

Support children and young peoples health and safety

[Family](#), [Children](#)



1. 1 Describe the factors to take into account when planning healthy and safe indoor and outdoor environments and services. The factors that you would need to take into account include

- Individual needs depending on their age or abilities, for example a child of two years may not be able to do the physical things of a child who is five years old. So you would have to set out different activities for different ages.
- Specific needs such as sensory impairment, for example if a child is partly sighted you would have to think about extra support for the child as they play.
- You need to be clear on what the children can and can't play on, what they can do in the environment, explain to them about health and safety.
- Risk assessments have to be carried out to ensure the area is safe for both children and adults.
- Practitioners need to have a clear understanding of the role during the activities.
- What the aim and objective is, for example you might set out two bicycles so that the children learn about sharing and being patient. The outcome, did you achieve what you set out to and did the children enjoy it.

1. 2 Explain how health and safety is monitored and maintained in work setting are made aware of risks and hazards and encouraged to work safely. Health safety is monitored and maintained in work setting are made aware of risks and hazards and encouraged to work safely this is done by having

electrical checks, room checks e. g. risk assessment, hazards checks, visitors checks etc these are done in different time some are done daily, weekly, monthly and yearly.

Everyone in the setting is responsible for their safety, its vital that settings are regularly checked for safety concerns. Ensuring that the alarms are working, visitor's books and badges are in the correct place, ensuring that there are clear instructions for spillages, substances, hygiene equipment and visitors, making sure that there are no broken equipment which could harm the children and other member of staff as well as parent and visitors.

1. 3- Identify sources of current guidance for planning healthy and safe environments and services EYFS.

- Health and safety executive. Department for schools and families.
- Workplace policies and procedures.
- Child accident prevention trust.
- Health and safety at work act 1974.
- The management of health and safety at work regulations 1999.
- The electricity at work regulations 1989.
- The control of substances hazardous to health regulations 2002.

1. 4- explain how current health and safety legislation, policies and procedures are implemented in own work setting or services. In my work setting we insure that current health and safety legislation, policies and procedures are carried out by. Ensuring we all have read and understand the health and safety policies and procedures.

- Making sure that the setting is clean and safe, that the building is well maintained.
- Any harmful substances or keep away from children's and locked and used safely.
- Food is stored correctly and warmed to the correct temperature.
- If a child has an accident we follow the procedures, by dealing with the accident, recording it and reporting it to the parents/carers.
- Equipment is safe and stored safely. Protective clothing is worn when changing nappies and dealing with food
- We ensure that we take care of our own health and safety as well as children.

2. 4- explain how health and safety risk assessment are monitored and reviewed. When you have risk assessed the activity that is taking place you must monitor the risk you have identified and if it changes you would have to change and review the plan. When the activity is finished you review the assessment to see if you correctly identified the hazards and if there were any that you didn't manage to identify. This will help next time you carry out the same activity.

3. 1-Explain why it is important to take a balance approach to risk management. It is important to take a balanced approach to risk management because children learn by exploring their environment. Every activity has a risk and as a practitioner you have to weigh up the risk of an activity against the benefits and safety of the child.

3. 2- Explain the dilemma between the rights and choices of children and young people and health and safety requirements. The UN Convention on the rights of the child says the rights of children and young people to learn and develop into adults and be protected from harm. Children learn by exploring and trying out new experiences. However, they don't have the skills and judgment to make safe choices. This is why they need the guidance of an adult to identify potential hazards and whether or not it is safe to allow the child to undertake an activity.

4. 1- Explain the policies and procedures of the setting in response to accidents, incidents, emergencies and illness.

- Accidents- If a child has an accident for example a cut on the knee, it would be treated, a picture would be taken, the person who dealt with it would write in the accident book and sign and so would the person who saw the accident and the parent would be informed and would have to sign.
- Incidents- If there was an incident with a parent or employee and they wanted to make a formal complaint, they would write it in the incident book and the manager would be informed then and a decision would be made from there.
- Emergencies- If a child has had a serious accident in the nursery the ambulance would be called and if the child is able to be moved they would be put in a buggy and two adults would go with the child to St. Mary's hospital and the parents would be called immediately.

- Illness- If a child becomes ill while at the setting their temperature would be taken and if it was high the parents would be called and the child would be picked up.

4. 2- Identify the correct procedures for recording and reporting accidents, incidents, signs of illness and other emergencies.

All minor accidents should be recorded in the accident book and reported to parents. If it is something serious an accident report is filled out and a copy is sent to health and safety section of county hall if they think it needs referring to RIDDER they will do so. Incidents should be recorded in the incident book, you would write down the date and time of the incident, the nature of event, who was effected and what was done about it. Injuries recorded in the injury book should say what happened, where, the time and date and how it was dealt with.

Illness a child must not be allowed into the setting if they are sick or have diarrhea or an infectious illness such as chicken pox. If an infectious illness is noticed in the setting such a head lice parents must be notified and the child must be picked up and other parents should be informed. Procedures should be displayed around the setting in case of an emergency for example a fire everyone must evacuate, children and adults should be counted and names called at the meeting point.