



Normal Operating Procedures 2024.1

THIS INCLUDES RISK ASSESSMENTS, LESSON PLANS AND
GENERAL PROCEDURES

TONY BAKER

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Policy statement

BF Adventure are proud to develop and provide activities that challenge and inspire growth in all users with young people as its primary focus. We strongly believe that by creating environments that explore risk, learning becomes natural and fun and as such we have created a set of policies and procedures to manage the risks to what we believe to be an acceptable level. To remove the risks completely removes huge elements of the key learning so the control measures set in this policy are a balance we believe sits between absolute safety and rich, lifelong development.

Through consultation with our staff, service users and external professionals we have created a set of Normal Operating Procedures (NOP, this document) that govern how we operate our activities and also a more general set of policies and procedures (policy folder) that apply to all aspects of delivery.

Our staff are well trained and some are very experienced. To meet service user's needs, we at times operate activities that are not normal. We actively encourage staff to think creatively and put our services users at the heart of their delivery and in these situations bespoke risk assessments, lesson plans are agreed with the Centre Manager.

This document outlines the centre wide and activity specific requirements in the form of Risk Assessments, Normal Operating procedures (NOPS) and Session Plans and how we would normally expect to operate.



Tony Baker

Centre Manager

Updates

Version	Date	Update	Updated by
2024.1	12/12/23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review Clarity for unskilled staff, competent assistants and trainees added CIP removed and placed in team portal 	TB and various staff

Risk Management

Process of documenting risk management

- All activities are risk assessed by an experienced Instructor
- From the risk assessment a lesson plan and Normal Operating Procedure (NOP) is written and produced
- A training, assessment and refresher schedule for each activity and ensures that all staff adhere to this through monitoring and training
- Staff read (and receive training where necessary) the NOP specific to the area of training and agree to work to the written standard

Information flow

- Information flow is encouraged every morning during the morning briefing; information such as new risks, environmental factors and specific hazards relevant to the expected groups can be shared
- The use of email to communicate safety notices and changes to procedures are used as required

Session quality

- Staff are observed daily through “walking the floor”, this is a snap shot observation of a variety of sessions recorded in the delivery diary
- On a more formal basis it is the aim of BF Adventure to observe a significant proportion of at least one session for every member of the delivery team per year. These will be logged in their personnel file
- Performance and supervisions reviews

Normal Operating Procedures

Generic Risk Assessments

The following risk assessment are relevant across all activities and support the activity specific risk assessment and Normal Operating Procedures.

Risk Assessment	
Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • EAP and Absconding procedures – On and Off site • Equipment • First Aid • Inspections • Medication • Site safety and Terrain • Staff • Technical Advisors • Weather • Training

Communication

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Injuries worsening through poor communication between staff on site	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructors on site have access to radios to enable communication to the BF office • Staff are encouraged to carry personal mobile phones which will be turned to silent during delivery • BFA has a Grab bag phone which may be used if necessary which is located in the office.
Injuries worsening through poor communication when operating offsite	Staff guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff who operate offsite will carry a charged mobile phone and leave contact details with the Centre Manager / duty manager • During site assessments, care will be put into communication options and could include the use of VHF radios and mobile phones
situation becoming worse as sensitive information is communication relayed on a general frequency is heard by non-essential staff and participants or the channel is block due to general chatter delaying an emergency response	staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radios have allocated channels for communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Channel 1 – CORE, non-sensitive content ○ Channel 2 – incident, accident and emergency channel ○ Channel 3 – Via Ferrata and adventure centre ○ Channel 4 – general chatter channel for long communications

EAP and absconding procedures - on and off site

Emergency action plans at BFA have been developed to deal with possible emergency scenarios and include the following:

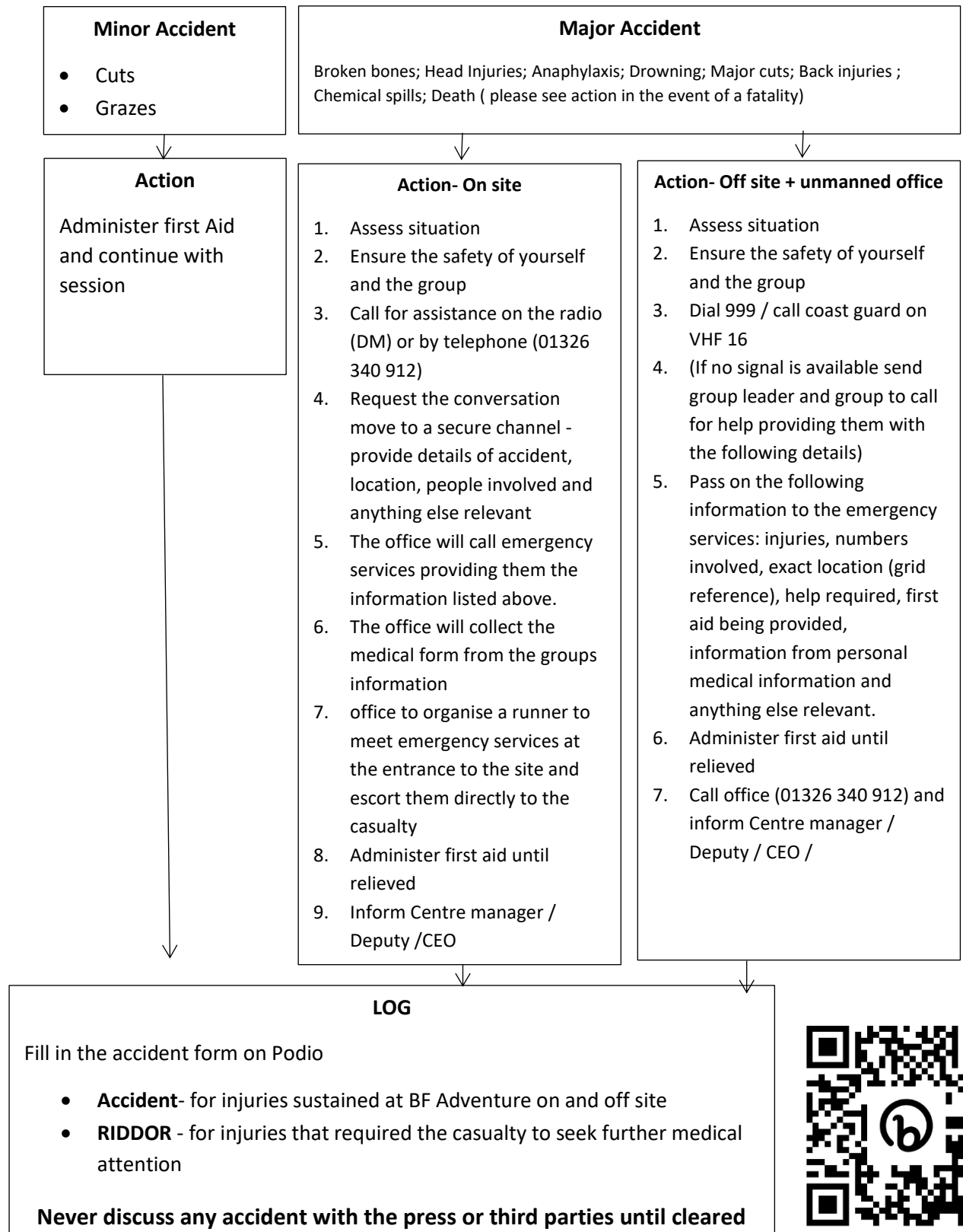
- Lost/absconded clients
- Accidents
- Incidents (violence/self-harm/illegal substances)

Staff are familiarised with these procedures and sign to say they have read and understood them.

Emergency action is also a part of activity Instructor training at BFA where Instructors practice scenarios specific to each discipline.

The next page highlights the action to be taken by instructors in the event of minor and major emergencies on and off site.

