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| Subject of risk assessment: | Training day – outdoor sessions (event specific) | | | | |
| Brief description of activity, location, feature, activity and equipment used. | A day with adults or children, leading, facilitating or encouraging play or learning in any outdoor setting.  Usual settings include school playgrounds, public spaces, playgrounds and parks, beaches, woodland and grasslands.  Activities include traditional games, walking, running, sitting, standing, being reflective, writing, observing, sharing, collecting natural items etc. | | | | |
| Type of assessment  (if play design process) | Designer | Provider | | | Post Installation Monitoring |
| Job title and name of person making assessment | Matt Robinson | | Signature of person making assessment |  | |
| Date of Assessment | 7th January 2024 | | Review Date | 7th January 2025 | |
| Name of senior manager: | Carley Sefton | | Signature of senior manager: |  | |
| **Risk Management Statement**  LtL recognises that all risks cannot be reduced to nil, therefore this risk assessment prioritises the significant risks. Significant risks are those which pose risk of serious injury, chronic injury, disability or death, or risks that are overly common in interrupting our staff and clients normal work. For all activities, LtL staff will dynamically assesses risks and put in place control measures and record as required, but always within agreed and recorded RBAs.  Concerns, changes in risk management practice or minor injuries that are seen by LtL staff to be significant should be reported to the LtL manager who has signed off this RBA. The correct LtL Incident Report form should be used.  **This RBA should be read in conjunction with LtL’s Health and Safety Policy, other relevant LtL Risk Benefit Assessments and LtL Play Policy (as appropriate). (as appropriate).** | | | | | |

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| Activity or feature: | Activities outdoors as part of a meeting, teaching, training or general LtL business will include:  Seated training or meeting – discussion, directed activities in small groups, around table and on single or shared seats. Using pens, pencils, scissors, glue, paper, sticks, tape, paint etc. Using natural materials such as sticks, leaves, mud, soil, flowers, sand and rocks. Filling in worksheets or forms. Taking pictures or drawing pictures.  Moving around the area on foot – walking, running and jumping. This may be part of the activity, or simply to get to a venue(s).  Arriving, setting up, packing and unpacking, carrying resources and departing location.  Break time / Refreshments / mealtimes outdoors as packed lunches or supplied.  Evacuation in event of fire or incident to safe location. |
| How will participants benefit? | Developing group working and relationships in group.  Learning about risk & activity management.  Learning about place responsive outdoor learning. Learning about context of outdoor learning. Ideas for outdoor learning.  Learning about play, ideas for play and developing new games and ideas.  Developing understanding of risk benefit and dynamic risk benefit within context.  Enjoyment, relaxation and building relationships |
| Who will be at risk? | LtL Staff  Participants (children and adults)  Members of the public  External providers |
| Possible hazards and risks: | Slips, trips and falls leading to serious injury, especially falls off edges, slopes or cliffs; or falls to sharp or hard rock or wood surfaces; falls when running or on very slippery surfaces when wet or frozen.  Access to water.  Impacts and collisions between group members playing games (free and structured) that lead to significant injury.  Running into, bumping or falling on objects that will injure, including rocks, tree branches and sharp edges.  Dogs attacking.  Dangerous litter being handled, stepped on or fallen on, leading to injury or harm.  Becoming lost, running away, isolated or being abducted, leading to harm or fear.  Inclement weather (such as high wind, snow and ice) leading to increased possibility for injury or harm, or unusual injury (such as flying objects or falling trees).  Ingestion of toxins or poisons from flora and fauna.  Zoonosis – Toxoplasmosis, E-Coli 157, Lyme disease and Weil’s disease.  Depending on location, proximity to moving vehicles on roads, car parks or in park, especially when arriving or departing.  Picking up, carrying or putting down heavy objects, either repeatedly or one-off resulting in sprains, strains or injuries.  Spilling of hot drinks, touching hot kettles etc that lead to scalds or burns.  Food poisoning from meals or refreshments being served.  Fear, intimidation, abduction etc from strangers or participants. False accusation or claim towards LtL staff. |
| Any local factors that may affect risks or controls: | Consideration should be given to seeking landowner permission, especially with a large group or for activities such as fire lighting, den building or a large event.  Individual school and providers safeguarding, H&S, RA, food hygiene and public liability insurance (include the site).  Group competence |
| Precautions and control measures to reduce the risk severity or likelihood: | Clear briefing and group control as well as good housekeeping and a well chosen, limited outdoor work area will minimise risk of falls, slips and trips that are hard enough to cause significant injury.  Good group behaviour and responsiveness to LtL staff or other visit leaders. LtL staff should not continue should they be concerned by group behaviour leading to an accident or incident.  Care and awareness of surfaces, especially when uneven, loose or slippery. Highlighted to group as needed.  Awareness of condition of surroundings, and specific hazards to that environment.  Awareness and where needed group briefing of carrying or moving around with heavy or sharp objects. Awareness of increased risks (and benefits) when running or moving quickly around outdoor spaces.  Vigilance when moving around where vehicles are – car parks and streets, using proper crossings and marked areas when safer to do so.  Use small boxes and bags for carrying equipment, good lifting technique including using more people to assist, only lift what person(s) feels comfortable with, trolleys or similar to be used where available and appropriate.  Staff or participants should be aware when lone working or being alone with one other person, particularly a child. Staff should also be aware of inappropriate situations or activities, particularly with children, even in close proximity to others in the group. See LtL child protection policy for more information and advice.  LtL staff to be aware of basic emergency protocols at each venue.  All LtL staff delivering training courses will hold a relevant emergency first aid qualification, appropriate to the training being led, and carry a first aid kit.  External company to provide first aid at event. |
| Precedents or comparisons: | LtL has provided training and play in outdoor venues since the start of our organisation, without significant issue and with great learning opportunity. It is the heart of our work.  All schools take learning outdoors with young people, as do many other youth organisations.  Most adults and young people are used to being outdoors in the type of spaces that we use. |
| Judgement: | The outdoor environment offers a broader range of risks than indoors, however good choice of venue and activity, competently managed by our staff and by positively involving our groups in risk management means that the outdoors offers an acceptable level of risk.  The benefits of play and learning outdoors significantly outweighs the risks faced.  Events over 100 participants should undertake a specific risk assessment, including on the day processes for safeguarding and lost children. |