

Statement

Dussindale Primary School believes that keeping animals is an effective way of maximising the educational opportunity and attainment of our pupils.

Whilst keeping animals at our school is particularly beneficial to our pupils, we understand that we have a legal duty of care towards any animals we are responsible for, and that this must be a priority at all times. This policy has been created in order to outline the key responsibilities and procedures for pupils and staff when looking after our animals.

Legal framework

This policy has due regard to statutory legislation, including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Pet Animals Act 1951
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Dangerous Wild Animals Act 1976
- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Animal Welfare Act 2006

Duty of care

The Animal Welfare Act 2006 places a duty on schools to make provision for the welfare of any animal that they are responsible for.

Under this Act, the welfare of an animal includes the following criteria:

- Its need for a suitable environment
- Its need for a suitable diet (food and fresh water)
- Its need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns
- Its need to be housed with, or away from, any other animals
- Its need to be protected from pain, suffering and disease

The headteacher and the designated member of staff responsible for the animals, will conduct a risk assessment prior to the arrival of the animals to ensure that all risks are manageable and are controlled.

Where animals are brought in for a short period - for example, for a day - an appropriate and detailed protocol will be implemented that ensures the wellbeing of the animal, and the health and safety of others, for the duration of its visit.

This will include the provision of assurances from the owner as to the means of transporting and housing the animal, and the responsibility to bring any equipment, food or water likely to be required during the day. Advice from parents will be sought whenever necessary.

A named person will be responsible for the welfare and husbandry of the animals at all times.

Schools that keep a wide variety of animals will ensure a proper care programme is available for each creature, establishing the maintenance of minimum welfare standards.

Training for pupils and staff

All pupils and staff will undergo training on a termly basis to ensure that they are aware of their responsibilities when looking after the animals, including: feeding, hygiene, handling and how to spot signs of infestation and disease.

Food

The school will establish a written care programme for each species of animal, which will be implemented by the designated, trained member of staff, and will be communicated to all other members of staff.

The designated staff member will establish a plan for looking after the animals before, during and after the school day, as well as during holidays and weekends.

The type and quantity of food required varies not only with species, but also with age, stage of production (e.g. lactating females have different requirements from other adults) and breed. The dietary requirements of each type of animal must be ascertained by consulting a vet or a livestock nutrition consultant.

Food for the animals will be sourced from a reputable supplier, e.g. Pets at Home to ensure it is of appropriate nourishment suitable to their age and breed.

A dry, vermin-proof container will be used to store the different animals' food, keeping it dry and preventing waste.

Food will be provided accordingly, depending on the animal, by a member of staff and/or pupils supervised by a member of staff.

All animals must have continuous access to a supply of clean, fresh drinking water.

Troughs and other containers must be suitable for the animals using them (e.g. the correct height and dimension to allow easy access) and must be easy to clean.



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The school will ensure that there is an adequate supply of food available at all times to avoid any drought of food.

Housing and environment

All animals will have suitable environment, including any special requirement for exercise or social contact and will incorporate facilities sufficient for the activities carried out within.

All animals will be kept away from excessive noise and temperatures.

Specific recommendations for space allowances for each species must be sought from relevant agricultural/welfare organisations.

Species that are incompatible, for example, predator and prey, or animals requiring different environmental conditions will not be housed in the same room or, in some cases, within a distance where scent or sound can be detected.

Aquariums pose particular safety hazards, such as electric shocks, which will need to be addressed. Regular maintenance checks will be carried out by a competent person to ensure that such hazards are effectively controlled.

Fish, and other aquatic animals, will be properly looked after in accordance with advice received from the supplier, including undertaking regular checks on water cleanliness and temperature.

School animals will not be taken home by pupils.

Cleaning and maintenance

This is clearly important, both for the health of the animals and for those people looking after them. Hands will be washed before and, of course, after cleaning cages, tanks, etc. Rubber or plastic gloves will be worn whenever possible.

The school will establish a written cleaning rota to ensure each animal is cleaned and cared for to a specified standard.

When carrying out cleaning duties, the designated member of staff will wear personal protective equipment, such as plastic gloves, at all times.

After removing soiled litter material, cages must be scrubbed with hot water and liquid detergent.

Solid litter will ideally be incinerated; more conveniently, it could be sealed in strong plastic bags and placed with other waste in dustbins.

The school will purchase appropriate cleaning materials such as a shovel, bucket, stiff brush and detergent cleaner.



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The detergent cleaner, as well as any other chemicals purchased, will comply with COSHH regulations to ensure that they are not hazardous to the animals or to the members of staff using them.

All bedding will be removed and replaced, and all droppings will be scraped into the bucket provided. Both the bedding and droppings will be disposed of appropriately by the member of staff carrying out the cleaning duties.

Detergent cleaner will be used to clean each animal house.

Contaminated surfaces will be properly washed and disinfected.

The water and food feeders will be cleaned on a weekly basis to avoid any build-up of green algae which can be harmful to animals.

When cleaning each animal house, the member of staff will ensure that it is weather- and predator-proof, and will check for any repairs that are needed.