BFA Emergency Action Plan 2012



Contact Numbers

Centre manager-07833 096 875, 01209 842 523

CEO- 07851 152 324, 01872 571 680

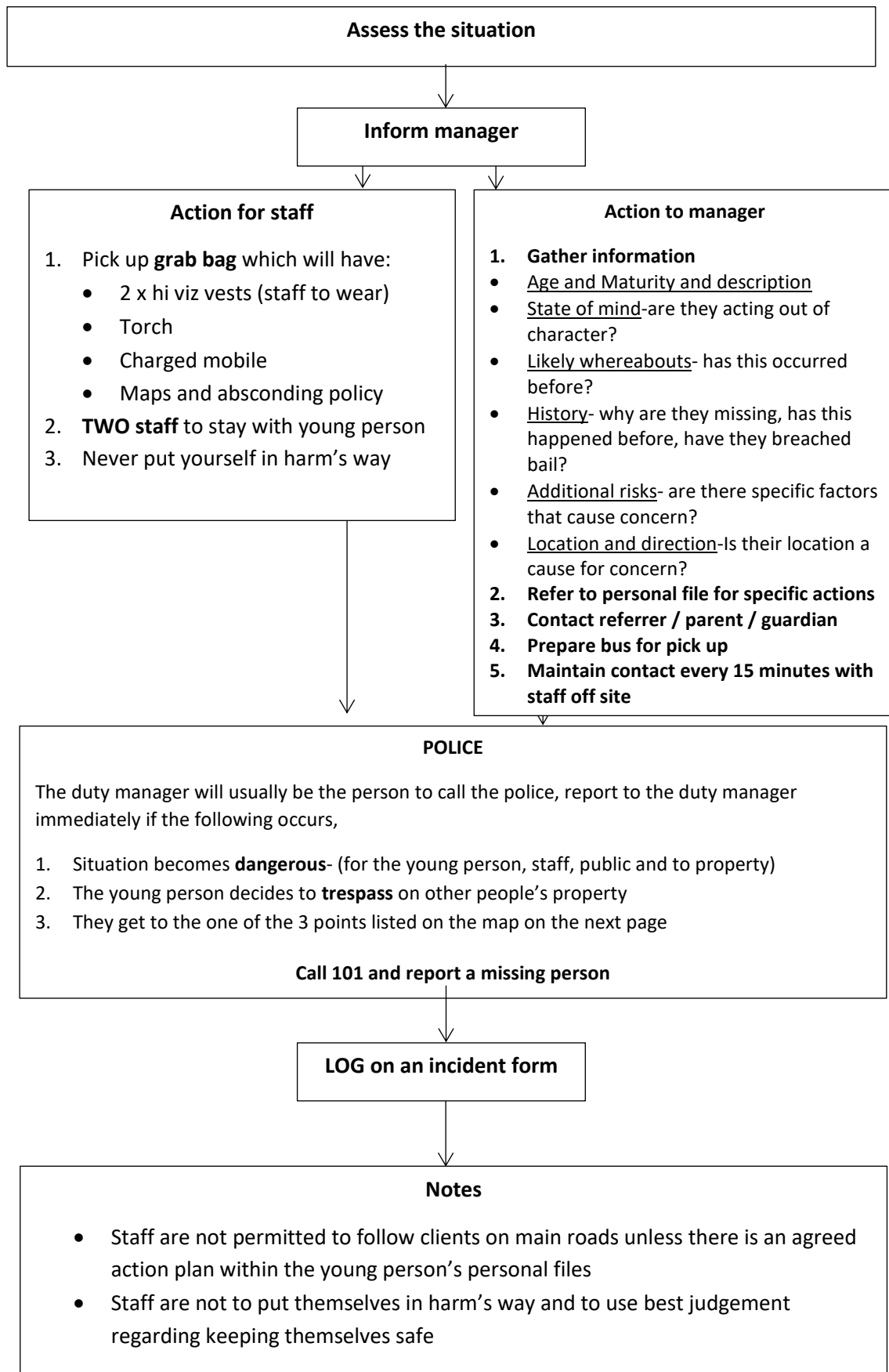
Normal Operating Procedures

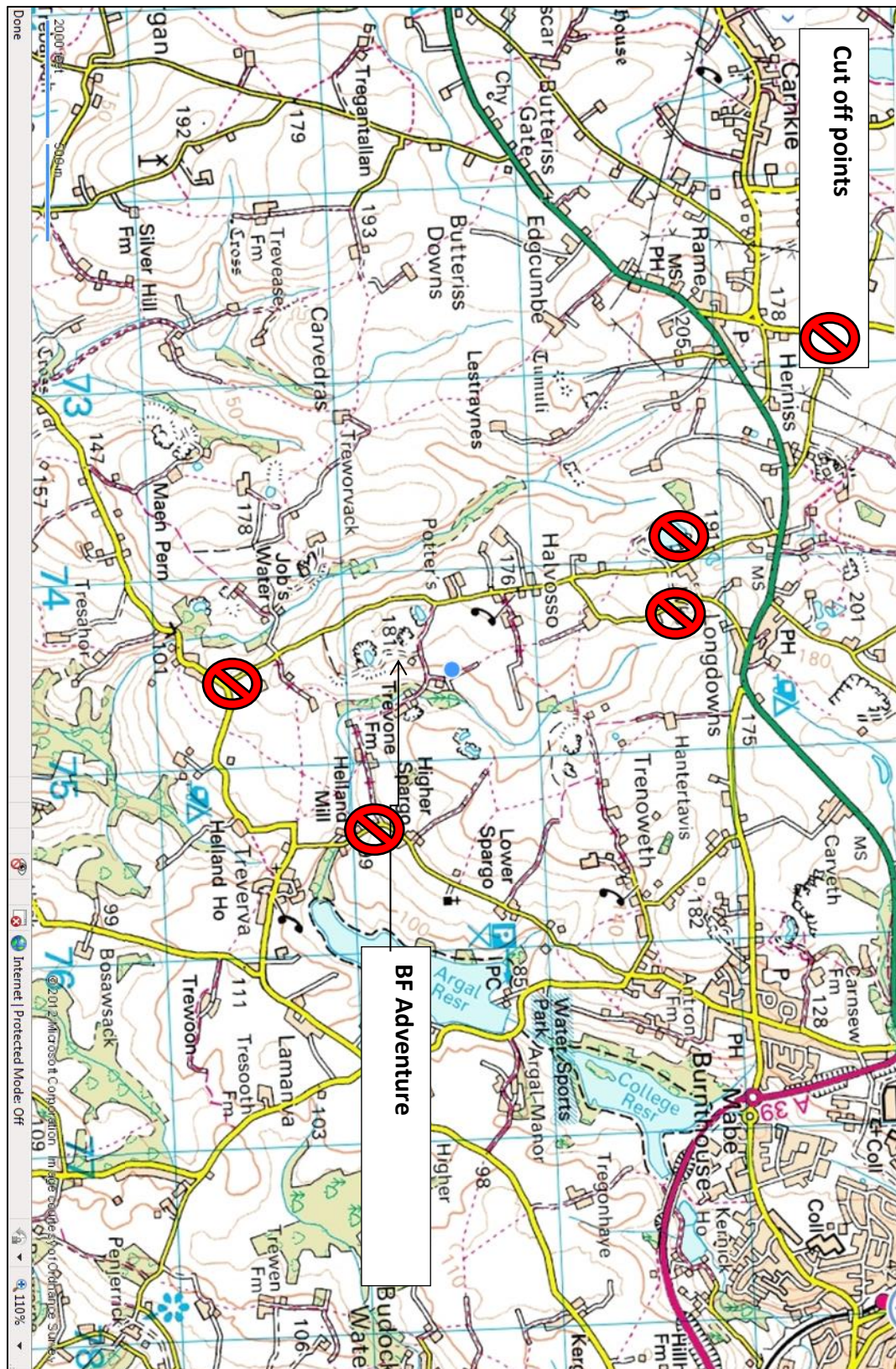
Missing person procedures

<p align="center">Assess the situation</p> <p><u>Age and Maturity and description</u></p> <p><u>State of mind</u>-are they out of character?</p> <p><u>Likely whereabouts</u>- has this occurred before?</p> <p><u>History</u>- why are they missing, has this happened before, have they breached bail?</p> <p><u>Additional risks</u>- are there specific factors that cause concern?</p> <p><u>Location</u>-Is their location a cause of concern?</p>		
<p>High Risk procedures</p> <p><i>People who at a high risk of injury from themselves, environment and / or the public</i></p> <p>Examples of high risks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk for self-harm • Missing person is vulnerable • Environmental conditions are poor / dangerous • Missing person is in a poor state of mind • Off site 	<p>Medium Risk procedures</p> <p><i>People at low risk from the environment and themselves but possibly high risk from the public</i></p> <p>Examples of medium risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People acting / behaving safely in potentially hazardous environments • People lost on site 	<p>Low Risk procedures</p> <p><i>People out of line of sight and in a safe controllable situation when additional staff are called upon.</i></p> <p>Examples of Low risk are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People on site • People just out of line of sight • People whose whereabouts are known and is communicable via radio to another member of staff • People at no immediate risk
<p align="center">Initial Search</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the safety of the group 2. Call for assistance on the radio or by phone (01326 340 912) from BF office, out of hours see numbers below 3. Start a 5 minutes search check toilets area, car park, office area 		
<p>Action</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Call the police 999- this will be done by office staff or out of hours staff (see numbers below) 5. Manager to contact parents / guardians / referrers 	<p>Action</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Following the 5-10 minute search a manager will coordinate all available staff for a site search for 30 minutes 5. A review at 30 minutes to decide if this warrants a change to HIGH RISK PROCEDURES, if not then search for a further 30 minutes 6. After 60 minutes missing change to HIGH RISK 	<p>Action</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. If found then arrange for supervision from additional staff 5. If not found move to MEDIUM RISK

