Team; Property Services and Education colleagues.
 - Local Authority Support Team; Capital Strategy Officer, Education Officers, etc.
- Send invitations (possibly also with a map, details of parking arrangements, etc).
- Send background information to person performing the official opening ceremony;
 - Name of School's Chair of Governing Body and Headteacher.
 - Background information regarding project.
 - Draft guest list.
 - Draft programme.
 - Location map and directions with details of parking arrangements.
- Organise a plaque (if appropriate).
- Arrange press release (contact the LA press/communications office). Note: a morning / early afternoon ceremony will ensure maximum benefit from press coverage.
- Refreshments.

APPENDIX A

Example Statutory Building Services Inspection Sheets

1.0	Gas Boilers - Annual Service	
	Boilers require an annual service by a GasSafe registered contractor un and all subsequent revisions.	der the Gas Safety (Installation & Use) Regulations,
1.1	Has service been carried out?	Yes / No
1.2	Date of service:	
1.3	Name of Contractor:	
1.4	Contractor's GasSafe registration number:	
1.5	Certificate completed and displayed:	Yes / No
1.6	Serviced as Part of a Service Level Agreement (VA Pro	omise, SLA etc)? Yes / No
Gene	eral observations -	
Nam	e -	Date -
2.0	Gas Appliances – Annual Gas Safety Check	
All ga	Gas Appliances – Annual Gas Safety Check s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions.	
All ga	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of	
All gas	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions.	Also see Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995.
All gas Safety 2.1	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions. Have appliances been checked; dated and labelled?	Also see Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995. Yes / No
All gas Safety 2.1 2.2	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions. Have appliances been checked; dated and labelled? Date of checks:	Also see Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995. Yes / No
All gas Safety 2.1 2.2 2.3	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions. Have appliances been checked; dated and labelled? Date of checks: Name of Contractor:	Also see Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995. Yes / No
All gar Safety 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions. Have appliances been checked; dated and labelled? Date of checks: Name of Contractor: Contractor's GasSafe registration number:	Also see Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995. Yes / No Yes / No Yes / No
All gas Safety 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions. Have appliances been checked; dated and labelled? Date of checks: Name of Contractor: Contractor's GasSafe registration number: Certificate completed and displayed:	Also see Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995. Yes / No Yes / No Yes / No
All gar Safety 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions. Have appliances been checked; dated and labelled? Date of checks: Name of Contractor: Contractor's GasSafe registration number: Certificate completed and displayed: Checked as part of a Service Level Agreement (VA Pro	Also see Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995. Yes / No // Yes / No
All gar Safety 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6	s appliances are required to have an annual gas safety check carried of (Installation & Use) Regulations, 1998 and all subsequent revisions. Have appliances been checked; dated and labelled? Date of checks: Name of Contractor: Contractor's GasSafe registration number: Certificate completed and displayed: Checked as part of a Service Level Agreement (VA Proetc)?	Also see Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995. Yes / No // Yes / No

3.0	Portable Appliance Testing - Various		
Electri	All portable appliances must be tested on the correct frequency and labelled and dated to confirm the test according to The Electricity At Work regulations 1989, and in accordance with the IEE Code of Practice for In-Service Inspection and Testing of Electrical Equipment.		
3.1	Have appliances been checked; dated and labelled?	s / No	
3.2	Skilled, trained and competent person:		
	Name and address:		
3.3	Contractor NICEIC Registration No (if applicable):		
3.4	Tested as part of a Service Level Agreement (VA Promise, SLA etc)?	s / No	
Nam	e: Date:		

Equipment/ environment	User checks	Formal Visual Inspection	Combined Inspection and Testing
Battery operated:	No	No	No
(less than 20 volts)			N.
Extra low voltage:	No	No	No
(less than 50 volts AC – e.g. telephone equipment			
or low voltage desk lights)			
Information technology:	No	Yes	No if double insulated –
(e.g. desktop computers or VDU screens)		(2-4 years)	otherwise up to 5 years
Photocopiers, fax machines:	No	Yes	No if double insulated –
(NOT hand held. Rarely moved)		(2-4 years)	otherwise up to 5 years
Double insulated equipment:	No	Yes	No
(NOT hand held. Moved occasionally, e.g. fans,		(2-4 years)	
table lamps or slide projectors)			
Double insulated equipment:	Yes	Yes	No
(HAND HELD e.g. some floor cleaners)		(6 months – 1 year)	
Earthed Equipment (Class 1):	Yes	Yes	Yes
(e.g. electric kettles or some floor cleaners)		(6 months – 1 year)	(1 – 2 years)
Cables (leads) and plugs connected to the above	Yes	Yes	Yes
and extension leads.		(6 months – 4 years	(1 – 5 years,
		depending on equip't	depending on equip't
		connected to)	connected to)

^{*} NB: Experience of operating the maintenance system over a period of time, together with information on faults found, should be used to review the frequency of inspection.

It should also be used to review whether and how often equipment and associated leads and plugs should receive a combined inspection and test.

Please note that this table is for low-risk environments, most areas of school buildings will fall into this category, but this ultimately depends on the age, condition and use of the equipment. Specialist areas such as CDT workshops may also need a higher level of inspection due to the equipment held within these areas.

For more information on this subject please refer to the relevant area of the Health and Safety Executive's website

4.0	Water Quality Sampling – Annual Test	
	tests need to be carried out and test results checked on an annual basis according to the quality) Regulations 2001, and the amended Food Safety Act 1990.	e Water Act 2003, Water Supply
4.1	Date samples taken:	//
		_
4.2	Have readings been confirmed as satisfactory?	Yes / No
4.3	Are tanks clean?	Yes / No
4.4	Have any recommended works been completed?	Yes / No
4.5	Name of Contractor:	
4.6	Sampled as part of a Service Level Agreement?	Yes / No
Com	ments:	
Nam	e:	Date:

5.0	Gas Catering Equipment – Annual Service	
	s catering equipment to be serviced on an annual basis by a GasSafe registered contractor an	d in accordance with the
Gas S	Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998	
5.1	Have appliances been serviced?	Yes / No
5.2	Date of service:	//_
5.3	Name of contractor:	
5.4	Contractor's GasSafe registration number:	
5.5	Certificate completed and displayed:	Yes / No
5.6	Serviced as part of a Service Level Agreement?	Yes / No
Com	ments:	
Nam	e: Dat	e:
_		
6.0	Portable Fire Fighting Equipment – Annual Service	
accord	table fire fighting equipment has to be checked on an annual basis (including extinguishers, fir dance with BS 5306: Part 3: 2009 for fire extinguishers, BS EN 1869: 1997 for fire blankets and	·
for hos	se reels.	
6.1	Have equipment been serviced?	Yes / No
6.2	Date of service:	//_
6.3	Certificate completed and displayed:	Yes / No
6.4	Name of contractor:	
6.5	Serviced as part of a Service Level Agreement?	Yes / No
Com	ments:	
Nam	e: Dat	e:

7.0	Swimming Pool Fixed Electrical Wiring Installation Test	– Annual Test
7.1	Date of most recent test:	//_
7.2	Was the installation satisfactory	Yes / No
7.3	Certificate completed and displayed?	Yes / No
7.4	Has recommended remedial work been completed?	Yes / No
7.5	Name of contractor:	
7.6	Contractor's NICEIC Registration No:	
7.7	Serviced as part of a Service Level Agreement (VA Promise,	Yes / No
	SLA etc)?	
Comme	nts:	
Name:		Date:

8.0	Fixed Electrical Wiring Installation Test – 5 year	
8.1	Date of most recent test:	//_
8.2	Was the installation satisfactory	Yes / No
8.3	Certificate completed and displayed?	Yes / No
8.4	Has recommended remedial work been completed?	Yes / No
8.5	Name of contractor:	
8.6	Contractor's NICEIC Registration No:	
8.7	Serviced as part of a Service Level Agreement (VA Promise, SLA	Yes / No
	etc)?	
Comme	nts:	
Name:		Date:

9.0 F	Fire Alarms – Quarterly/ Annually/ 5 y	early			
Fire Alar	Fire Alarms tests need to be carried out weekly, 3 monthly, annually and 5 yearly in accordance with BS 5839 Part 1 : 2013				
	Audible fire alarm tests should be carried out on a weekly basis, normally by the premises manager, with all other testing being carried out by an electrical contractor. Care must be taken to ensure that fire escapes are free from obstruction at all times.				
3 month	ly and annual tests should comprise testing all de	vices, smoke and h	neat detectors	, call points and	sounders.
	testing would comprise of a comprehensive test on the comprehensive test on the comprehensive test on the comprehensive test of the comprehensive te	•	•	e system wiring	would be tested in
9.1	Are the weekly fire alarms audible test	s carried out?			Yes / No
9.2	Dates of the most recent tests:	3 monthly annual	-	-	
		5 yearly	-	-	//
9.3	Where recommended remedial work h	as been identifi	ied, has all	this	
	work been completed?				Yes / No
9.4	Name of contractor:				
9.5	Are the fire escape routes kept free fro	m obstructions	?		Yes / No
9.6	Certificate completed and displayed?				Yes / No
9.7	Tested as part of a Service Level Agre	ement (VA Pro	mise, SLA	etc)?	Yes / No
Comm	ents:				
Name:				Date	e:

