|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RISK** | | **Increasing likelihood →** | | |  | **Level of Risk** | **Action** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** |
| **Inc. severity →** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **3** | 1-2 | Low risk: no further action |
| **2** | **2** | **4** | **6** | 3-4 | Medium risk: ensure compliance with guidance notes and Safe Ways of Working (SWOW) |
| **3** | **3** | **6** | **9** | 6-9 | Risk unacceptable: modify procedures to reduce risk |

**Risk Assessment: Orchard survey**

**Prepared by:** Helen Stace: 10th October 2015

**Review:** Annually (or after an incident)

**Reviewed:** Helen Stace 23rd March 2019 – needs further work

**Next review:** by 22nd March 2019

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Step1**  *List significant hazards and harm here* | **Step 2**  *Assess risk (likelihood x severity)* | **Step 3**  *Mitigation: List existing controls* | **Step 4**  *Residual risk (likelihood x severity)* | **Step 5**  *Further action needed (by whom and when)* |
| Adverse weather  Cold and wet weather - leading to potential hypothermia  Wet weather – leading to increased risk of slips on wet ground.  Hot weather increasing potential for sun burn, heat stroke and heat exhaustion) | 4 (2x2) | Participants are advised to bring appropriate outdoor clothing for adverse weather conditions:   * waterproof and wellies for rain or snowy weather * warm jackets for cold weather * wellies or stout footwear for every visit * sunhats, sun cream and drinks bottles for hot weather. | 1 (1x1) | Review participants at start of event and suggest that any people with inadequate clothing should not take part. |
| Trips (due to rough terrain and tall or tangled vegetation) and falls leading to cuts, abrasions, lacerations, puncture wounds, fractures, twists, sprains and strains | 4 (2x2) | Visitors are briefed on trip hazards via this Risk Assessment.  Children are asked not climb on to fences, trees, compost bins, water tanks or any other structures. | 2 (1x2) |  |
| Plants giving rise to stings, snags and allergic reaction (eg nettles, brambles and ivy) | 4 (2x2) | Participants requested to inform leader of any pre-existing allergies to nettle stings, ivy etc and advise on appropriate emergency measures which may be required.  Children advised to exercise care when working near nettles, ivy and brambles.  Safety gloves to be worn if working around brambles. | 2 (1x2) |  |
| Bee, wasp or hornet stings and bites from mosquitos and other insects – causing standard discomfort, possible allergic reaction or anaphylactic shock. | 6 (2x3) | Participants are requested to inform the leader if they have a pre-existing allergy to bee/wasp/hornet stings or insect bites and advise on appropriate emergency measures which may be required.  If checking hollow trees for noble chafer frass, tap the trunk/branch gently before investigating the hollow to check for the presence of bees/wasps/hornet (or use an endoscope if available) | 3 (1x2) |  |
| Medical emergencies arising from accidents and pre-existing health conditions | 6 (2x3) | Participants are requested to inform the leader of any pre-existing health conditions and advise on appropriate emergency measures which may be required. | 2 (1x2) |  |
| Damage to people or facilities due to unruly behaviour | 4 (2x2) | Ensure appropriate supervision of participants and that any children present are supervised by their parents/carers. | 1 (1x1) |  |
| Infection with E. coli, Salmonella and other zoonoses transferred from wild animals.  Risk of infection from Weil’s disease, Tetanus and other zoonoses in the soil, untreated water and general environment. |  | Animal faeces levels on are low.   * always wash hands thoroughly before eating, after any contact with animals or soil, and on leaving. * do not eat fruit which has fallen to the ground unless it is washed beforehand. * do not suck fingers or put hands, pens, pencils or crayons, etc. in their mouths. * wash hands after any contact with animal faeces | 2 (1x2) | If a participant shows signs of illness (e.g. sickness or diarrhoea) after a visit, advise them or their parent/guardian to visit the doctor and explain that they have had recent contact with animals/soil. |
| Risk of Lyme disease from ticks or tick bites. |  | Check for and remove ticks on returning home. Monitor the bite site for a week. If a red ring develops around the site, gradually expanding outwards, visit the doctor and explain that you had a tick bite. |  |  |
| Tools |  | Danger from small knives used to prise fungi off wood. Ensure blades are fully extended and ensure all cuts are angled away from the body. |  |  |
| Concentration levels |  | Intense concentration can make people unaware of hazards that they would normally see. Assess likely risks before commencing survey work and break regularly to re-assess. |  |  |
| Death or organ failure from ingesting poisonous fungi |  | Wash hands before consuming food. Do not eat fungi collected during fungus forays unless safe identity confirmed by experts |  |  |