Normal Operating Procedures

Absconding procedures





Contact Numbers

Police general enquire line-101

Centre manager-07833 096 875, 01209 842 523

Page 10 of 10
07833 096 875, 01209 842 523, 01872 571 680

<https://bfadventure.sharepoint.com/sites/teamportal/Shared Documents/Policies, Procedures and certification/Policy supporting documents and Archive/Normal Operating Procedures and activity risk assessments/NOP 2024.1.docx>

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Equipment

PPE inspection policy located in the policy handbook should be read in conjunction with this

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Equipment failing due to improper storage, maintenance, inspections and or use leading to injuries to users and participants	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All equipment operated at BF Adventure (activities, office and maintenance) will be operated as described in specific risk assessments Legislation governing the use of, inspection and or maintenance will be followed and logs kept accordingly Only competent people will be able to use the equipment unless express authorisation is granted by the Centre Manager
Activity equipment failing due to improper checks	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment is checked every term and during the summer holidays by designated and competent staff Logs are kept for future reference See PPE policy in the policy folder for more information
PFD's failing to provide enough flotation leading to difficulties swimming	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Float test carried out at least every 2 years System used comes from Palm who is a leading manufacture Palm - how to check your PFD Tolerance for PFD during testing will be within 5% of their design load. i.e. 70N should pass at least at 66.5N. this takes into account our environment which is always fresh water and our use which is light / normal use i.e. no rough conditions and allows for a small margin in error the float test process See PPE policy for more information
Unauthorised use of equipment leading to injuries	Guests and the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All equipment will be stored and locked away at the end of the day When equipment is not in use during the day reasonable measures should be made to make the activity inaccessible to unsupervised service users and members of the public Any equipment likely to cause harm (chainsaws, archery equipment etc.) will be secured when not in use

First Aid

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Injuries worsening due to staff not knowing first aid	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the delivery team must have a current and valid first aid qualification At least 50% of the office staff will hold a valid first aid qualification

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Lack of adequate first aid supplies leading to injuries worsening	Staff, Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All delivery staff to carry bum bag first aid kits Large first aid kit to be located in the grab bag First aid bum bags to be checked half termly to ensure they are adequately stocked up Personal first aid kits are issued to staff who work frequently, these are constantly maintained by the staff being issued with them and checked in line with our standard first aid kit checks
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Inspections

The following inspections at BFA take place on an annual basis:

- Activity safety - Adventure Activities Licensing Service (2 yearly)
- Type C inspection for the zip wires, adventure quarry and abseil ramp

Medication

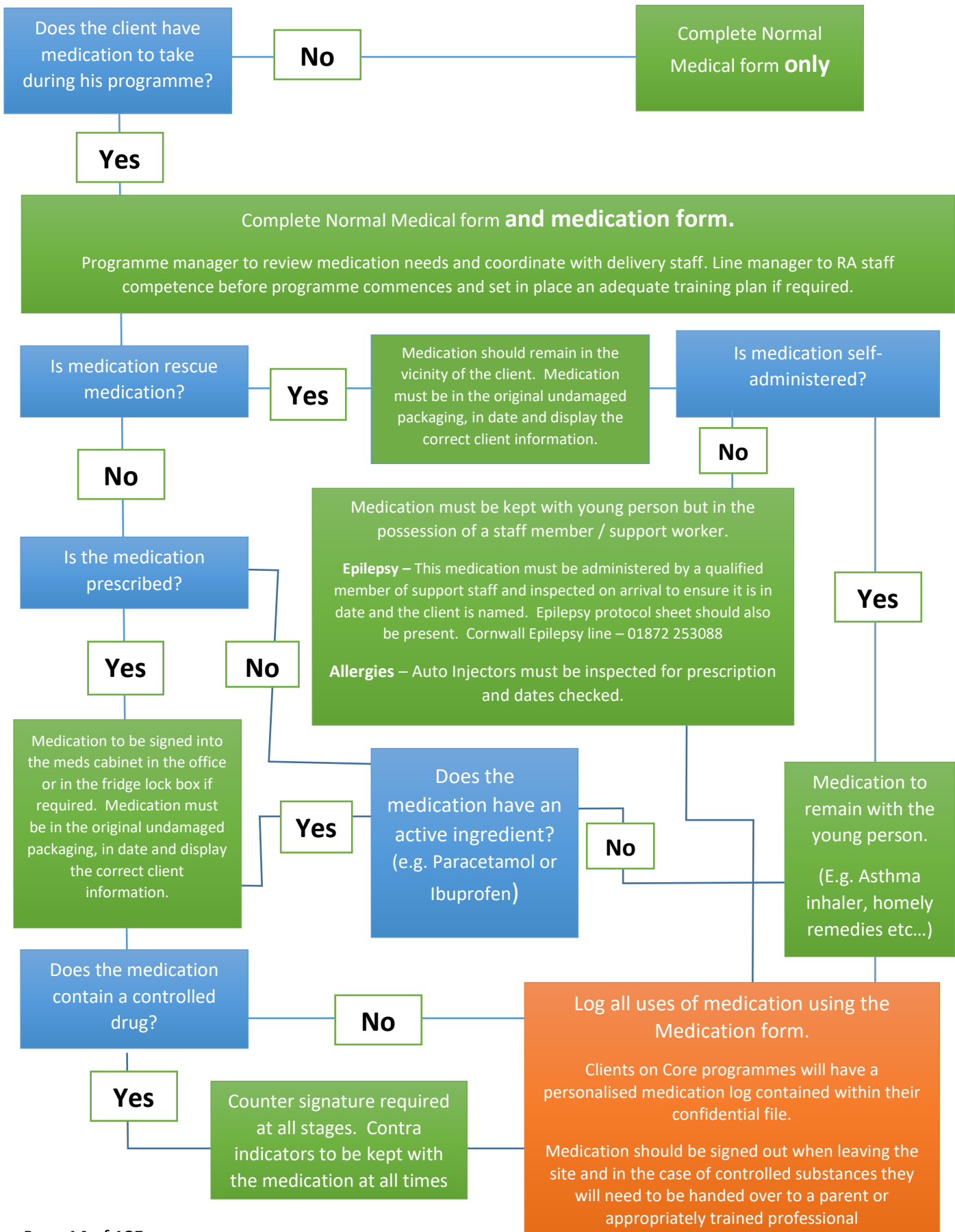
Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
People experiencing difficulty due to personal medication not being made available / pre-existing medical conditions causing injury	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guests are required to complete a medical form prior to sessions and are expected to carry medication Staff are required to complete a personal information sheet and list medication on this Activity and challenge are to be suitable for the participant
Administration of medication being inadequate due to lack of training leading to conditioning worsening	Guests and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BF staff are not qualified to administer medication so users of the site need to take reasonable precautions while at BF Adventure In certain circumstances authorised by a manager, staff can administer medication if a medication sheet has been completed
Unsecured medication being misused by service users leading to illness and injury	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All medication to be carried by service user or group leader Staff are not normally expected to carry medication unless pre-arranged with the service user Medication can be stored in a secure box but is done so at the services user's own risk
Misuse / administration of medication causing harm to service users	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All medication on site needs to have a BF medical form completed. Actions and advice must be followed and only people with the stipulated experience / training / permissions can administer medication.
Administering paracetamol and ibuprofen to young	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In normal situations BF Adventure does not administer any medication unless a medication form has been completed. On single day

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<p>people leading to overdoses and illnesses</p>		<p>adventures any taking of medication can be delayed until the young person return home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On multi day experiences, young people taking medication such as paracetamol or ibuprofen can offer pain relief in some situation to enable a young person to continue on a programme. In these situations, the following will apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Written consent should be obtained beforehand by a parent / guardian ○ Other options such as rest and drinking water should be tried before offering medication ○ Consideration given as to source of the discomfort and the use of professional services such as 111, 999 and A&E may be more appropriate ○ Only medication that can be obtained over the counter can be used and only paracetamol and ibuprofen ○ All medication issued must only be to young people with written consent and a completed medical form highlighting any allergies ○ Logs are to be kept using the Medication App in Podio, this log includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Date and time ▪ Name of young person and staff issuing ▪ Dosage given ▪ Date of expiry ▪ Signature of both parties ▪ Guidance to staff including checks that the original packaging is intact and the medication is in date and a summary of the above procedures
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Normal Operating Procedures