10.0	Emergency Lighting – monthly,	6 monthly and	d Annual Tests	
Emergency Lighting, where applicable, needs to be tested on a monthly, 6 monthly, annual and 3 yearly basis in accordance with BS 5266: Part 1: 2011.				
10.1	Dates of the most recent tests:	monthly -		//
		6 monthly	-	//
		annual	-	//
		3 yearly -		/
10.2	Date battery renewed (renew every 3	years)		/
10.3	Where recommended remedial work	has been identifi	ed, has all the	
	work been completed?			Yes / No
10.4	Certificate completed and displayed?			Yes / No
10.5	Name of Contractor:			
10.6	Tested as Part of a Service Level Agr	eement (VA Pro	mise, SLA etc)?	Yes / No
Comments:				
Name	:			Date:

11.0	Lightning Conductors – No later than every 12 months		
Lightnin	g conductors need to be checked every in accordance with BS EN 62305		
11.1	Dates of the most recent test:	//	
11.2	Where recommended remedial work has been identified, has all the		
	work been completed?	Yes / No	
11.3	Certificate completed and displayed?	Yes / No	
11.4	Tested as Part of a Service Level Agreement?	Yes / No	
11.5	Name of Contractor:		
Comments:			
Name	: Date:		

12.0	Powered Pedestrian Doors – 6 m	onthly checks and annual	tests
	d Pedestrian Doors where applicable require to be d with BS EN 16005:2013.	serviced every 6 months and tested or	n an annual basis and
12.1	Dates of the most recent test:	6 monthly check -	/
		annual test -	_
			//
			_
12.2	Certificate completed and displayed?		Yes / No
12.3	Where recommended remedial work has been identified, has all the Yes / work been completed?		Yes / No
12.4	Name of Contractor:		
12.5	Tested as Part of a Service Level Agreement?		Yes / No
Comments:			
Name:			Date:

13.0	Passenger Lifts			
Passeng following	er lifts require a 6 monthly insurers inspection, a monthly planned maintenance inspection.	tion in accordance with the		
Manager Lifting Op Workplace Reporting Ref: Hea The Elect Provision	BS EN 81-80 Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulation 2006 (MHSWR) Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER) Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 (WPR) Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR) Ref: Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSWA) The Electricity at Work Regulations 1992 (EWR) Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)			
(SAFed).	senger Lifts require examination and tests carried out in accordance with the "Safety / These examinations and tests are to be undertaken at 1,5 and 10 yearly intervals and http://safed.co.uk/guidance-for-the-lift-owner-or-duty-holder/			
13.1	Date of most recent servicing/maintenance inspection:	/		
13.2	Date of last 6-monthly Thorough Examination insurance visit:	/		
13.3	Date of most recent 5 yearly safety gear test:	//		
13.4	Is the contractor registered with "The Lift and Escalator Industry Association"?	Yes / No		
13.5	Tested as Part of a Service Level Agreement (Promise, SLA etc)?	Yes / No		
13.6	Name of Contractor:			
13.7	Do the stop switches meet BS requirements?	Yes / No		
13.8	Is the access to the motor room safe?	Yes / No		
13.9	Is motor room access door lockable?	Yes / No		
13.10	Are the Statutory Notices displayed?	Yes / No		
13.11	Does the rooftop control meet BS standards?	Yes / No		
13.12	Have you carried out the recommendations noted in the			
	insurer's inspection report?	Yes / No		
Comme	ents:			
Name:		Date		

14.0	Non-passenger Carrying Lifts		
	senger lifts need to have an annual insurers inspection, a quarterly planned maintenance afety gear test in accordance with BS 5655: Part 14: 1995.	ce inspection and a 5	
14.1	Date of most recent servicing/maintenance inspection:	/	_//_
14.2	Date of most recent 6-monthly insurance visit:	//	
14.3	Date of most recent 5 year SAFed LG1 safety gear test:	//	
14.4	Tested as Part of a Service Level Agreement (Promise, SLA etc)?	Yes / No	
14.5	Name of contractor:		
14.6	Are the Statutory Notices displayed?	Yes / No	
14.7	Is the pit area cleaned annually by a specialist contractor?	Yes / No	
14.8	Is the motor room access door lockable and safe?	Yes / No	
14.9	Is the recommended corrosion work carried out?	Yes / No	
Comm	ents:		
Name:		Date:	

15.0	Powered Stair Lifts
Powered s	stair lifts need to have an annual insurers inspection, an annual planned maintenance inspection in accordance 176: 1996:
15.1	Date of most recent maintenance/servicing by a lift contractor://
15.2	Date of most recent 6-monthly Thorough Examination by insurers://
15.3	Tested as Part of a Service Level Agreement (Promise, SLA etc)? Yes / No
15.4	Name of contractor:
15.5	Are the Statutory Notices displayed? Yes / No
Comme	nts:
Name:	Date:

19.0	Asbestos		
Asbesto	s in buildings must be managed under the requireme	ents of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.	
19.1	Does the School have an Asbestos Man	nagement Plan	Yes / No
19.2	Is the Asbestos Register made available	e to <u>all</u>	Yes / No
	maintenance/construction personnel?		
19.3	Are annual inspections undertaken of the	e condition of the asbestos	Yes / No
19.4	Date of most recent inspection of the as	bestos:	_//_
19.5	Is asbestos checked as part of a Service	e Level Agreement (VA	Yes / No
	Promise, SLA etc)?		
19.6	Name of contractor/person who undertook last inspection:		
19.6	Remedial actions recommended following last inspection? Yes / N		Yes / No
19.8	Details of recommended works:		
19.9	Remedial works undertaken?		Yes / No
19.9	Details of remedial works		
	undertaken		
	_		
Comments:			
Name:	D	Date:	

APPENDIX B

Asbestos Management Plan & Control Forms

for use when building or maintenance works are proposed/undertaken at the school

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Name of School		
2. Responsibilities		
Name and Title of	Name:	Title:
'Person In Control'.		
Signature and Date.	Signed:	Date:
Name and role of person that produced this Plan.		
Name of the person responsible for:		
a) managing asbestos in the premises,	a)	
b) for updating the asbestos register (if any), and	b)	
c) for reviewing this Plan	c)	
3. Reviewing this Manageme	nt Plan	
Date this Management Plan was first produced.		
Date of last review.		
4. How the location and cond	dition of asbestos-containing n	naterial is recorded
State how information about asbestos in the premises is recorded.		
State where information about asbestos in the premises is kept.		

5. Results of the risk assess	5. Results of the risk assessments and action required (if any)		
Briefly state the results of your last visual inspection and risk assessment and the approximate date it took place. (Any work that you have identified that still remains to be done should be added to the Action Plan).			
6. Monitoring arrangements	for asbestos		
State the arrangements for monitoring the known or presumed asbestos-containing materials to ensure that they remain in good condition and that there is no increased risk of disturbance.			
7. How information about as	bestos is passed to those that need it		
State how staff have been informed.			
State here what system is in place to control maintenance or building work.			
What is the procedure for ensuring that contractors and others check the asbestos register before starting work?			
Clarify how the procedure allows for staff absence due to illness etc			
State here if warning labels have been used to alert workers to the presence of known asbestos. (Any work that you have identified that still remains to be done should be added to the			
Action Plan).			

8. Training				
State here who has received training on asbestos management, and approximately when it took place. (Training that still remains to be done should be added to the Action Plan).				
9. Action Plan				
Location & brief description of asbestos containing material	Remedial action required	Target date for action	Date completed	

ASBESTOS CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT FORM ASB1

for CE VA Schools in Diocese of Exeter

THIS FORM IS A MANDATORY DOCUMENT FOR COMPLETION PRIOR TO CONDUCTING ANY BUILDING WORK OR ACTIVITY THAT WILL DISTURB THE FABRIC OF A BUILDING

THE DUTYHOLDER MUST ENSURE THIS FORM IS COMPLETED WHENEVER ANY ACTIVITY IS CONSIDERED WHICH MAY AFFECT ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS - AND IN PARTICULAR BUILDING WORKS. IT MAY BE COMPLETED BY THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR BUT MUST BE SIGNED BY THE DUTYHOLDER (OR APPOINTED PERSON) AND CONTRACTOR.

