Risk Assessment Form Version:					For further info o assessment see: Risk Assessmen Guidance	: BHC		To calculate Risk Rating (R): assess the likelihood (L) of an accident occurring against the most likely impact (I) the accident might have, taking into account						
Tasl	k / Activity							Likelihood (L)	Likelihood (L) X		Impact (I)			
	ered by the essment	Rock Pooling						Almost Impossible	1	Insignifi		(minc ne off		ury, no
Workplace								Unlikely 2		Minor (non-permanent injury, up to 7 days off)				
Date of Assessment		January 2023		Date Assessment to be reviewed	January 2024			Possible 3		Moderate ((injury causing more than 7 days off)				
Person Completing				Manager/ Head teacher			Likely			or ((death or serious injury)				
	f involved in essment							Almost Certain	5		de	phic (i eaths)) .	•
									loder 4-7	rate Sig = 8	nific -14	ant		igh 15-25
What are the significant, foreseeable, hazards? (the dangers that can cause harm)			Who is at Risk?	Current control me (What is already in pla			Risk ating I R	What additional controls can be put in place to reduce the risk further?Revised Risk RatingRrisk further?L			g	Sign as done		
1.		ides, shelving, hazards, exit route gh tides	Pupils Supervising adults	 Pre visit to assess and ad advice from coast guards/ e.g. seafront office 01273 is late Spring to early Autu an hour or two below low the plenty of time to explore. Weather forecasts obtained make decision as to wheth proceed or adapt activity, assessed plan B if needed. Time arranged to suit tides completed well before any off. Paddling not allowed unlet advance and parental con Provision of rescue equipt rope 	Yother local experts 292716. Best time umn, and head out tide so you have ed and staff to her or not to and have a risk d. s and visit to be y risk of being cut ss organised in usent obtained.									

2.	Slip/ trip/ fall on rocks	Pupils Supervising adults	 All pupils to wear appropriate tough, waterproof footwear – no bare feet. Pupils to be briefed on expected behaviour, and instructed not to walk on sea weed, slippery areas or run. Staff and pupils to dynamically assess potential risks i.e. avoid distraction, and look where they're going. Break into smaller, supervised groups to avoid overcrowding. 			
3.	Falling rocks/unstable cliff	Pupils Supervising adults	 Pre-visit to check route is safe. Close supervision to ensure pupils stay away from cliff. 			
4.	Stings from jellyfish, other sea creatures	Pupils Supervising adults	 Pupils instructed not to touch any creature without supervision. Appropriate footwear. Access to first aid kit and first aider, details of pre-existing medical conditions/allergies, and prescribed emergency medication (with staff trained to administer e.g. Epi-pens, asthma inhalers). 			
5.	Toxic/hazardous waste/hazardous objects e.g. broken glass, needles, animal waste, BBQ waste	Pupils Supervising adults	 Pupils briefed not to touch any unnatural items and to alert adults to them. Visual check of designated beach area by staff before allowing pupils onto the beach. Significant hazards to be reported to Seafront Office (number to be retained), and alternative area of beach sought if necessary. Pupils to keep shoes on. Appropriate provision of first aid. 			

6.	Injury or medical emergency	Pupils Supervising adults	 Trained first aider(s) present, including additional paediatric first aider where group age range includes birth to five years. Ideally, an outdoor first aid qualification to be held which addresses emergencies in remote areas. Access to first aid kit, details of pre-existing medical conditions/allergies (individual care plans in place) and prescribed emergency medication (with staff trained to administer e.g. Epi-pens, asthma inhaler). Supervision/first aid ratios planned to take account of emergencies requiring staff member to accompany to hospital or provide 1:1 support. Emergency contact numbers on hand. Mobile phones (ideally, a selection of network providers to ensure remote coverage) to be charged and available for use. Staff to be aware of and follow school's emergency procedures. Staff to have access to cash or card for emergency payments.
7.	Adverse weather conditions	Pupils Supervising adults	 Check forecast the day before and assess weather conditions on day of departure, with alternative activity planned and assessed. Appropriate clothing and provision for weather conditions e.g. sun hat, sun cream, drinking water, shade and shelter, waterproof clothing, appropriate footwear etc.

8.	Stranger danger/abduction	Pupils	 Brief pupils to avoid approaching and engaging with non-group members, and to inform staff immediately if they feel uncomfortable or at risk. Staff to remain vigilant to inappropriate behaviour or attention from non-group members. Group to be appropriately supervised at all times. Dynamically assess situation and be prepared to move group to alternative area if necessary. Avoid local trouble spots e.g. remote underpasses areas frequented by users of drugs/alcohol.
9.	Losing child	Pupils Supervising adults	 Means of calling for assistance e.g. mobiles (area should be checked for signal and mobiles charged). Pupils briefed on what to do if separated from the group e.g. agree muster point and contact protocol. Pupils to wear identifiable clothing e.g. high viz jackets. Appropriate supervision ratio and structure e.g. small groups with designated supervisors, front and back, and spread evenly throughout. Where an individual pupil has specific support within the school, this should be replicated offsite. [STATE YOUR SCHOOL'S RATIO]. Group members to be readily identifiable e.g. high vis jackets, school uniform, caps. Staff to hold emergency contact numbers for seafront office, emergency services and emergency contact.

10.	Injury from domestic animals e.g. aggressive dogs	Pupils Supervising adults	 Pupils are briefed to avoid/not approach dogs. Staff to be aware of any pupils with animal phobias, or those inclined to approach dogs etc. See first aid provision.
11.	Attack from seagulls	Pupils Supervising adults	 Brief pupils on need to cover food where possible. Find an area that is under cover to restrict seagulls' access when eating. Do not leave waste food around, using bins where possible. Avoid eating on the beach.