Medication flow chart



Site safety and terrain

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Sprains and twisted ankles due to poor footwear	Staff Guests	<p>All guests on provision are informed and all staff adhere to wear the following shoes on site: Acceptable shoes on site are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainers • Boots • Wellington boots <p>The following footwear is not acceptable and must not be worn by guests on led activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flip flops • Open toed sandals e.g. 'reefs' • 'Espadrilles' i.e. canvas shoes with rope soles • Crocs
Being hit by cars in the hub car park leading to impact injuries	Staff, guests, visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way system in place to control the flow of traffic • Speed signs placed on work shop on the entrance to the car park • Meeting space maintained on the grass area next to the car park toilets • When coaches and other large vehicles are expected on site adequate space is made for the vehicles to safely manoeuvre around • Groups are encouraged not to hang around in the car park unnecessarily
Slipping on decking leading to falling injuries	Staff, guests and visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going replacement of all decking not treated with non-slip material and decking covered with chicken wire to no slip decking.
bumps in the lane leading to damage to vehicles	Staff, Guests and visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual filling in of pot holes on an as and when basis to minimise the potential for damage
Unauthorised access by members of the public leading to theft, safeguarding incidents and customer discomfort	guests, staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Front gate is locked when staff are not on site, normally between 1700-0800 • Signs placed on all access points to the site make people aware that its private property • All visitors need to sign in at reception and require an ID badge • See residential risk assessment for security measure during residential stays

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Staff

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Trainee or untrained staff making mistakes due to lack of knowledge / skill leading to injuries	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all trainee staff either supporting on sessions or consolidating their experience must be supervised by a qualified instructor following any advice and guidance set out in the activity specific operating procedures The responsibility for the running of the session and the safety of the participants remains fully with the qualified instructor trainee staff supporting the delivery of the session will not count as within the ratios Untrained staff not taking part in this session as per a normal participant will not be counted within the ratios. If they take part as a standard participant they will count as part of the ratios. See training policy in the policy handbook for more info
Injuries to guests due to inadequate staff skills and capabilities	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff running sessions will have training / inductions in line with the activity NOP On recruitment staff will be selected based on their experience, attitude and references Staff are monitored regularly to ensure NOP are being followed Supervisions, 6 month reviews and annual performance reviews provide a structure of feedback for staff Training is planned at regular intervals throughout the year
Guests and staff having a negative experience resulting in misadventure and physiological damage	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BF adventure will operate a "Challenge by Choice" policy which puts users in control of their adventure. Staff will receive basic training with this Staff will be monitored and feedback provided
Instructors accidentally becoming injured during activities	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will always be at least 2 staff on site so should an instructor become injured help can be raised by the instructor or the group.
Staff under the age of 18 working leading to problems with maturity and being legally responsible to act an instructor	Staff, guests, clients	<p>As part of the apprentice programme, we on occasion employ someone under the age of 18 who shows real promise and embodies the values of BF Adventure. As such we will make some adjustments to how they operate to ensure all parties operate safely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff under 18 will operate as part of a team of people and not be left to operate fully independently o session. Examples of this would be but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating as one group of 16 for climbing, quarrysteering, canoeing etc with 2 staff, one being the under 18 year

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operating with less risky activities such as adventure quarry, low ropes and catapult as the sole leader but have staff on near by activities (in eye sight) and have a means of communication such as a radio • Staff under 18 will have regular reviews with line manager • Permission from the parents will be obtained outlining the expected work they will be undertaking.
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Technical Advisors

A technical Advisor is someone with a recognised level of specific expertise, higher than is required for leading or supervising an activity at the level offered. BFA uses a number of these Advisors to qualify staff through an 'in-house' process of certification where there is a higher degree of risk, and to advise BFA on any developments in policy and procedure.

Weather

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Injuries worsening due to inappropriate clothes being worn	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups sent out a suggested equipment list before arrival to BF adventure • A selection of coats and boots are available to borrow • Staff have access to uniform (coats, waterproof trousers) • Weather forecast obtained in the morning briefing and staff informed. Issues and activity concerns and or restrictions communicated in the morning briefing
High winds causing branches to fall leading to impact injuries	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wooded areas to be avoided in high winds (force 5-6) • Areas to be visually checked after high winds for obvious signs of damage and hanging branches.
Lightning strikes striking people leading to injuries and death	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observing a lightning strike activities are to cease for 20 minutes or until the "go ahead" had been authorised by a manager
Cold and snowy conditions leading to hypothermia	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions below freezing points are to be considered individually based on the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Age of group ○ Group background ○ Activity in question ○ Subsequent impact on resources (frozen pipes, iced up roads, activity closures) ○ Equipment available ○ Learning outcomes

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Hot weather leading to heat exhaustion and heat stroke	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water taps positioned around site • Shelters and group spaces available • Clients advised to wear sun tan lotion • Programme pitch and pace changed to match groups ability
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Staff Training

The training policy in the policy folder contains more information

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Poor quality teaching leading to poor and dangerous instruction and resulting in unsatisfied customers and injuries and possibly death	Customers, staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All trainers are approved by the centre manager • Trainers must meet the minimum level of competence in terms of training, skills, experience and knowledge as illustrated in the training policy • Maximum training ratio is 1:12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some activities this will need to be lower to comply with activity ratios and also to calibrate to the group needs. For example, a group of 8 completely new staff may be inappropriate for teaching climbing and a ratio of 1:6 may need to be considered. Likewise, 12 experienced climbing instructors on a climbing orientation could also be risk assessed as sufficient.
Paperwork and admin being completed poorly resulting in a lack of evidence	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All trainers to attend an internal training session
Rescue training at height being run poorly leading to falls from height	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:6 ratio with 2 rescue groups off the ground • Maximum of 2:9 people with 3 groups off the ground • All training to be practiced indoors first to build up competence • In training, "critical eyes" introduced which put in place a duality check before any primary safety system is altered or removed • On top of this, the trainers must approve the removal of any primary equipment during the rescue process • Before moving to very high rescues, all staff should be very competent at rescues on level 1 in the ADQ where supervision and access is very easy

Normal Operating Procedures – Activity Specific

The following procedures are run alongside the general risk assessment located in section 3 of this folder

The following section lists in detail all the activities BF Adventure operates, each section contains the following documentation:

Normal Operating Procedures	•A quick list of must do behaviours that are present during a session
Session Plan	•This details the framework in which the risk assessment and NOP are produced from. All sessions should operate within the framework
Risk Assessment	•This details the process of how risk is managed on sessions

Summary of ratios and training requirements

Activity	Ratio	Competent assistant	Minimum Qualification	Refresh	Retrain
Adventure Quarry	1:12	Y 2:16	Internal training and assessment	NA	5 years
Archery	1:12 but strive for 1:8	NA	Internal training and assessment	3 years	NA
Bush Craft	1:12 - shelter 1:8 Fire 1:30 – arts and cooking 1:16 bivvy	TBC	Internal training and assessment	2 years	NA
Paddle sport	Kayaks 1:8, canoes and SUP 1:12	Y	BF internal PSI or BC PSI	TBC	TBC
Catapult	1:16	Y	NOP must be read and 1 session observed	NA	NA
Climbing and abseiling	1:8	Y	BF internal training and external assessment	1 year	2 years
Low ropes	1:12	Y	ADQ training with induction or spice specific LR training and assessment	2 year	NA
Quarry steering	1:8 or 2:16 (with trained staff)	Y	BFA training and assessment	NA	3 year with swim test
Raft building	1:8 2:16 with CA	Y	BF training and assessment	NA	3 years
Accessible Zip wire	2:12	Y	BF training and assessment	NA	2 years

Adventure Barn

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent assist – NA • Staff training but not assessed - NA
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 max
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No climbing on the climbing wall or the side walls • No blocking fire doors • Facilities and equipment checked before use
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climbing – see climbing NOP • Archery – See archery NOP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Set up nets, signs, shoot away from main door, no other users allowed in the barn • Staff to brief and alter the activity if the floor is wet
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The barn is accessible
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio, FAK on side
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports equipment is available
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually check area and equipment before use

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Risk Assessment

Hazards

- General
- Internal Structure
- Climbing Wall
- Sports Facilities
- Groups and Events