SCHOOL NAME:	DUTY HOLDER: or appointed person			
SCHOOL ADDRESS:				
ROOMS / AREAS AFFECTED:				
DESCRIPTION OF WORKS /				
SKETCH PLAN etc:				
CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR NAME AND COMPANY:				
CONTRACTOR NAME &				
CONTRACTS MANAGER:				
	BE <u>COMPLETED BY THE CONTRACTOR</u> PRIOR ORKS COMMENCING			
	KS AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES THE LOCAL			
ASBESTOS REGISTER HAS BEEN CONSULTED	AND THE FOLLOWING NOTED (Please circle as appro	opriate)		
THE AREAS OF WORK ARE IDENTIFIED AS FREE A	ND CLEAR OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS	1		
THE AREAS OF WORK HAVE KNOWN OR IDENTIFI	THE AREAS OF WORK HAVE KNOWN OR IDENTIFIED ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS 2			
THE AREAS IDENTIFIED HAVE NOT BEEN ASSESSE PRESUMED TO CONTAIN ACM's	ED WITHIN THE ASBESTOS REGISTER AND WILL BE	3		
NAME (Contractor): SIGNE	D: DATE:			
COMP	ANY			
WHERE ABOVE ITEMS 2 OR 3 HAVE BEEN SI	ELECTED THE DUTYHOLDER IS REQUIRED TO ENS	SURE:		
		Enter N/A		
		or Initial		
A DEMOLITION AND REFURBISHMENT ASBESTOS ANY ASBESTOS RISK .	S SURVEY IS UNDERTAKEN TO FULLY IDENTIFY			
A RISK ASSESSMENT IS PREPARED AND IMPLEMENTED TO ENSURE SAFE WORKING METHODS.				
WORKS WHICH AFFECT ACM'S TO BE CARRIED OUT BY AN HSE LICENSED CONTRACTOR.				
DCC EMERGENCY PLAN (ASB4) TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE EVENT OF ACCIDENTAL FIBRE RELEASE.				
ASBESTOS REGISTER UPDATED / FORM ASB3 COM	IPLETED (Dutyholder).	<u> </u>		
SIGNED: (DutyHolder)	DATE:			

A COPY OF THIS FORM IS TO BE RETAINED AT THE PREMISES FOR AUDIT PURPOSES

SCHEDULED ASBESTOS INSPECTION FORM - ASB2

THIS FORM IS A DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL DOCUMENT FOR THE RECORDING OF ROUTINE INSPECTIONS OF ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS

THIS FORM SHOULD BE USED TO RECORD DETAILS OF SCHEDULED INSPECTION AS IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE SITE ASBESTOS REGISTER. THIS MAY BE MONTHLY/QUARTERLY/SIX MONTHLY OR ANNUALLY.

WHERE DAMAGE IS FOUND OR SURFACE TREATMENT HAS DETERIORATED YOU MUST CONTACT YOUR PROPERTY PROFESSIONAL AND REFER TO DOCUMENT ASB 4 FOR GUIDANCE.

NAME OF INSPECTO	R:	DATE OF INSPECTION:
BIS NO.	SITE ADDRESS:	

CHANGES TO CONDITION OR RISK OF DAMAGE TO ASBESTOS MATERIALS

ASBESTOS REGISTER: From your asbestos register list down all known asbestos containing materials, visit the location

where safe to do so and note as follows. Retain a copy of this check with the site asbestos register.

UNCHANGED: No further action required

DAMAGED: Any level of damage has the potential to release asbestos fibres. Isolate the area and refer to

Guidance Note ASB4 or seek technical advice from NPS or your Property Professional.

SURFACE TREATMENT DETERIORATED: Re-painting or re-protection of asbestos materials may need specialist

procedures. Seek technical advice from NPS or your property professional

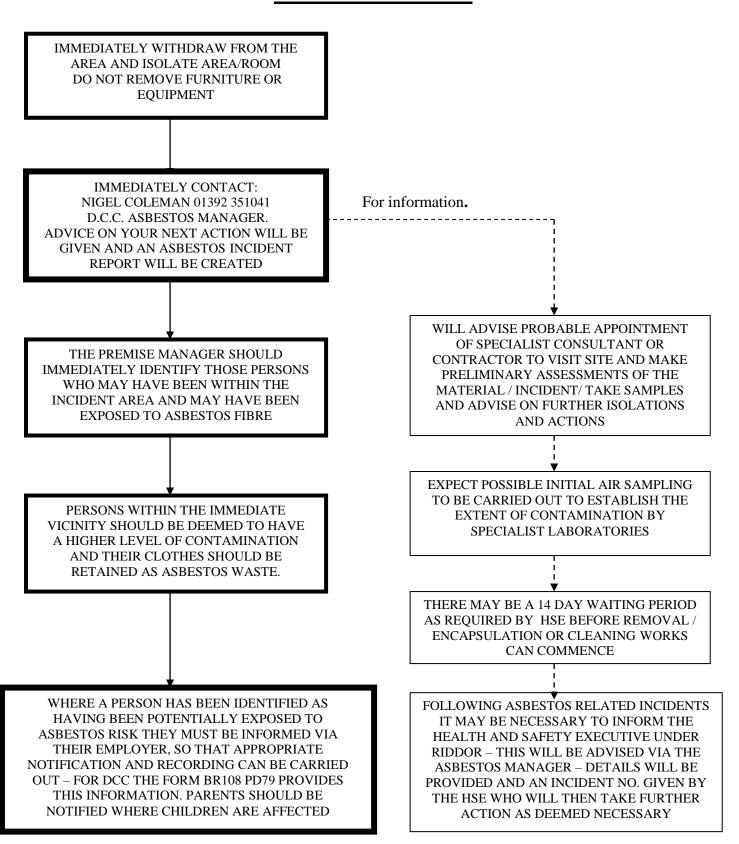
OTHER: Where the risk of damage has increased due to increased or changed occupancy it will be necessary to consider and possibly remove the ACM or upgrade levels of protection.

ITEM NO. / LOCATION	FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION	CHANGES NOTED / ACTION TAKEN
(List each known Asbestos- Containing Material)	ANNUALLY (or as advised in ASB Register).	(Describe any changes to condition or risk of damage)

NAME:	SITE:	
DATE:		
ITEM NO. OR LOCATION	FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION	CHANGES NOTED / ACTION TAKEN
(List each known Asbestos- Containing Material)	ANNUALLY (or as advised in ASB Register).	(Describe any changes to condition or risk of damage)
CONTINUE ON ADDITIONAL SHEETS AS REQUIRED		INSPECTION COMPLETED BY:
Copies to : a) SITE ASBESTOS REGISTER		SIGNED:
b) PROPERTY FILEc) COMPLIANCE OFFICER(as applicable)		DATE:

		1				
ASB	3		ASBI	ESTOS DAT	ГΑ	RETURN FORM
SITE NAME:						
BIS NO.			BUILD	ING NO.		SURVEYOR:
ROOM NO. (as Report Plan)	RO US	OM E	FLOOR LEVEL	POSITION / DESCRIPTION	Ne	ASON FOR CHANGES TO THE REGISTER w asbestos identified / asbestos removed / encapsulated etc lude product type, condition, surface treatment and asbestos type
TO:	BUR	LACE,	VENTURE H			FORMATION UPDATES RELATING TO ASBESTOS AND RETURN COURT, BITTERN RD, SOWTON IND ESTATE, EXETER, EX2 7FW
Signed:				Date:		
				IG WORKS. IT IS DES	IGNE	TY IS CARRIED OUT WHICH MAY AFFECT THE FABRIC OF THE BUILDING - D TO ASSIST AND SUPPORT YOUR ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES DF ASBESTOS REGULATIONS 2012.

Devon County Council Health & Safety Guidance Note <u>ASB4</u> IN THE EVENT OF AN UNPLANNED RELEASE OF ASBESTOS FIBRES.



ASBESTOS INCIDENT FORM ASB5 Incident no.

IN THE FIRST INSTANCE CONTACT THE ASBESTOS MANAGER - 01392 351041

THIS FORM IS TO COMPLETED BY THE PREMISE MANAGER (DUTYHOLDER OR APPOINTED PERSON) FOLLOWING ANY ACCIDENTAL OR POTENTIAL RELEASE OF ASBESTOS FIBRE AND RETURNED TO THE ASBESTOS MANAGER WITHIN 7 SEVEN DAYS OF THE INCIDENT BEING CLOSED AND/OR THE AREA BEING RE-OCCUPIED RETURN TO:

ASBESTOS MANAGER, VENTURE HOUSE, ONE CAPITAL COURT, BITTERN RD, SOWTON, EXETER, EX2 7FW

,	ŕ	ŕ		
BUILDING NO.	BIS		NAME (I	Print Name)
	DFES			
	JOB NO.			
SITE ADDRESS				
ROOM NO.S / AREAS AFF	ECTED			
DETAILS OF INCIDENT		DATE OF INCIDEN	NT:	TIME:
CONTROL DETAILS - R	EFER GUIDA	NCE NOTE ASB4		
AREA ISOLATED				
PERSONNEL RECORDED				
CONTAMINATED CLOTHII	NG REMOVED			
SPECIALIST DETAILS		DATE OF VISIT:		TIME:
NAME OF APPOINTED SPE	CIALIST			
ON SITE REPRESENTATIVE	Е	CONTACT TE	EL NO.	
INITIAL FINDINGS				
ANALYSTS FINDINGS - Co	onfirm Asbesto	s or Non-Asbestos		
NAME OF ANALYST		CONTACT TE	L NO.	
RESULTS				
REINSTATEMENT DETAI	LS -	Notifiable	works -	YES OR NO
NAME OF CONTRACTOR		CONTACT	TEL NO.	
DATE WORKS COMMENO	CED:			
DATE WORKS COMPLET	ED:			
FOR COMPLETION BY AS	SBESTOS INC	IDENT TEAM		
POSITIVE SAMPLE REQU	IRING NOTIF	TICATION UNDER RID	DOR	YES OR NO
DATE OF CONTACT TO H	ISE HOTLINE	TEL. No 0845 3009923		DATE
HSE RIDDOR INCIDENT N	NO.		No.	
EMPLOYER OF NON DCC				DATE
FORM PD79 COMPLETED				
FEEDBACK REQUIRED T			TY TEAD	
FILE REVIEWED AND CL	OSED BY ; SIG	GNED		DATE

ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT PLAN

MANAGEMENT ACTI	VITY	REQUIRED ACTION					
Premises:							
Location:							
Dutyholder:		Governing Body / Headteacher					
Responsible person: Where duties are delegated (and identify duties). Contact Tel:	l specifically						
Contact 101							
Date							
PRIOR TO DISTURBING TH BUILDING FABRIC		COMPLETE & ACTION FORM ASB 1					
ANNUAL ASBESTOS INSPE		COMPLETE ASB 2 AS REQUIRED					
FOR CHANGES TO ASBEST IN THE EVENT OF ASBEST DISTURBANCE		COMPLETE FORM ASB 3 ISOLATE THE AREA & REFER TO FORM	ASB 4				
SITE SPECIFIC ITEMS		PRIORITY ACTION LIST	BY WHEN				
List items which represent an unacceptable risk due to condition or vulnerability	encapsulation	icipated actions to minimise the risks, i.e. removal, n etc (If Asbestos Containing Materials are in a safe andition then no action may be necessary)	Date by when actions will be complete				

SITE SPECIFIC ITEMS	PRIORITY ACTION LIST	BY WHEN
PLEASE REFER TO DCC POLIC	CY FOR MANAGEMENT OF ASBESTOS CONTAININ	G MATERIALS AND GUIDANCE NOTES.

Premises

APPENDIX C

Fire Safety Checklist and Risk Assessment (example form)

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Daily Checks (not normally recorded)				
Escape Routes Can all fire exits be opened immediately and easily?				
oan all fire exits be opened infinediately and easily:				
Are fire doors clear of obstructions?				
Are escape routes clear?				
, no occupe routes clour.				
Fire warning systems				
Is the indicator panel showing 'normal'?	ш	ш	Ш	
Are sounders/bells in place?				
Escape lighting				
Are luminaires and exit signs in good condition and undamaged?				
le emergency lighting and sign lighting working correctly?				
Is emergency lighting and sign lighting working correctly?	ш			
Firefighting equipment	_			
Are all fire extinguishers in place?	ш	ш	Ш	
Are fire extinguishers clearly visible?				
Are vehicles blocking fire hydrants or access to them?				

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
ly Checks (not normally recorded) usekeeping				
ubbish kept in a secure compound away from the building?				
nere any flammable debris on the school site?				
electrical sockets overloaded?				

Weekly Checks	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Escape Routes Do all emergency fastening devices to fire exits (push bars / pads, etc.) work correctly?				
Are external routes clear and safe?				
Fire warning systems Does testing a manual call point send a signal to the indicator panel?				
Did the alarm system work correctly when tested?				
Did staff, children and visitors hear the fire alarm?				
Did any linked fire protection systems operate correctly? e.g. magnetic door holder released).				
Oo all visual alarms (as applicable) work?				
Do voice alarm systems (as applicable) work correctly and was the message understood?				
Escape lighting Are charging indicators (if fitted) visible?				
Firefighting equipment s all equipment in good condition?				
o all equipment in good condition:		ш		

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Monthly Checks Escape routes				
Do all electronic release mechanisms on escape doors work correctly? Do they 'fail safe' in the open position?				
Do all automatic opening doors on escape routes 'fail safe' in he open position?				
Are fire door seals and self-closing devices in good condition?				
Oo roller shutters provided for fire compartmentation work correctly?				
Are external escape stairs safe?				
Do all internal self-closing fire doors work correctly?				
Escape lighting				
Do all luminaires and exit signs function correctly when tested?				
Firefighting equipment				
s the pressure in 'stored pressure' fire extinguishers correct?				
Additional items from manufacturer's recommendations.				

Six-Monthly Checks <i>General</i>	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Have the release and closing mechanisms of any fire-resisting compartment doors or shutters been tested by a competent person?				
Escape lighting Do all luminaires operate on test for one third of their rated value?				
Annual Checks				
Escape Routes				
Do all self-closing fire doors fit correctly?	ш	Ш	ш	
Is escape route compartmentation in good repair?				
Escape lighting				
Do all luminaires operate on test for their full rated duration?				
Has the system been checked by a competent person?				
Firefighting equipment				
Has all firefighting equipment been checked by a competent person?				
Electrical equipment				
Has portable electrical equipment been tested?				
Gas equipment				
Have all gas appliances (boilers, heaters,				

-the Versile	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Five-Yearly s electrical installation tested every 5 years?				
Miscellaneous				
Has the smoke and heat ventilation system been tested by a competent person?				
Has external access for the fire service been checked for ongoing availability?				
Have any firefighters' switches been tested?				
Has the fire hydrant bypass flow valve control been tested by a competent person?				
Are any necessary fire engine direction signs in place?				
Are heat sources (heaters, cookers etc) separated from flammable materials?				
Can heat sources be isolated without risk of injury?				

SCHOOL FIRE	RISK ASSESSMENT - Record	d of Significant Finding	<u>S</u>	
School Name:			DfES No:	Date:
Address:			Name of Assessor:	
			Signature:	
Location	Identify the Fire Hazards	Identify People at Risk	Evaluate the Risk	Works / Practices Proposed to Remove or Reduce the Risk
		Programmed Reassessme		

Notes to be Read when undertaking Fire Risk Assessment

Location

This can be a single room or group of rooms/block or wing as suits the situation.

Identify the Fire Hazards

These can be identified as one or more of the following;

- 1 The potential for ignition
 - Naked flames
 - Heaters
 - Hot processes
 - Electrical apparatus or equipment
 - Arson risk/site security

2 The potential for fire spread

- Stored materials and their locations (waste, resources materials, paper, chemicals, fuel, etc)
- Construction materials used.
- Compartmentation of building (fire resisting doors with closers, ceilings and walls etc)
- Potentially flammable fittings (furniture, display boards, books, etc)
- Ventilation levels (natural or mechanical)
- Is the area hidden from view (where a fire outbreak may not be immediately noticed)?

3 The consequences to life

- Occupancy levels
- Age groups
- Level of supervision
- Familiarity with building layout
- Time it takes to evacuate building (including comments as to width and suitability of escape routes)
- Physical and mental disability of particular building users
- Emergency Lighting on escape route (especially if used out of school hours)
- Directional Signage for designated escape routes
- Emergency escape ironmongery to escape routes
- Fire extinguishers type and location/suitability

Identify those People at Risk

Currently these would be one or more of the following groups;

- Children
- Staff
- Visitors
- Lettings
- Extended Schools Users
- People working near the fire danger
- People working alone in isolated areas
- Disabled persons
- The elderly or infirm

Evaluate the Risk

This is assessed from the information gathered above. This could be identified as either LOW or SIGNIFICANT. A SIGNIFICANT for hazard relates to any feature of the premises, its content, the use or the occupants that may have an adverse effect on the means of escape in case of fire resulting in a potential risk to life.

Works / Practices proposed to Remove, Reduce and Protect from the Risks

Where significant risks have been identified, the Governing Body/School should put in place practices/control measures or undertake remedial works that would remove or reduce the risk. These Remedial Works/Practices proposed should be clearly identified on the assessment with timeframes for implementation clearly identified.

Some improvements may not have cost implications (e.g. simplifying a means of escape route by repositioning furniture), improved staff training/procedures etc, but some may require building works to be undertaken. If capital remedial works are required these should be entered on the Schools Development Plan (Premises) and progressed in the normal manner (capital grant funded works).

Record, Plan Instruct and Train

Record the findings and action you have taken. Discuss and works with other responsible persons in the organisation.

Use the information gathered to prepare an Emergency Plan for the building.

Inform and instruct relevant people that use the premises and provide/arrange for the necessary fire safety training.

Review

Review the Fire Risk Assessment regularly (at least annually) and following any proposed changes to the building, change of room uses or introduction of new users (extended schools) or significant changes in pupil numbers.

APPENDIX 2

Fire Safety Maintenance Checklist

yes		
1		
	1	
	Ĭ	

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	yes	no	n/a	Comments
WEEKLY		1	J 1.74	
Escape routes and fire doors				
Does testing a manual call point send a				
signal to the indicator panel?				
Did the alarm system work correctly				
when tested?				
Did staff and other people hear the fire				
alarm?	<u> </u>			
Fire Fighting Equipment		-		1100000
Are all fire extinguishers in the correct				
place?			ļ	
Are fire extinguishers clearly visible and				
free from obstruction? Are vehicles blocking fire hydrants or		<u> </u>	+	
access to them?				
Do all automatic opening doors on				
escape routes 'fail safe' in the open				
position?				
Are fire door seals and self-closing				
devices in good condition?	-			
Do all roller shutters provided for fire				
compartmentation work correctly?	1			
Are external escape stairs safe? Do all internal self-closing doors work				
correctly?				
Emergency and escape route lighting				
Do all luminaires and exit signs function	T			
correctly when tested?				
Have all emergency generators been				
tested?				
Fire extinguishers				
Are the fire extinguishers in good				
condition?				
Do all fire extinguishers have enough				
stored pressure? (Check that pin is in				
place and that extinguishers have not				
been discharged.)				
MONTHLY				
Escape routes and fire doors				
Do all electric release mechanisms on				
escape doors work correctly? Do they				
'fail safe' in the open position?			-	
Do all automatic opening doors on				
escape routes 'fail safe' in the open				
position?	-	+		
Are fire door seals and self-closing				
devices in good condition?				

