Risk assessment

Name	of	1 st Market Bosworth Scout Group – pioneering	Date of risk	01/10/2023	Name of person	Simon Jeffers – Group
activity, e	vent,		assessment		doing this risk	Lead Volaunteer
and loca	tion				assessment	
ana toca			Date of next	01/10/2025 or after significant	dosessinent	
			review	change or incident		
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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. Nature of terrain, slips, trips, and falls – personal injuries, sprains, and strains.	For example: young people, leaders, visitors	Controls are ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk. For example, you may use a different piece of equipment or you might change the way you do the activity. Check for natural hazards in the build area. Make sure everyone's wearing suitable footwear. Assess the weather risk before and during the session. Consider moving this activity to another area if needed.	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.
Handling equipment – strains and so on.		Plan the structure before you start building. Follow the plan. Check that the project you're planning and the type of equipment you'll use are appropriate for the age of the young people.	
Construction and dismantling – fingers, feet, or other body parts trapped between or under poles.		Make sure the activity lead is competent. Give all participants appropriate training.	
Pioneering equipment, using tools, natural materials, ropes – personal injuries, rope burns, cuts, bruises, abrasions, puncture wounds, eye		Give everyone participating in the activity a safety briefing. Supervised young people at all times.	
damage. Lifting heavy items – back or other muscular injuries.		Consider participants' personal circumstances and any reasonable adjustments you may need to make. Assess and advise young people carrying, lifting and storing pioneering equipment. Make sure that young people know how to carry, lift, and store pioneering equipment?	





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	Teach young people to carry, lift, and store pioneering equipment?	
	Check equipment before use. Report any damaged or faulty equipment.	
	Make PPE available if the activity leader thinks it's necessary. Using thick gloves while handling poles is good practice.	
Structures collapsing – crush	Closely supervise structures while they're being constructed and dismantled.	
injuries, lacerations, and fractures. Impact with pioneering equipment – crush injuries, lacerations, and	Check how the weather affects structures, for example, wet ropes causing strectching or tightening.	
fractures.	Supervise young people and check they're using the correct knots and lashings.	
	Limit the load you put on the structure.	
	Undo the main supports last when you're dismantling a structure.	
Fall from height – personal injuries, lacerations, and fractures.	Fully brief all participants who will be above one meter off the ground.	
tacerations, and fractures.	Use spotters when participants are off the ground.	
	Undo the main supports last when you're dismantling a structure.	
Emergency aid.	Make sure a qualified first aider is present throughout the activity.	
	Make sure a first aid kit is on site during the activity.	

Change Log

Date	Change			
16th June 2023	No changes - Paul Winfield - Scout Assistant Section Leader			
01/10/2023	Review date extended to two years or after significant change or incident - Simon Jeffers – Group Lead Volaunteer			





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