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
General		
Slips trips and falls	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities played in the barn must be suitable, as a guide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No contact sports like rugby ○ Sports games should be played as appropriate ○ Check the condition of the floor and change the plan if the floor is wet and or slippery
Water egress from poor weather leading to slips, trips and falls	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff aware this is a potential and to brief group accordingly • If the activity cannot be made safe then the activity should be altered
Structure	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed by reputable company • Build by competent people • INSPECTION interval TBC
Overcrowding leading to difficulties in evacuating	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum users in the barn is 400 • 3 fire exits in place
Internal structure		
Climbing the internal structure of the barn without a rope leading to falls from height onto concrete floor and significant injury and or death	all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to supervised groups only • No entry signs • All groups should be considered as appropriate before being allowed access to the barn. The barn internal structure has potential access points for people to climb high (up to 9M) (internal framework, wooden structure, the climbing wall). Careful consideration to the groups, their background and displayed behaviour should be considered by their member of staff before being allowed access
Climbing wall – see climbing NOP and RA		
Sports facilities		
Damage to facilities though ball and contact sports	Barn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The barn is designed to be robust, lights are designed to take an impact as is the shutter door
Facilities failing leading to injuries to users	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities to be checked before use by staff to make sure they are suitable and safe • Equipment checked before use - Faulty equipment isolated and removed from use

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Running into the wall and supporting pillars	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Games played are appropriate for the group in the barn, this will be risk assessed dynamically by the staff No additional padding is used so all groups told to stay away of hazards through a briefing at the start of activity
Archery in the barn	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Archery NOP followed Signs to be placed on all doors warning of archery in progress Nets must be used to prevent damage to barn wall Shooting must be done away from entry points, rule of thumb is shoot from West to East side of the Barn Only archery group can use the barn, no other groups permitted
Groups and events		
Evacuating in an emergency	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire doors checked in line with fire risk assessment 3 fire door in place Maximum users set see general Risk Assessment Visiting groups / group leaders made aware of fire evacuating during welcome brief and information cascade down to all users

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Adventure Quarry

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Adventure Quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal assessment 5 year retraining
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:12 – Assessed staff
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – (teachers, group leads and volunteers) can support the delivery but not counted with the activity ratios Staff training but not assessed - 2:16 – 1 x Assessed staff and 1 x competent assistant working in line of sight from each other
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiders web – face up, full team support from both sides, spotting as required for Head, neck and back Wall – spotting, watch fingers, agree height of wall Gabion's and lower temple run– no jumping, use planks as a draw bridge, do not use if there is 30 CM from the top of the first gabion to the water, care and briefing on the path by the start of the long bridge Ice – refer to RA for operating condition if water is iced up Rope bridges – walk on bridges, maximum of 3 people Raft crossing – 3 people max, sensible behaviour briefing, life ring accessible, no jumping
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lock gate at the end of the day Some equipment is stored in the problem-solving container Return equipment to the PS container as appropriate
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some activities will require additional staff such as gabion's and raft crossing On raft crossing the chair must be suitable (see DM), see risk assessment
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio, FAK on side, life rings in position Warm cloths close for accidental fall into water PFD needed if gabions are covered Staff prepared to enter the water if needs be
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sturdy shoes and sensible clothes
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spiders web and activities according to plan need setting up before the group arrives Staff to visually check equipment before use and also the rock in the surrounding quarry

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage team work To develop cognitive and communication skills To be fun and engaging To be safe
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5-3 hrs
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All equipment is set up except the spiders web Blindfolds and other equipment can be used to add challenge to the activity
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the quarry before use Set up the spiders web as needed Visual check of apparatus before use
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce yourself and gain rapport with the group Introduce challenge by choice Safety rules, stay together, listen to instructions Medical information
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main delivery is dependent on the group and their aims for the day. The adventure quarry can be used so each activity leads onto the next or activities can be used in isolation as a warm up or break out activity. Each separate activity should have an element of safety briefing; this can be guest led or instructor led. In both situations all relevant areas of safety highlighted in the NOP and risk assessment must be covered and understood by the group and group leaders
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These can be done to fit the group's needs, reviews can take place at the end of the activity, at the end of the task or randomly throughout the session.
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pack away the spiders web and leave the activity area as you would expect to find it Lock the adventure quarry bottom gate after use
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment	
Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADQ – general risks • Cliffs and high places • Water and ice • Rocks in water • Spiders web • The wall • gabions and duck island crossing • Rope bridges • Raft challenge • Lower temple run • Problem solving activities

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
General Risks		
Equipment failing leading to crush or impact injuries	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to visually inspect equipment and apparatus before use • All kit suspected to be faulty should be reported to line managers and if possible isolated
General lack of awareness of environment leading to inappropriate behaviour and subsequent injuries including slip trips and falls	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A “gate brief” to be given prior to entry to the adventure quarry making people aware that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surfaces are uneven, Walk not run ○ There is a real risk of getting muddy and or wet, make sure people have access to spare clothes ○ Falls are possible, participants are encouraged to work together, listen to instructions and only to access parts of the quarry they have been asked to ○ Surfaces will be slippery when wet, tread carefully and support each other
Poor management of groups leading to injuries	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratios set at 1:12 • Ratios can be extended 2:16 with one member of staff being assessed working alongside another member of staff who is trained. Conditions for this are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Both staff operate either together or in line of sight of each other ○ Supporting member of staff is comfortable with role and position asked of them • Staff to receive internal training before operation • Staff with significant prior experience can be granted permission to operate in the quarry following an induction. A record of their experience should be kept on file • Competent assistants such as teachers group leaders and volunteers can support the groups

Normal Operating Procedures

		and but must work directly with an instructor. They will not be counted as part of the ratios
Cliffs and high places		
Clients accessing high places though climbing to accessible high places or by using the via ferrata course and its access ladders leading to falls from height	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All groups are led by a member of staff Sessions structured so there is good group control and staff have line of sight at all times
Rock falls and stone being dislodged by climbers leading to crush and head injuries	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff look at the quarry for signs of instability and feed back to the centre manager as and when Unstable areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NW corner of the quarry- the path has been rerouted to avoid this area The viewing square, this has marking to monitor any movement Participants on climbs are controlled and routes are well used to avoid loose stones One area of potential instability by the viewing square has monitoring marks and is inspected regularly
Water and ice		
Unauthorized access leading to drowning, impact injuries, falls from height, crush injuries and more	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main gate, the top entrance and the accessible abseil is locked when not in use On arrival to site guests are advised not to pass any gate unless accompanied by an instructor Staff to be vigilant of unauthorised access CCTV now installed at the bottom entrance and at the top of the site by the via ferrata entrance
Falling into water and drowning	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The depth of the quarry is less than 1 M (see gabions and raft risk assessment) A life ring is positioned around the quarry to aid rescues Instructors are prepared to enter the water should the need arise When the gabions are all covered the water becomes too deep and buoyancy aids must be worn When there is a 30cm gap between the water and the top of the first gabions the water is too low and cannot be used The protocol for rescues is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coach- talk to them to stand up Reach- gabion plank Throw- use the life rings

Normal Operating Procedures

		4. Go- wade in
Non swimmers and people with disabilities not being able to stand up leading to drowning	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff prepared to enter the water to provide assistance Any equipment utilised by the participant to aid them in their disability must not become a hazard should they enter the water
When the lake is frozen. Participants falling through the ice and becoming trapped under the ice leading to distress and possible drowning	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falling into the water is unlikely and rarely happens but should the adventure quarry be frozen then it can only be used if the ice breaks when lightly pushed (so it is very thin) Spare clothes, warm drinks and foil blankets should be available on location to warm people up should immersion in the water occur Very young people will not be allowed to use the water if it is frozen, see the duty manager on the day for clarification on this decision
Rocks in the water		
Falling into the water and hitting rocks leading to impact, back and or head injuries	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three water activities (raft crossing, duck island crossing and gabions) are in water deep enough to avoid these types of injuries Sometime, the raft is unattached and used to move YP around the quarry to look at wildlife. Caution by staff in this instance should be exercised, an assessment as to whether the activity is suitable for the YP should take place and the use of additional PPE such as PFD and helmet should be assessed. These become more risky as the water levels drop, see specific activities for more information
Spiders web		
Touching of sensitive parts of the body during the lifting leading to allegations of abuse	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants are encouraged to face up when being passed through the web Staff to remain vigilant during the lifting
Hyper extension and injures from being dropped / lowered onto the web	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spiders web is made from stretchy bungee and will stretch Group coached / demonstrated on how to lift people Team work encouraged
People being dropped leading to impact injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instructor to maintain group control People only lifted when adequate support in place both sides Participants briefed to focus attention onto back head and neck when lifting as a priority to keep safe