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	yes	no	N/A	Comments
MONTHLY				
Do all roller shutters provided for fire				
compartmentation work correctly?				
Are external escape stairs safe?				
Do all internal self-closing doors work correctly?				
Emergency and escape route lighting				
Do all luminaires and exit signs function correctly when tested?				
Have all emergency generators been tested?				
Fire extinguishers				
Are the fire extinguishers in good condition?				
Do all fire extinguishers have enough stored pressure? (Check that pin is in				
place and that extinguishers have not been discharged)				
QUARTERLY				
Emergency and escape route lighting				
Do all luminaires operate on test for one third of their rated value?				

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APPENDIX 1

Emergency Fire Plan Checklist

Tick √column if covered. N/A if 'not applicable'	√ or N/A
1. Adequate provision of Fire Action Notices posted by all final exits and call points	
2. Method for calling the emergency services	
3. Practice and document suitable evacuation procedure for the premises, relevant persons, associated hazards and risks. Ensure staff react Immediately. Ensure staff react immediately when alarm sounds (aim to evacuate in 2 ½ minutes). Ensure staff are aware that no one returns to the building unless permission has been granted by the Fire Officer/ Police Officer	
4. Provision of clearly identified external assembly points	
 Clear identification of escape routes with appropriate signage and markings in Compliance with the Health and Safety (Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996 BS 5499 	
6. Provision of adequate and appropriate fire fighting equipment and signage	
7. Clear Description of employee duties	
8. Employee training	
9. Plans and provisions for the evacuation of those at particular risk	
10. Site policy and procedure for the use of emergency equipment in the event of an emergency	f
11. Include any high risk areas / equipment in the plan and clearly identify (e.g. gas valves, electrical switch gear, chemicals and fuels)	
12. Liaison with the emergency services including provision of appropriate information in the event of an emergency	
 13. Establish process for briefing visitors / contractors. Work Permit) For additional help and guidance, contact the Asset Management Helpdesk on 01752 30458. 	8
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APPENDIX D

Disability Discrimination – Equality Act 2010: Accessibility Plan & Disability Equality Scheme Guidance

Disability Discrimination – Equality Act 2010: Accessibility Plan Guidance & Disability Equality Scheme in Schools

Schedule 10 of the Equality Act 2010 requires:

- 3(1) The responsible body of a school in England and Wales must prepare
 - (a) an accessibility plan;
 - b) further such plans at such times as may be prescribed.
- 3(2) An accessibility plan is a plan for, over a prescribed period—
 - (a) increasing the extent to which disabled pupils can participate in the school's curriculum,
 - (b) improving the physical environment of the school for the purpose of increasing the extent to which disabled pupils are able to take advantage of education and benefits, facilities or services provided or offered by the school, and
 - (c) improving the delivery to disabled pupils of information which is readily accessible to pupils who are not disabled.
- 3(3) The delivery in sub-paragraph (2)(c) must be—
 - (a) within a reasonable time;
 - (b) in ways which are determined after taking account of the pupils' disabilities and any preferences expressed by them or their parents.
- 3(4) An accessibility plan must be in writing.
- 3(5) The responsible body must keep its accessibility plan under review during the period to which it relates and, if necessary, revise it.
- 3(6) The responsible body must implement its accessibility plan.
- 3(7) A relevant inspection may extend to the performance by the responsible body of its functions in relation to the preparation, publication, review, revision and implementation of its accessibility plan.
- 3(8) A relevant inspection is an inspection under—
 - (a) Part 1 of the Education Act 2005, or
 - (b) Chapter 1 of Part 4 of the Education and Skills Act 2008 (regulation and inspection of independent education provision in England).
- 4(1) In preparing an accessibility plan, the responsible body must have regard to the need to allocate adequate resources for implementing the plan.

Church of England VA Schools Guide to Responsibilities

All VA schools should be aware that the school/Governing Body should not discriminate against disabled pupils in admissions and exclusions, education and associated services. In addition, improvements are to be made to ensure access to others users of the building including staff, parents and visitors.

The legislation is structured so as building operators have to undertake 'proactive' measures to facilitate access rather than adopting a 'reactive' approach.

As a result of the legislation it is essential that every school has in place a suitable Accessibility Plan.

Guidance regarding the development of the Accessibility Plan is provided below;

Accessibility Plans

The Accessibility Pan is required to show how, over time, access to the school will be improved by:

- increasing the extent to which disabled pupils can participate in the school's curriculum,
- improving the physical environment of the school for the purpose of increasing the
 extent to which disabled pupils are able to take advantage of education and benefits,
 facilities or services provided or offered by the school, and
- improving the delivery to disabled pupils of information which is readily accessible to pupils who are not disabled.

Staffordshire County Council has an example Accessibility Plan template that you may wish to reference and which can be downloaded and amended to meet the requirement of your school; http://education.staffordshire.gov.uk/Pupil-Support/SEN-and-Vulnerable-children/Accessibility-Plan.aspx

<u>Note:</u> All further guidance (below) relates to the improvement of the physical environment of the school only.

Please seek separate guidance relating to improving access to the curriculum and to written information from the relevant department in your Local Authority.

Wider Responsibilities under the Equality Act

In addition to the school's legal requirement not to discriminate against disabled pupils at the school, the Governing Body, as the 'service provider' of a VA School must also consider the requirements for non-pupils. The accessibility requirements must also include teaching staff, Governors, classroom assistants, parents and visitors to the school. Consideration of these building users must also form part of the Accessibility Plan, both within and outside normal school hours, particularly in the light of the Extended Schools agenda.

Accessibility Plan - Who is it For?

The Accessibility Plan is a 'live' working document to enable the Governing Body to identify accessibility issues at the school and to provide a framework to enable these issues to be addressed. All members of the Governing Body should therefore have knowledge of its content and purpose and use it in their decision making.

You are required to include a summary of the Accessibility Plan in the Governing Body's Annual Report, and the annual report to parents, identifying what issues have been addressed in accordance with the plan/programme. The Accessibility Plan can also be requested by OfSTED during school inspections.

A school may also consider making a summary of the Accessibility Plan, and their progress in meeting the plan to date, available on their website, (although there should be alterative formats available for the disabled if required).

Undertaking an Accessibility Audit of the Existing School

For a Governing Body to assess what physical barriers exist to access in the school it is first necessary to assess the current accessibility issues in the building. This assessment is known as the Accessibility Audit.

Torbay Council has provided for all schools in their area an Accessibility Audit of their school buildings. This is not the case for schools in Devon and Plymouth who will have to undertake their own Accessibility Audit (or employ a suitably qualified professional consultant to undertake it).

The results of the Accessibility Audit should identify the accessibility issues and make strategic recommendations of how each issue is to be addressed. Generally these recommendations will fall into one (or more) of three areas:

- Alterations to school policies and procedures This may involve recommendations to alter existing policy documents, a review of management or emergency procedures and a review of other relevant operational documentation.
- 2. Physical alterations that can be carried out as regular maintenance -This may include physical alterations to the building that can be addressed easily during regular maintenance. A good example is when redecorating areas of the school a colour contrast should be used between floors, walls, doors and door controls to assist those that may be partially sighted. Another example is a broken door handle which should be replaced with a new one compliant with BS8300 to assist people with mobility/dexterity problems. Generally these have little financial cost over and above the works already intended, but will improve accessibility to the school.

3. Physical alterations that require Capital expenditure – These physical alterations are undertaken as would any other capital building works project using DFC funding in the first instance but with LCVAP available (subject to funding) for larger schemes. Some Local Authorities invite annual bids for grant funds for Accessibility Works (however any grant awarded for a VA school is allocated against LCVAP). As with all capital works projects it is essential that a school contacts a Diocesan Surveyor (Education) to discuss any building works proposals (in compliance with the DBE Measure 1991) and the Surveyor will be able to advise regarding suitable funding and how best to proceed.

Preparing the Accessibility Plan - Considerations

Reasonableness

Although there is a legal responsibility on the Governing Body of a VA school to make improvement to make the building accessible, the law generally only requires that which is 'reasonable'. What is or is not 'reasonable' will be determined over time in a Court of Law. However, towards the extreme of the spectrum there are some common sense approaches that can be taken.

Example 1

If a Victorian Primary school is built on the side of a mountain, would it be reasonable for alterations to be made to provide level/ramped access to all areas within a year of the Audit? - *Probably not.*

Example 2

If a school had a plan to convert its existing roof space into a classroom would it be reasonable for it to provide access for the disabled? – *Almost certainly*, Yes.

Example 3

If a school was refurbishing an existing classroom would it be reasonable to choose a colour scheme to improve contrast between horizontal and vertical surfaces and to identify door positions and door furniture? - *Almost certainly*, Yes.