Any works required will be reported to the caretaker, who will make appropriate repairs or will report to the headteacher if new equipment is needed.

Cleaning routines and arrangements for the disposal of animal waste will be carried out with due regard for good hygiene standards. Pregnant staff and anyone with suppressed immunity will exercise particular caution and avoid all contact with animal waste products.

Animal handling

Pupils will naturally wish to handle animals, but the following considerations must be checked in advance of any such activities:

- The animal is used to being handled.
- The animal is not likely to be stressed by excitable children.
- Where there is a correct way to hold any animal, this is taught to children from the outset.

If animals will be handled, the most important issue is the maintenance of good hygiene. When handling animals:

- Do not consume food or drink.
- Cover any open cuts or abrasions on the exposed skin of hands and arms with waterproof adhesive dressings.
- Wash your hands with soap and water before and directly after handling animals.
- Keep animals away from your face.

Children must be taught by staff the correct way to hold each animal.



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Careful handling of small mammals and other animals is most important; the animals will be sufficiently restrained, so that they cannot damage themselves or the handler.

Mammals will be handled daily if possible (unless breeding or nursing, when they will be disturbed as little as possible). In this way they will normally become quite tame and accustomed to being handled.

Gloves will not be worn unless it is known that an animal for one reason or another is likely to bite or scratch. In this situation: a pair of rubber gloves which does not particularly reduce dexterity, is a sensible precaution.

Handling small animals will always be carried out over a table or trough filled with a soft material such as sand/sawdust.

The handling of certain animals will be avoided altogether. Those which are nervous, nocturnal or prone to biting or scratching, will only be observed and not touched.

Other creatures, such as invertebrates, can be too fragile to be handled any more than absolutely necessary. Sometimes any handling of a pet should be limited to a designated member of staff, who will have the necessary expertise to do it properly.

Animals will be given adequate rest periods away from disturbances.

Breeding

Animals will not be bred at the school, in keeping with RSPCA opposition to such practice.

Infestation and disease

All members of staff are responsible for identifying ill health of the animals and reporting any concerns to the designated staff member, who will then contact the attending vet and inform the headteacher.

A veterinary health plan will be developed in conjunction with the attending vet in order to arrange the following:

- Check-ups as required
- Treatment for prevention of external and internal parasites, including vaccinations
- Response to, and provision for, seriously ill or deceased animals
- Any other procedures necessary for the maintenance of the animals' health

The likelihood of diseases being passed on to humans from pet animals is low. In all cases, good hygiene practices will be observed to reduce the risks even further.



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The designated member of staff, in conjunction with the attending vet, is responsible for the general health of animals, including keeping up with vaccinations and ensuring the appropriate animals have been treated for worms and fleas.

Children with known allergies to specific animals must, of course, have restricted access to those that may trigger a response. In most cases, an allergic reaction will subside once the animal and the affected person are kept apart; in extreme cases, medical advice will be sought.

Salmonella bacteria may be carried by reptiles; good hygiene is again required, especially if aquatic reptiles, such as terrapins, are kept. Good general hygiene and hand washing are essential for risk reduction.

Children under five will not have contact with such reptiles or the environment in which the reptiles live or exercise.

In any case of infestation or disease, appropriate treatment will be sought immediately and the animal(s) will be moved into a separate enclosure away from the others until they are back to full health.

If the animals are found to have any disease which is contagious to humans, the headteacher will inform parents/carers immediately and the animal(s) will be removed from the premises for appropriate treatment.

Injuries sustained to pupils and staff

Any injuries sustained to pupils or staff during the looking after of the animals will be reported to the headteacher immediately, and will be dealt with in accordance with the school's First Aid Policy.

All incidents will be reported using the [Animal Incident Log](#)

Bringing pets and other animals into school

In addition to the general guidance given above, it is important that suitable arrangements are made in advance for the well-being of animals for the short time they are to be on the premises.

When a variety of animals will be together, consider the possibility of unwanted interactions. Animals must be housed properly and separately whilst on the premises and any containers used to transport them must be appropriate and retain the animal securely.



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Injured animals brought in by pupils

It is not uncommon for pupils to take pity on an injured bird or mammal, and to bring it into school in the belief that it will be possible to successfully treat it and restore it to perfect health. Pupils will be instructed that attempts to retrieve 'abandoned' animals in this way may damage the animals concerned and spread infection, and that they should instead report the injury so that others can act appropriately.

Where a pupil brings an injured animal into school, the following procedure will be implemented:

- Appropriate precautions, such as quarantining the animal, will be taken to minimise the risk of transmission of disease or parasites.
- Scrupulous standards of hygiene will be maintained.
- In all cases of doubt, expert advice will be sought from either a vet, the RSPCA or the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals (PDSA).

Unsuitable animals

Animals that present unacceptable risks must not be brought into the school.

Wild birds and mammals taken, even if legally, from the 'wild' will not be brought into the school directly as they may be harbouring diseases or parasites transmissible to humans.

This policy should be read in line with all other school policies.



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