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The head, neck and back will be encouraged to pass through first so the “receivers” have easy access to these and can maintain a better grip Instructor to help if necessary Participants to only be passed through the holes and underneath i.e. not over the top
The wall		
Participants falling onto other people resulting in crush injuries	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People climbing the wall to have spotters All spotters have received training or have received guidance from the instructor on correct spotting technique i.e. good stance, hands up and ready Competent assistants can be used to support Staff to have a good PMU where possible The height of the wall can be different to reflect the groups competence and age Group briefed not to jump
Fingers getting squashed in between the planks	Users and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This must be mentioned in the briefing Staff to monitor the build Wood, sticks and stone (there is a purpose made stick hanging from the structure) can be used to place between the planks during the build to maintain a safe gap between the planks when building that could be used
Manual handling injuries from supporting and or lifting people over the top	Team on the ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot and hand holds in the wall have been made which can be used If lifting people is appropriate then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backs against the wall The use of stepping on knees is fine Stepping on hand is OK as long as fingers are not interlocked Shoulders but only after checking if its appropriate (size and age) and after checking people backs are not injured etc.
Multiple people falling off together resulting in crush injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the briefing people are instructed on the “let go” command and its importance Challenge levels are set appropriately Spotters used
Gabion’s and duck island crossing (with gutter run)		
gabions only- manual handling and head injuries while moving planks	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planks are as light as possible without compromising safety People shown how to safely move the planks or people educated how to move them during the activity to avoid manual handling and crush injuries
Duck island equipment failing leading to	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment inspected beforehand by staff for security and stability

Normal Operating Procedures

impact injuries and drowning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users limited to 2 per type and 2 per plank • Water height is a maximum of 1 meter. Staff should be prepared to enter the water to assist people as necessary • PFD's can be used with specific service users based on individual risk assessment (i.e. people with epilepsy, very small children etc.) • No jumping between apparatus and support and team work encouraged
Head injuries from falling or landing on equipment	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team work encouraged • No running or jumping on or between any apparatus • Gabians – these are mostly soft rubber coverings so the risk is very low. There are the vertical support poles that have the potential to cause an injury so specific mention in briefing not to jump is important.

Water related hazards and control measures- refer to the start of the risk assessment

Rope bridges		
Overloading the bridge resulting in critical failure and the bridge collapsing	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs stating load bearing capacity on each end of the bridge, this is a maximum of 3 people
Wear and tear leading to critical failure and the bridge collapsing	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual inspection from wire rope inspector / engineer
Slipping or tripping on the bridge leading to cuts and grazes as a result of the natural bridge movement	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All users must only walk on the bridge, running is not permitted • Signs in place to reflect this • Non- slip decking used in the construction
Raft crossing		
Raft being overloaded and tipping over resulting in distress and possible drowning	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated safe working capacity is 210 KG (3 x average male at 70KG) • Sensible behaviour encouraged • Staff to monitor activity
People on wheelchairs falling into the water	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This is a higher risk activity with the benefit for the participant being a very rewarding, sensory stimulating and a fun challenge. The following needs to be considered:</i> • Is the chair suitable for the activity (good brakes, good for above water use, participant easily escapable from the chair)? • Is there enough support at either end and on the raft?

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the raft stable enough- will the people on the raft understand the dynamics of its stability? Is the participant able to communicate their level of comfort within the challenge? Control measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 people (including the participant) on the raft maximum The additional person (member of staff if confident) should be confident to operate the chair safely Only light chairs to be used i.e. no motors. BFA has a selection of low suitable chairs Weight should be low and movement slow and controlled Instructor to maintain excellent group control through challenge Permission from the duty manager / team leaders must be gained before the challenge takes place Adequate support at either end must be in place to facilitate a smooth transition on and off the raft The instructor and one other competent adult must be prepared to enter the water to provide assistance should the raft tip over Participants in chairs must not be tied into them and any seatbelts or other restraints are removed. Support from either side must be present Users and parents / support workers must be made aware of and happy with the risks and control measures PFD's worn
Jumping off the raft and landing short resulting in impact injuries and also knocking other raft users off in the process	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no jumping off the raft, only controlled dismounts and launches
Crush injuries from fingers and other limbs being caught between the raft and the bank	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to monitor and if necessary brief the participants engaged in raft activities
In the water see start of risk assessment		
Lower temple run		

Normal Operating Procedures

Falling from the path into the quarry, this is a fall from height of about 2 meters (areas at the start of the vie ferrata tour) and could result in impact injuries and possibly drowning	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water here is very shallow, about 1 meter so staff can access this by wading into the water to support the casualty The path is wide but uneven. Groups taken up above the stairs should be steady on their feet or additional support set in place to assist people Some spotting may be required at the start, staff to consider where best to support and to keep the group in line of sight
Slipping on the path leading to impact injuries, head injuries and difficult evacuations	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lower temple run is very narrow and navigates around large boulders so the use of this course is not for racing or speed Participants briefed to take their time, work together Participants advised if appropriate to keep their weight low and possibly use 3 points of contact Some people may require assistance and or spotting
Problem Solving		
Cuts, grazes from faulty equipment	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment check every term in our inventory checks
Minor injuries from misuse of equipment	users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff visually check equipment upon set up Activities can be deployed in any indoor / outdoor venue. Its location is assessed by the staff setting it up taking into account the group, the activity and the intended learning outcome.

Archery

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Top Field / Barn or any other site assess location that has been approved by the CM		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house trained or Archery GB qualification Competent assistants – people who have been trained, not assessed Refresh every 3 years
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 archers per target, max 1:12 or 2:16 with competent assistant
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – NA Staff training but not assessed - NA
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag in place Safety zones clearly set up and briefed Arrows and bows stored separately No walking directly at the targets Broken arrows and bows isolated Briefing in place – see lesson plan All arrows are oversized Staff to be aware of the overshoot area
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety briefing before shooting Equipment correctly fitted to participant Staff always in PMU and have line of sight Arrow collection managed appropriately Staff to manage the range and shooting to promote a safe range <p>More detailed info in lesson plan</p>
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapted kit such as triggers and stand in place
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document Radio signal can sometimes be poor, but mobile signal is good

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio, FAK
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bow, arrows and arm guard
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually check all kit before use Set up flag Set up range- targets up, bows strung, arrows collected

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure participants are as safe as necessary To enthuse participants through a very quick taster session of archery and basic coaching To provide an enjoyable session
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 hrs
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bows, arrows, arm guards, targets Flag
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place targets on the bosses Place quivers onto the ground
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build rapport- introduce yourself, the session and learn names Aims and objectives for the session- agree with the group Safe zones-shooting, waiting, no go zone Stop command Previous experience Discuss any medical needs Safety rules
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a general overview of how the session should run. Games and coaching can vary massively depending on the group and their experience. Explanation and demonstration: Introduce all the equipment to the group Demonstrate how the equipment works safely Explain appropriately how to shoot effectively and safely Coaching: A combination of individual and group coaching should be applied here in order to reach a basic level of competence. Guests should have initial coaching and on-going coaching on technique in order to gain as much skill as possible Activity; a series of games and scoring can be used to make the session fun and enjoyable.
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The session should be reviewed to draw out learning and where necessary, learning points and actions are considered for their next session
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store the equipment as shown on your latest training
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Balloons to be used to reduce environmental impact

Risk Assessment	
Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrows Bows Shooting Overcrowding collecting Arrows quarry edges