Programme

In almost all circumstances it will not be possible for the school to address all the accessibility issues identified in the Accessibility Audit within one or two years due to limitations on funding and the commitment of funds to other priority issues at the school (Health and Safety etc).

Accessibility Plan templates often identify remedial works items as those which can be addressed in either the *Short Term*, *Medium Term* or *Long Term*. Issues that may influence how each item is allocated could include; funding availability, building use, facilitations in numbers of particular pupils/staff/visitors with specific access needs, building works programmed, and the like.

All remedial works items need to be included in the Accessibility Plan, programmed in a manner that addresses the issues in a logical manner but within the *reasonable* limitations of the site, funding and the like.

Funding

There is no <u>additional</u> revenue funding available to VA schools to assist in the preparation of their Accessibility Audit or Accessibility Plan.

As identified previously, there is also no <u>additional</u> Capital (for building projects over £2,000 value) funding available over and above the schools DFC allocation and the LCVAP allocation, specifically designed to address accessibility issues identified. That said, the Governing Body of a VA schools must prioritise accessibility works alongside all other building works issues at the school.

Parents, Visitors and Other Users of the School

Consideration must be given to parents / guardians or other visitors or users of the school premises, within the Accessibility Audit.

Example 1

Access must be available to suitable accommodation in the school to enable a parent/guardian who may have a disability to have a confidential discussion with the head teacher about his/her child.

Example 2

A disabled parent / guardian / visitor should be able to access accommodation where a public event / school concert is being held.

Managing the Current Situation until the Physical Alterations are Undertaken

Where certain remedial works are programmed into future years, the school must review working and management policies and working practices to obviate the effect of the physical barrier to access.

Example

To reallocate classrooms year groups year on year to enable access for a child with mobility problems (rather than holding a child back for a year because he/she cannot access the classroom traditionally allocated for the year above).

Review and Monitoring of the Accessibility Plan

The school's Accessibility Plan is a 'live' document and should be reviewed on a regular basis and we would suggest a maximum review period of 3 years. The review should be undertaken by the Governing Body in conjunction with the school head teacher and/or other delegated members of staff.

The result of the Review should be the development of an 'Action Plan' with named persons responsible for each action point. This should include updating the schools 5 year Development Plan (Building Works).

APPENDIX E

School Security Surveys, Risk Assessment and Action Plan Guidance

		SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY		
School Name:				Survey Date:
Address:				Postcode:
Telephone:		Fax:	e-mail:	
Contact Name:			Role:	
Survey Compiled By:				
School Type:		Pupil PAN: Numbers:		Approx No. of Pupils:
Community Use	Out of hour use:			
Regular Users: Mon-Fri	1	2		3
	3	4		5
Regular Users: Weekend	1	2		3
Occasional Users:	1	2		3
Caretaker's Name:		Resident on Site? Y/N Conta	ct Tel No. / Details:	

			SCHOO	OL SECURITY S	URVEY	
		Yes/No Y/N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor		Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements
1.0	Location					
1.1	Setting					
1.1.1	Urban					
1.1.2	Suburban					
1.1.3	Rural				_	
1.2 1.2.1 1.2.2	Neighbours Neighbours predominantly residentia Neighbours predominantly commercial / light industrial					
1.2.3	Apparently reasonably prosperous neighbourhood					
1.2.4	Apparently area of high stress / deprivation					
1.2.5	Public House / licensed premises in the vicinity					
1.2.6	Fast food retail outlets in the vicinity					
1.2.7	Site overlooked by neighbouring houses / roads affording natural surveillance					

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY						
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
1.3 1.3.1	Access Site bounded by busy road						
1.3.2	Site bounded by quiet roads						
1.3.3	Official public footpath across site						
1.3.4	Unofficial public footpath across site						
2.0	Site Factors						
2.1 2.1.1	Topography Site generally level and open						
2.1.2	Site with undulating topography						
2.1.3	Steeply inclined site						
2.1.4	Moderately inclined site						

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY							
			(whe	Standard ere indicated only)				
		Yes/No Y / N	Good	Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
2.2	Boundaries							
2.2.1	Is the boundary of the school clearly defined							
2.2.2	Has the site got a perimeter security fence generally in excess of 2m high							
2.2.3	Has the site got a perimeter security fence generally in excess of 1m high							
2.2.4	Does the fence design allow views through into site.							
2.2.5	Has the site got boundary walls generally in excess of 2m high							
2.2.6	Has the site got boundary walls generally in excess of 1m high							
2.2.7	Are sections of the boundary defined by dense shrubbery / trees where there is no fence / wall							
2.2.8	What is the state of repair of the site boundary walls / fences							

SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY							
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
2.3 2.3.1	Surfaces / Landscaping Is the site predominantly 'green' (i.e. Grass / landscaping / playing fields)						
2.3.2	Is the site predominantly hard landscaping (playgrounds etc)						
2.3.3	Is there overgrown or concealing trees / shrubbery at site boundary						
2.3.4	Is there overgrown or concealing trees / shrubbery throughout site						
2.3.5	Are there any ornamental gardens						
2.3.6	Are there any ponds / water features						
2.3.7	Is there any play equipment						
2.3.8	Are there any other free standing landscape features						

			SCHOO	OL SECURITY SURVEY	
		Yes/No Y/N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements
2.4 2.4.1	Access Routes Is there a single vehicle access route to site				
2.4.2	Are there multiple vehicle access routes to site				
2.4.3	Is access via shared vehicle access route(s)				
2.4.4	Do the vehicle access routes have lockable gates				
2.4.5	Are the vehicle routes within site clearly defined				
2.4.6	Is there a single pedestrian access route to site				
2.4.7	Are there multiple pedestrian access routes to site				
2.4.8	Do the pedestrian access routes have lockable gates	;			
2.4.9	Are the pedestrian routes within site clearly defined				
2.4.10	Is there any directional signage - what is the quality / effectiveness of the installation	· 🔲			

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY						
		Yes/No Y/N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
2.5 2.5.1	Car Parking / cycle parking Is there onsite carparking for staff						
2.5.2	Is there onsite parking for visitors						
2.5.3	Can the carparking can be monitored from reception / admin areas						
2.5.4	Is the carparking obscured by planting / trees						
2.5.5	Is there covered / secure cycle storage						
2.5.6	Is there open secure cycle storage						
2.5.7	Can the cycle parking can be monitored from the building						
2.5.8	Is the cycle parking obscured by planting / trees						

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY						
			Standard (where indicated only)				
		Yes/No Y / N	Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
2.6 2.6.1	External Lighting Is there lighting to vehicle / pedestrian routes. What is the quality / effectiveness of the installation						
2.6.2	Is there lighting to carpark(s). What is the quality / effectiveness of the installation						
2.6.3	Is there lighting to sports facilities. What is the quality / effectiveness of the installation						
2.6.4	Is there lighting to cycle parking. What is the quality / effectiveness of the installation						
2.6.5	Is building perimeter well lit when not in use						
2.6.6	Are any internal security lights employed when the building is not in use.						
2.6.7	Is movement sensitive security lighting provided						
2.6.8	Is there any other external security lighting. Give brief details						

			SCHOO	OL SECURITY SURVEY	
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements
3.0	The Buildings				
3.1 3.1.1	Overview Does the school consists a main block only				
3.1.2	Does the school consists a main block with separate sports hall / gym				
3.1.3	Does the school consist a main block plus less than 3 separate blocks				
3.1.4	Does the school consist a main block plus more than 3 separate blocks				
3.1.5	The school has no temporary buildings?				
3.1.6	The school has up to 3 temporary buildings?				
3.1.7	The school has more than 3 temporary buildings?				
3.1.8	Is the school generally kept in a good state of repair				
FOR DE	ETAIL OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS RI	EFER TO S	URVEY SECTION 10		

		SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY				
		Standard (where indicated only) Yes/No Good Moderate Po	or Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
4.0	Ancillary Items					
4.1 4.1.1	Sports facilities Does the school have grass sports pitches					
4.1.2	Does the school have fenced off tennis / hard play areas					
4.1.3	Does the school have an indoor swimming pool					
4.1.4	Does the school have an outdoor swimming pool secured with high boundary walls / fences					
4.1.5	Does the school have an unsecured outdoor swimming pool.					
4.1.6	Does the school have free standing changing pavilion(s) / sports associated building(s)					
4.1.7	Does the school have free standing stores for sports equipment					
4.2	Ongoing construction work					
4.2.1	Is the site boundary secure					
4.2.2	Are there unsecured combustible materials					
4.2.3	Is there unsecured contractor's equipment					
4.2.4	Is there out of hours Security					

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY					
5.0	Management Issues	Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements	
5.0	Management Issues					
5.1 5.1.1	Key Holders / locking up Is there a proper system to control issue of keys					
5.1.2	Is there an established procedure for locking up					
5.1.3	Is the caretaker always responsible for locking up					
5.1.4	If the caretaker doesn't lock up, are the persons who use the building out of normal hours briefed on securing the premises when they leave					
5.1.5	Are all rooms checked to ensure that no one is concealed prior to locking up					
5.1.6	Are all entrance doors locked and windows and skylights secured as part of locking up					
5.1.7	Is there a system for periodically checking security fittings such as locks, catches and bolts?					

