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| **Name of activity, event, and location** | **15th Eaflesham Scout Group – free time at the activity day** | **Date of risk assessment** | **1 December 2020** | **Name of person doing this risk assessment** | **Shirley Cuthbertson GSL (working with all Leaders)** |
| **Date of next review** | **1 December 2021 (or each term or with significant change to environment)** |

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| **What hazard have you identified? What are the risks from it?** | **Who is at risk?** | **How are the risks already controlled?**  **What extra controls are needed?** | **What has changed that needs to be thought about and controlled?** |
| **A hazard** is something that may cause harm or damage.  **The risk** is the harm that may occur from the hazard. | For example: young people,  adult volunteers,  visitors | **Controls** are ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk from it.  For example, you may use a different piece of equipment or you might change the way you do the activity. | Keep **checking** throughout the activity in case you need to change what you’re doing or even **stop** the activity.  This is a great place to add comments which will be used as part of the review. |
| **Young people not in sight**, therefore leaders have no control over their actions or behaviour.  **If leaders have no control of what young people are doing** or who they are talking it could lead to injury.  **Young people may wander off** beyond what’s been agreed as safe and be injured. | Young people | Risk assess the location before activity begins so potential issues are considered and controlled by setting boundaries and expectations of behaviour.  Remind young people about boundaries and expectations of behaviour or code of conduct before activity begins.  Set time limit and check-in times where all meet at an agreed meeting point at regular intervals (30 minutess or an hour depending on location and age of young people).  When it is down time between main activities make sure they are supervised and if possible, have some simple small activity or game than can be used to focus loose energy. |  |
| In an emergency, the young people are on their own.  Young person suffers an injury or becomes ill and has no support therefore the situation gets worse. | Young people | Tell young people what to do in an emergency.  Have at least four young people in each group so two can go back to leader for help while one stays with the injured person.  Tell young people where a leader will be at all times. Use a landmark or a place that’s easy to remember.  At a large camp, leaders may be identified by a specific necker or badge. Tell young people that they can go to nearest adult leader for assistance. |  |
| Young people don’t stick in groups and split up  **Young person left on their own** as group has split up and may be injured, lost, or distressed. | Young people | Remind young people about the importance of staying in their groups before activity begins.  Choose groups that will work together (check personalities in group). Discuss any issues and make changes if needed.  If there are doubts about any groups, set a shorter check in time limit. |  |
| Young person with additional needs.  Depends on young person, for example, may struggle in small group environment and prefer to be on their own so may wander off. | Young people | Talk to the young person (and their parents or carers) to find the best way of dealing with the situation.  Different options depending on the young person, for example, young person chooses group to be in and everyone confirms they understand their responsibilities and are happy. |  |
| Need to cut short the visit because of an issue such as weather changing or someone getting injured.  Young people aren’t close by but need to return to base quickly for safety. | Young people | Agree signal for returning to base (such as a whistle).  If a whistle won’t work (for example, because of background noise or distance), a leader rounds up groups and stays in touch with other leaders using mobile phone. |  |
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