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Arrows		

Normal Operating Procedures

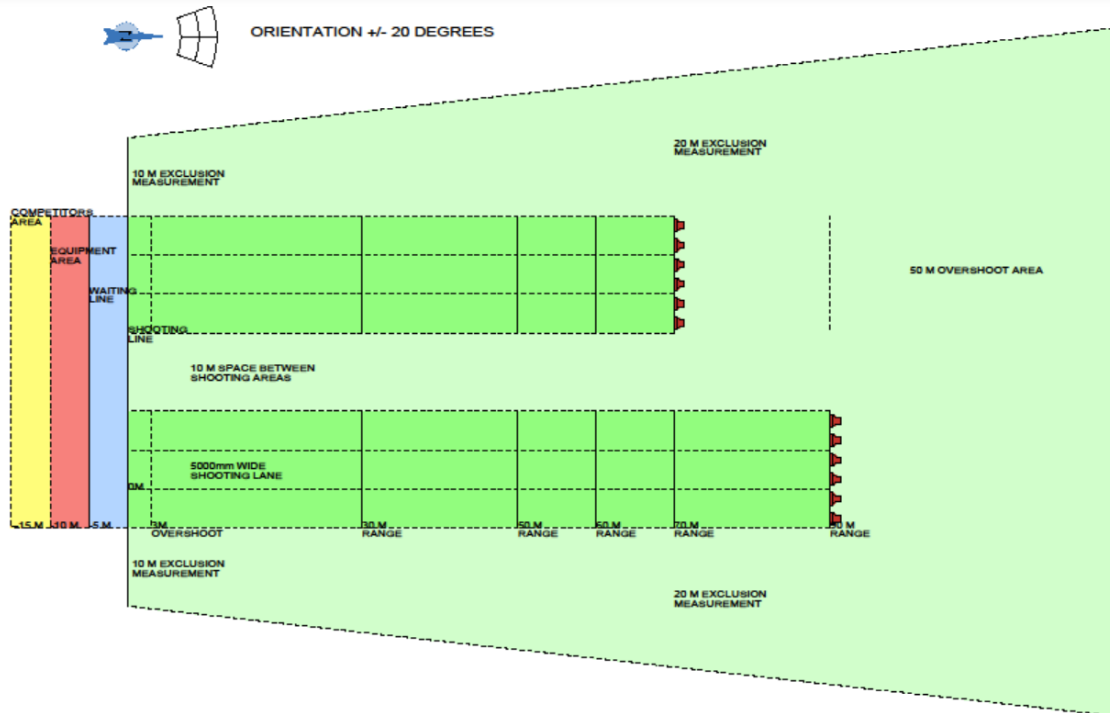
Walking, tripping and falling into the arrow when collecting the arrows from the target leading to face and chest injuries	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always walk on the range Good demonstration and explanation (maybe practice) on how to collect the arrows safely Collecting arrows may not be appropriate for all groups, instructors to assess this during delivery Range maintained to avoid trip hazards Trained staff on sessions
People being hit by arrows from peers as they pull arrows out of the target	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one person per side of the target may pull arrows out Instructors teaching people how to pull out the arrows and also continuously checking to see if the area around them is safe and clear of other participants
Walking into arrows on the floor when collecting arrows leading to cuts to shins	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructors to track the arrows that fall short and inform the group to be careful Guests instructed to walk down the centre of the range or down the side of the range where there will be significantly less arrows Trained staff on sessions
Arrows hitting people in the eyes while being carried	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants shown how to safely carry arrows Participants monitored by the instructor Arrows are placed in the quivers when not being carried or shot Trained staff on sessions
Over drawing leading to injuries to people on the shooting line	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All arrows are long arrows to reduce this risk Staff trained to recognise over drawing Staff trained how to measure arrow length
Being hit by arrows leading to severe injuries and death	Staff Guests Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained instructors on sessions teaching appropriate techniques to a minimum of BF Adventure archery training BFA will have 1 x Archery GB instructor within the team to oversee training and procedures Guests monitored for safe behaviour Session stopped and people excluded for poor behaviour 50 M+ overshoot area or large embankment to reduce the risk of members of the public being shot The area behind the range will be inaccessible to the public Red flags used to warn others that archery is in progress When arrows and bows are loaded then it is taught that the arrow will only point at the floor or the target Guests will not enter the "no go" area unless instructed by the coach The area behind the Archery range does not have any sessions that run there on a normal basis.

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrows can only be picked up once in position on the firing line and not before <p>See picture after risk assessment:</p>
Bows		
Bows breaking leading to injuries to the users	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bows checked regularly and when being strung up Bows appropriately sized to participants Trained staff to check bows Bows checked before issued to participants Bows and strings to be paired which ensures the correct length string is used for each bow
Bruising to inner arm while losing the arrow	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arm braces used when appropriate Long sleeves recommended for all users Staff trained in the appropriate use of equipment
Hair and loose items becoming caught in the bow string during shooting leading to poor shots and potential small injuries	Staff, Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long hair tied back and the bow string is free from obstructions (i.e. coats tassels, necklaces) Staff trained in correct firing position to minimise risk
Over crowding		
The coach being distracted as too many people are in and around the shooting area / line leading to a variety of injuries	Staff Guests Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only people actively shooting will be allowed on the shooting line People not shooting will be in the waiting area Only 2 people per target can shoot (excluding people coaching them) Suggest Ratio of 1:8 1:12 ratio can be applied with a competent assistant such as additional adult supervision like a teacher, a trained or un trained member of staff Competent assistants are not included within the activity ratios Where appropriate, team members / leaders / parents can support shooters through coaching inside the area. This will be managed by trained staff
Collecting arrows		
Slip, trip and blackthorn injuries from staff collecting arrows in overshoot area	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area behind the archery range to be maintained enough to allow for staff access
Getting into difficulty in the water quarry collecting arrows	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water around the viable landing point of the arrows is less than 1M deep and usually only as deep as shins and presents a small risk Staff can wear wellies or if deeper waders following guidance in the maintenance risk assessments

Normal Operating Procedures

Arrows bouncing off quarry edges on the side and end of the range resulting in people being struck by the arrows	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nets to be placed at the end of the range
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Body Boarding

Location	Any risk assessed life guarded beach between the red and yellow flags		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surf instructor or BF in house training – must have been trained in this policy
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2:10 or 1:1 (must communicate with the lifeguard)
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – can support the ratio of 2:10 as one of the staff and not counted within the ratios Staff training but not assessed – as above
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat -hat, water, sun block, sun glasses etc. Cold – blankets, hats, gloves, warm drinks etc. Fog and lightening – stop session Do not run session after heavy rain (pollution) Use lifeguarded beaches between red/yellow flag Weaver fish – hot water and see life guard Jelly fish – do not run session
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offsite form to be completed Station radio either on the instructor or on the side Touch base and seek advice from life guards at start of session Stay waist depth Safety briefing – see lesson plan Demonstration on how to catch and exit wave
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seats, and moving aids are available for session use
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged phone with credit, FAK on side
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footwear, clothes, towel, wetsuit Body board
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually check body board and leash before leaving BFA

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn how to body board safely To catch waves and have fun To learn about the surf environment
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 hrs
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetsuit per person Body board per person Whistle Dry bag (optional) First aid kit Charged mobile phone Survival bag Water bottle
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-site form and weather/surf forecast www.magicseaweed.com http://magicseaweed.com/UK-Ireland-Live-Surf-Webcams/1/ www.metoffice.gov.uk Touch base with beach lifeguard Before departure; slip, slop, slap, staying together on beach, appropriate behaviour/language, check for medical conditions (asthma, inhaler carried etc.) Once at the beach the instructor must liaise with the lifeguard on duty at water's edge, briefly explain the session and check that the conditions are suitable. Instructors will follow any advice given.
Briefing	<p>Soft Sand Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> group are asked about previous experience and swimming ability, then briefed on; flags, rips, waves and current conditions, weaver fish, lifeguards, emergency phone location, first aid kit, toilets, other beach users, buddy system, changing in public places. A wetsuit will be issued per person and sized by holding the suit up against the back of the client, consideration must be made to where the group gets changed (see site assessment)
Main delivery	<p>Wet sand area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group made aware of where they can operate and how this can be identified; maintaining position in centre of red and yellow flagged area, staying at waist depth, wading out not paddling, Communication using whistle and hand signals, buddy system in water. Attaching leash correctly, positioning board to avoid injury Coaching on how to catch a broken wave; wading out and negotiating surf, wave selection (and etiquette), turning, pushing off the bottom, body position (trim), stopping, wiping out and resurfacing safely, Instructor to demonstrate wading out and catching a wave <p>Play</p> <p>Participants are encouraged to operate close and get to grips with the skills required to catch broken waves straight in towards the beach. This is wrapped by a short review and further coaching on arm positioning and trimming left and right on a wave.</p>

Normal Operating Procedures

	Progression The session is tailored to meet the group's needs now they have had a go at basic skills. Catching better waves, trimming left and right etc. can be practiced, if conditions are small and suitable catching unbroken waves. getting changed
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did the group have fun and what did they learn?
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and check all equipment, hang up wetsuits
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Risk Assessment	
Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather and sewage Dry and wet sand area Water, rips, currents and waves Sea bed Marine life Other users and body boards

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Weather		
Sunburn, heat stroke, heat exhaustion,	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sun cream, sunhat, sunglasses Sit in shaded areas Hydration.
Hypothermia.	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate wetsuits for sea temperatures Operating activity in summer months Warm clothes, warm drinks, survival bag stored in a waterproof bag
Fog - reduced visibility, disorientation, losing clients,	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaving water if fog bank approaches. Do not continue activity if foggy on arrival. Do not continue activity if red flag is raised.
Lightning – electric shock, heart failure.	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If lightening is seen leave the water, Follow the 20 minute rule.
Dry and wet sand area		
Buried objects, glass, stones, needles, discarded fishing equipment, tide line debris	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear appropriate footwear in dry sand area on beaches more remote Avoid areas where these items are more likely to be found.
Tripping, uneven terrain, stones and pebbles.	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform clients of any trip hazards etc. and advise them to watch their foot placement Consider avoiding particularly stony and uneven terrain. Match the YP to the environment and risk assess suitability
Water, rips, currents and waves		