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY						
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
5.2 5.2.1	Cleaning / maintenance Is the timing of the cleaning arrangements designed to facilitate supervision						
5.2.2	Is this usually carried-out out of school hours						
5.2.3	Is there a system for logging contractors in / out						
5.2.4	Are all contractors supervised by the caretaker						
5.2.5	Is a maintenance log kept for the premises						
5.2.6	Are all tools and ladders securely locked away when not in use						
5.3	Refuse						
5.3.1	Is there a secure bin store of non combustible construction						
5.3.2	Is there a secure bin store of combustible construction						
5.3.3	Are there freestanding rubbish containers that are lockable						
5.3.4	Are there freestanding rubbish containers that are not lockable						
5.3.5	Are regular collections made to limit the amount of onsite storage						

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY								
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements				
6.0	Security during Working Ho	urs							
6.1.1	Are measures taken to prevent unauthorised entry during school hours								
6.1.2	Are the buildings generally designed to prevent ready access except through normal entrances								
6.1.3	Are emergency final exit doors designed to prevent unauthorised access whilst facilitating unimpeded escape in the event of emergency.								
6.1.4	Are visitors encouraged to use the main entrance and is it clearly signposted								
6.1.5	Is it possible to monitor the arrival and departure of visitors	d							
6.1.6	Are visitors asked for identification								
6.1.7	Are visitors asked to sign in and out								
6.1.8	Are visitors escorted to their destination								
6.1.9	Is reception fitted with a panic alarm method of summoning assistance in the event of unwanted / problematic visitors	/							

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY							
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements			
6.1.10	Are the more remote teaching areas fitted with panic alarms / a method of summoning assistance in the event of an emergency							
6.1.11	Are most teaching areas fitted with panic alarms / a method of summoning assistance in the event of an emergency							
6.1.12	Are all staff made aware of the alarm / response procedures and are the routines practiced.							
6.1.13	Is personal safety training routinely offered to staff							
6.1.14	Are staff and students encouraged to challenge / report strangers whom they see in the building							
6.1.15	Has the school had any cases of pupil abduction during the last 5 years							
6.1.16	Does the school have a policy to protect pupils identified as being at risk of abduction.							
6.1.17	Are members of the public prevented from entering unauthorised parts of the building during community or evening use							
6.1.18	If so, are alternative means of escape made available and clearly signed							

		:	SCHOOL SECU	RITY SURVEY	
	I	Yes/No Standard (where indicated Good Moderate Y / N	only)	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements
7.0	Security Outside Working Hou				
7.1.1	Are special arrangements made for surveillance during vulnerable times such as evenings and school holidays				
7.1.2	Are the premises checked by :				
	- Council Security Patrols				
	- Schoolwatch / Good neighbour Schemes				
	- Police patrols				
	- Security Firms				
7.1.3	Are premises well-lit when not in use				
7.1.4	Is external security lighting provided				
7.1.5	Is the caretaker readily accessible at most times				
7.1.6	Is a relief caretaker employed to cover sickness / leave				
7.1.7	Can the caretaker quickly contact the LEA, security company, police and fire services				

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY									
			Standard (where indicated only)							
		Yes/No Y / N	Good Moderate Poo	<u> </u>	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements				
8.0	Theft									
8.1.1	Are there secure storerooms or containers for securing attractive items such as audio-visual equipment, computers, videos, keyboards and musical instruments									
8.1.2	Are secure worktop fittings provided for attractive portable equipment									
8.1.3	If secure workstations are not available, are valuable items always placed in secure storage when not in use									
8.1.4	Are rooms containing attractive equipment: offices, workshops and store rooms, kept locked when not in use									
8.1.5	Where attractive equipment cannot be locked out of sight, do windows affording views into the room from outside have blinds / curtains / shutters									
8.1.6	Are staff and pupils advised of the need to safeguard personal property									
8.1.7	Are cash holdings kept to a minimum									
8.1.8	Is cash counted out of sight									

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY							
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements			
8.1.9	Is money removed from the premises overnight							
8.1.10	Is equipment marked so as to identify the owner and a sign displayed to this effect to deter thieves							
8.1.11	Is there a safe for valuables							
8.1.12	Is access to the safe limited and monitored							
8.1.13	Are lockers / secure storage provided for staff							
8.1.14	Are lockers / secure storage provided for pupils							

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY							
			andard dicated only) oderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements			
9.0	Detection & alarm systems							
9.1 9.1.1	Intruder alarm Has the school got an intruder detection and alarm system							
9.1.2	Is the alarm regularly set when the school in not in use							
9.1.3	Has the alarm got an automatic link to the police via a central monitoring centre							
9.1.4	Has the school got a maintenance contract on the installation							
9.1.5	Are designated staff trained and confident in use of alarm							
9.1.6	Is the alarm coverage comprehensive, including separate / temporary blocks							
9.1.7	Is the alarm coverage comprehensive, excluding separate / temporary blocks							
9.1.8	Is the alarm coverage comprehensive in the main building only							
9.1.9	Is alarm coverage for perimeter / secure zones of the main block only							
9.1.10	Was the alarm installed by a member of the British Security Industry Association (BSIA) or National Supervisory Council for Intruder Alarms (NSCIA)							

			SCHOO	OL SECURITY SURVEY	
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements
9.2	ССТУ				
9.2.1	Has the school got a CCTV system				
9.2.2	Is the system operational 24 hours a day				
9.2.3	Is the system operational only at selected times				
9.2.4	Is the school responsible for its operation and storage of the images				
9.2.5	Is there a maintenance contract on the system				
9.2.6	Are external areas covered by CCTV				
9.2.7	Is reception / the main entrance covered by CCTV				
9.2.8	Is CCTV part of Torbay area system? (No = standalone system)	' 🔲			

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY							
			Standard (where indicated only)					
		Yes/No Y / N	Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements			
9.3	Fire detection / alarm							
9.3.1	Has the school got an automatic fire detection and alarm system							
9.3.2	Has the alarm got an automatic link to the fire brigade / an alarm centre							
9.3.3	Is the alarm is tested regularly							
9.3.4	Is the alarm coverage comprehensive, including separate blocks							
9.3.5	Is the alarm coverage comprehensive, including separate / temporary blocks							
9.3.6	Is the alarm coverage comprehensive in the main building only							
9.3.7	Does the alarm cover the perimeter / secure zones of main block only							
9.3.8	Has the building got a full or partial sprinkler system							

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY							
	I		Standard (where indicated only) od Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements			
10.0	Individual Buildings - Main Bu							
10.1	Building Name / details							
	Approx Age <10() <50 () 50+ ())						
10.2 10.2.1	Massing Number of floors							
10.2.2	Building is of traditional construction							
10.2.3	Building is System Built or timber construction							
10.2.4	Building is of alternative non combustible construction							
10.2.5	Building is temporary and of lightweight / combustible construction							
10.2.6	Building is predominantly pitched roof							
10.2.7	Building is predominantly flat roofed							
10.2.8	Plan form is simple / regular							
10.2.9	Plan form is complicated / irregular							

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY								
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements				
10.3 10.3.1	Operation Single entrance								
10.3.2	Multiple entrances / exits								
10.3.3	Opening windows accessible from external ground level								
10.3.4	Opening windows accessible from roofs / walls								
10.3.5	Openable rooflights								
10.3.6	Polycarbonate / lightweight rooflights								
10.3.7	Security shutters								

			SCHOO	OL SECURITY SURVEY	
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements
10.4 10.4.1	Vulnerable areas Internal / concealed courtyards or yards				
10.4.2	Secluded loading bay / service area				
10.4.3	Unprotected recessed doorways / alcoves				
10.4.4	Unprotected doors with large areas o glazing	f			
10.4.5	Non-robust window design				
10.4.6	Lockable windows / doors				
10.4.7	Low level / vulnerable glazing				
10.4.8	Glazing facing playing fields				
10.4.9	Louvered windows				

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY						
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
10.4.10	Low level / vulnerable panelling						
10.4.11	Exposed / climbable rainwater downpipes / SVP						
10.4.12	Roofs accessible from ground level /adjacent roofs / concealed areas						
	Any further comments						

		SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY
11.0	Individual Buildings - Other B	Yes/No Y/N Yes/No (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor Y/N Wildings (print off and complete as many copies of this section as there are individual buildings)
11.1	Building Name / Details Approx Age <10 () <50 () 50+ ()	
11.2 11.2.1	Massing Number of floors	
11.2.2	Building is of traditional construction	
11.2.3	Building is System built or timber construction	
11.2.4	Building is of alternative non combustible construction	
11.2.5	Building is temporary and of lightweight / combustible construction	
11.2.6	Building is predominantly pitched roof	
11.2.7	Building is predominantly flat roofed	
11.2.8	Plan form is simple / regular	
11.2.9	Plan form is complicated / irregular	

			SCHOO	OL SECURITY SURVEY	
		Yes/No Y / N	Standard (where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements
11.3 11.3.1	Operation Single entrance				
11.3.2	Multiple entrances / exits				
11.3.3	Opening windows accessible from external ground level				
11.3.4	Opening windows accessible from roofs / walls				
11.3.5	Openable rooflights				
11.3.6	Polycarbonate / lightweight rooflights				
11.3.7	Security shutters				

			SCHO	OL SECURITY SURVEY	
		Yes/No Y / N	(where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements
11.4 11.4.1	Vulnerable areas Internal / concealed courtyards or yards				
11.4.2	Secluded loading bay / service area				
11.4.3	Unprotected recessed doorways / alcoves				
11.4.4	Unprotected doors with large areas of glazing				
11.4.5	Non-robust window design				
11.4.6	Lockable windows / doors				
11.4.7	Low level / vulnerable glazing				
11.4.8	Glazing facing playing fields				

	SCHOOL SECURITY SURVEY						
		Yes/No Y / N	(where indicated only) Good Moderate Poor	Comments	Details of Proposed Improvements		
11.4.9	Louvered windows						
11.4.10	Low level / vulnerable panelling						
11.4.11	Exposed / climbable rainwater downpipes / SVP						
11.4.12	Roofs accessible from ground level /adjacent roofs / concealed areas						
	Any further comments						
	,						

SECURITY SU	SECURITY SURVEY AND RISK ASSESSMENT								
School:								Date:	
		0	1	2	3	4	5		Comment
	Low Risk							High Risk Note:	Include a brief comment below if a high risk assessment of 4 or 5
	Part 1: Incidence of Crime in the last 12 months Please retain any documents which will help substantiate your assessments								
1A. Trespass	No cases of trespassers in school grounds							Trespassers commonly present in school grounds	1A
1B. Vandalism	No cases of vandalism reported							Frequent and costly vandalism of school buildings and grounds	1B
1C. Theft / Burgl	ary No cases of theft or burglary							Frequent theft or burglary	1C
1D. Fire / Arson	No arson attacks or threats							Arson attacks have taken place in locality	1D

	0	1	2	3	4	5		<u>Comment</u>
Low Risk							High Risk Note:	Include a brief comment below if a high risk assessment of 4 or 5
1E. Safety - Attacks on Staff or Pupils No attacks or threats							Attacks have taken place	1E
1F. Drug / Solvent Abuse No problems reported							Drug or solvent abuse has occurred	1F
Part 2: Environment and Buildings Please retain any documents which will help substantiate your assessments 2A. Incidence of Crime in Surrounding Area								
Locality has a low crime rate							Locality has high crime rate and reported to police	2A
2B. School Overlooked from Roads and/or Ho	using							
School grounds clearly visible to public							Unobserved school grounds	2В
2C. Boundaries, Fences and Gates								
Boundaries well defined with fences and gates to grounds preventing all but determined intruders							No fences or gates preventing unauthorised access	2C

	0	1	2	3	4	5		<u>Comment</u>
Low Risk							High Risk Note:	Include a brief comment below if a high risk assessment of 4 or 5
2D. Clearly Defined Entrances								
Clear entrances with signs directing visitors							No clear entrances, or multiple entrances	2D
2E. Well Organised Reception Area and Visito	rs' Con	trol						
Pass system in operation with badges issued to all visitors							No system of recording visitors in place	2E
2F. Car Parking								
Car parks well lit and overlooked							No safe place to park. Car parks unlit and not overlooked	2F
2G Condition and Appearance of Building								
Building well kept and in good repair with no graffiti							Building badly kept and in state of disrepair, graffiti covered and vandalised	2G

	0	1	2	3	4	5		Comment
Low Risk							High Risk Note:	Include a brief comment below if a high risk assessment of 4 or 5
2H. Detached and Temporary Buildings								
No buildings detached from main block							Main detached buildings including temporary huts	2Н
2J. Recesses and Internal Courtyards								
No places for intruders to hide and break-in							Numerous places for intruders to hide and break in unobserved	2J
unobserved 2K. Secure Exit Doors								
Doors secure against all			ı			1 1	Fire exit doors easily forced.	2K
but the most determined intruders.	L			<u> </u>			Inadequate locks.	
2L. Secure Windows and Rooflights								
Windows and rooflights protected against burglars	Г						Windows and rooflights provide easy access	2L
2M. Valuable Equipment that is Easily Stolen	and Dis	posed o	of					
Few computers, keyboards,TVs and video							Many computers, keyboards, TVs, FAXs, camcorders, etc.	2M
cassette recorders, etc								

	0	1	2	3	4	5		<u>Comment</u>
Low Risk							High Risk Note:	Include a brief comment below if a high risk assessment of 4 or 5
2N Fire Precautions								
Buildings have adequate fire compartmentation, fire/smoke barriers and fire doors							Large open areas with a lack of fire/smoke barriers and doors	2N
2P Community Ethos and Support for Schools	5							
Strong community and parent support benefits security e.g. active PTA							Insignificant parent or community involvement and/or negative attitudes	2P
2Q. Out of Hours use of School Facilities								
No reported problems and/or security benefits from out of hours use							Many security problems due to out of hours use	2Q

Part 3: Security Measures Please retain any documents which will help subs	Part 3: Security Measures Please retain any documents which will help substantiate your assessments							
	0	1	2	3	4	5		<u>Comment</u>
Low Risk							High Risk Note:	Include a brief comment below if a high risk assessment of 4 or 5
3A. Schoolwatch System								
Efficient system of reporting suspicious incidents							No system in operation	3A
3B. Pupil Involvement								
Successful youth action group or school council							No involvement by pupils in security issues	3В
3C. Waste bins.								
Waste and recycling bins locked up every night							Unlocked mobile bins left around school	3C
3D. Security Lighting								
Lighting of all entrances, footpaths and building facades							No external lighting	3D
3E. Surveillance Effective surveillance e.g. CCTV to perimeter or security patrols							No surveillance system	3E

	0	1	2	3	4	5		<u>Comment</u>
Low Risk							High Risk Note:	Include a brief comment below if a high risk assessment of 4 or 5
3F. Intruder Alarms								
Systems using passive infra-red detectors to all							No alarm system	3F
ground floor perimeter and to detached buildings							•	
3G. Fire Detection								
Automatic system linked to fire brigade							No automatic detection	3G
Old Drawarty Maylein a	-							
3H. Property Marking		ı	ı	ı	l		l	зн
All valuable property marked and kept in secure store or secured location.							No marking on property	···
Store of Secured location.								
3J. Cash Handling Procedures								
Secure methods in operation							Procedures lacking	3J

Security Risk Assessment Score Summary								
Part 1 - Crime	(0 - 30)							
Part 2 - Environment and Buildings	(0 - 75)							
Part 3 - Security Measures	(0 - 45)							
GRAND TOTAL	(0 - 150 points)							
Interpretation from DfES Managing Schools Facilities: Guide 4 Improvin	ng Security in Schools							
Total Score 0 - 50 points	School is generally LOW risk							
Total Score 50 - 100 points	School is generally MEDIUM risk							
Total Score 100 - 150 points	School is generally HIGH risk							

SECURITY ACTION PLAN

(D	Target Description)	Time Scales	Tasks Necessary to Achieve Target	Responsible Persons	Staff Development Required	Target Dates	Resource Implications	Success Criteria
,_	,				110 9 111 11			

Evaluation:			

APPENDIX F

Devon County Council Legionella Guidance Note No.3

HEALTH & SAFETY GUIDANCE NOTE

Please retain with your Legionella Management Information

Legionella Guidance Note No.3 – APRIL 2007

THIS NOTE CONTAINS IMPORTANT HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION FOR USE BY HEADTEACHERS, GOVERNORS, AND ALL OTHER MANAGERS OF PREMISES.

Dear Colleague

Every Devon County Council managed premises should now have received a Legionella Risk Assessment/Logbook; this has been rolled out over the last 3 years and may have been supplied by either A.E.S (Analytical and Environmental Services) or more recently via Environment Plus (then Connaught now Rentokil Initial). It is important that you are now implementing the requirements of the risk assessment logbook where this has been provided to you. If you have not received this document folder then please contact Nigel Coleman by email to establish any required next actions; nigel.coleman@nps.co.uk

Remember

If you are doing nothing you could be in breach of the law

Typical requirements

- **Weekly** Flush little used outlets or consider removing outlets and associated pipework which are not used within a 7 day period. This special consideration for schools during holiday shutdown periods. Flushing is to ensure that any stagnant water is replaced.
- **Monthly** Temperature checks at your sentinel outlets must be taken to ensure that cold water is below 20°C within 2 minutes or hot water is above 50°C within 1 minute of use respectively Remedial action should be taken where they are outside of these parameters and an entry recorded within the faults log.
- Quarterly Check and clean showerheads as required
- Other Checks It is your responsibility to ensure that all other identified inspections are carried out; these include six and twelve monthly checks by qualified persons.
- If you adapt or change your water system you may also affect the site risk assessment Any works that you carry out should include for update or re-assessment as necessary by your mechanical services contractor. The cost for this should be included within your project details. Your Plumber and anyone else who may affect your water systems should have an understanding of Approved Coded of Practice L8
- **Training** Provide adequate training for legionella management personnel
- **Record your findings** In logbook provided.

For assistance with any aspect of Legionella Management Nigel Coleman 01392 351041 or e:mail - nigel.coleman@nps.co.uk