Normal Operating Procedures

Sewage, pollution - infection, illness	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not run activity after very heavy rain. Use sight and smell to identify any incidences Follow lifeguards advice. Do not run activity if pollution suspected
Waves, drowning, injury	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratios set at 2:10 with observation from the sea and land to monitor group or staff can operate 1:1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2:10 ratio – 1 must be a BF staff member and received some inhouse training. This can be covered by a manager and ensure staff understand this NOP. The second member of staff can be a competent assistant. This can be a volunteer, group leader or adult who will have their role clearly explained by the instructor. The competent assistant does not count within the activity ratios 1:1 ratio – this activity can only happen on life guarded beaches between the red and yellow flags. Communication with life guards to take place and letting them know of the safety bag with contact numbers in case of an emergency if the event of instructor injury. Stay in centre of red and yellow flagged area if staff in the team are not qualified life guards If there is a qualified life guard in the staff team, they can use suitable beaches once a risk assessment has taken place and the staff have a means of providing a suitable rescue (i.e. Peterson tube) Participants go no deeper than waist depth Participants wade out and catch waves in. Participants are shown all relevant signals to ensure they stay in safe area Participants are asked about swimming ability/previous experience. Participants are briefed on current conditions, wave etiquette, how to catch a wave safely, rips, currents, bottom contour One instructor stays at water's edge to manage group using hand signals, voice commands and whistle. All equipment is checked and its correct use is demonstrated Leashes are checked for wear and tear and Velcro for furring.
Injuries worsening thought not being able to raise assistance	Water users and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff observing on the beach Whistle carried by beach staff

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff within the red and yellow flags or designated area# • Charged mobile phone carried • Office informed though remote or non remote off site procedures
Sea Bed		
Sea bed/bottom contour, injury, spinal injury.	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select beach with a suitable bottom gradient for beginners, i.e. shallow gradient. • Avoid body boarding at steeply shelved beaches • Don't run sessions at high spring tides • Demonstrate correct way to stop and wipe-out on wave
Marine life		
Marine Life, weaver fish, jelly fish, stinging, injury, death	Staff, Clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't run activity if jelly fish swarm present • Check participants for allergies • Treat Weaver Fish sting with hot water immediately • Follow lifeguards advice
Other users and body boards		
Other water users, collisions, injury	Staff, Clients public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief participants on wave etiquette • Keep group together
Body board, injury to self or others.	Staff, Clients public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure soft boards are used • Brief participants on how to hold body board, how to stop and how to wipe out safely • Stay is specific body board zones

Normal Operating Procedures

Bush Craft

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Canoe Quarry Any suitable site		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker and Paul Cox	Date	1/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house training breaks down to these 18 units. Units 1-6 are mandatory to enable an instructor to run a basic Bushcraft session. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 1 – Wilderness Play Unit 2 – Knife Law / Sharpening Unit 3 – Cutting tool Safety Unit 4 – Cutting techniques Unit 5 – Basic Firecraft Unit 6 – Basic Shelter building Units 7 – 18 introduce more complex skills development and enable the instructor to provide additional educational content. Unit 11 provides training and assessment to enable instructors to supervise young people to use tools 2 year refresh Offsite trips require Outdoor First Aid Qualification 16 hours or similar
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:12 - shelter 1:8 Fire 1:30 – arts and craft and cooking (needs adult support 1:10, this can be a teacher) 1:16 bivvy (must be at least 2 adults)
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allergies to be disclosed at the start of the session Ferns to be picked carefully, gloves can be used if necessary Dangerous plants such as fox glove to be identified and briefed as appropriate Staff to be aware of ticks and this information passed onto YP 3 tier risk assessment to take place before each session FIRE LIGHTENING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knee height, use fire square, clean site (no leaf litter etc.), attended at all times, water and burn gel on hand, fire blanket, canopy check above fire Fully extinguish fire before leaving the site 3 people max at fire square, safe stance taught, no walking over fire Staff to monitor all fires SHELTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knife to be used by competent people only Units 2,3 & 4 Heavy logs should be carried as a team or dragged TOOLS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stored in safety box when not in use Tools only to be used by trained staff Unit 2,3 & 4 Participant must receive specific training from qualified staff member – Unit 11

Normal Operating Procedures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tool use should be from a stationary position, tool length safety zone to be enforced, safe tool stances to be taught ○ Knives to be kept sharp ○ YP to be directly monitored by staff during tool use - Unit 11 qualified ○ Clean water close by for cleaning cuts ● COOKING (Other than Marshmallows) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff must hold valid L2 food and hygiene ○ Staff must have been trained in unit 10 ○ Food handling refer to L2 food and hygiene best practice ○ Oven gloves to be available, burn kit available ○ Hand washing regularly during activity
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consideration to site based on group and activity to be considered ● 3 tier risk assessment to place as per training
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lower field site is accessible
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● See EAP at the start of this document ●

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radio, FAK ● Fire – water, burn gel, fire blanket ● Cooking – hand wash facilities, oven glove, water ● Tools – clean water ● Rucksacks – used for moving equipment
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Good footwear, long trousers encouraged ●
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relevant paperwork in place for offsite trips

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Basic Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage team work • To develop an awareness and appreciation of the natural environment • To be fun and engaging • To be as safe as necessary
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.5 hours, 3 and 6 hours
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various depending on content • Rucksacks used to move equipment to keep hands free as much as possible
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment should be pre-packed and probably pre-planned depending on the session • 3 tier risk assessment to take place
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce yourself and gain rapport with the group • Safe movement and behaviour • To be aware of the environment and of others • Medical information
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main delivery will vary massively depending on the group and its size, number of instructors, the number of adults and also the content and aims of the session. • Session will usually contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating the right learning environment • Briefing and demonstrations / tasks • Monitoring, supervision and mentoring • Reviewing and sharing of learning
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving the environment how we found it and relating the session back to life
Pack away	<p>Leave the equipment and site as you found it or better and ready for the next session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When necessary report low stocks of equipment and resources to the staff responsible for bush craft ASR or to the Team Leader for replenishment.
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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Risk Assessment

Hazards

Staff
Activity location
Weather
Natural materials
Insects
Fire
Shelters
Tools
Cooking

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Inexperienced staff using poor techniques leading to injuries of themselves and participants	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff to demonstrate competence in Units 1-6 as a minimum in order to run a basic bushcraft session. This supports the use of fire and shelter in the wider woodland environment Arts and craft are taught during training but have no assessment All staff to receive refresher training on an 2 year basis
Slips, trips and falls	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites are to be kept as natural as possible to maintain a suitable environment Guests to be instructed to tread carefully and wear correct footwear Appropriate sites will be selected according to the weather and the group capabilities 3 tier risk assessment to take place as per training Rucksacks provided for staff and young people to carry equipment to site. This improves line of sight and keeps hand free for balance In wet conditions, care site choice should be taken and this should form part of the 3 tier risk assessment. Briefing, team work and route choice should be taken place to provide a safe route to bush craft. Extra care taken in and around exposed roots as they are very slippery when wet.
High winds bring down live and dead wood onto site users	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites are not to be used in winds exceeding force 5-6 Staff to be mindful of dead wood hanging in trees and if necessary this should be reported to the centre manager 3 tier risk assessment to take place as per training
Cuts, scratches and stings from collecting leaf litter and natural materials	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group should be briefed to take care when collecting natural materials Any allergies should be made aware to the instructor at the start of the session

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ferns should be picked carefully or ideally gloves should be used Toxic or potentially poison weed, berry, flower, etc. to be identified and kept away from during session
Tick bites leading to limes disease	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guests are encouraged to wear long trousers when in the bush craft area Advice given to people who are bitten by ticks Instances of ticks have never been recorded at BF adventure so although we have the above control measures the overall risk is very low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire lighting 		
Fire getting out of control leading to burns	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fires built during bush craft sessions should have flames smaller no bigger than knee height All fires are to be constructed in fire squares Fire sites are to be clear of leaf debris All fires are to be managed by competent instructors Fires should not be left unattended All fires should be extinguished safely before leaving the site Water and burn gel available on all sessions Fire blanket should be kept in the fire lighting equipment
Tripping and falling onto the fire leading to burns	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear rules should be set appropriate to the group about behaviour around the fire 4 people are allowed to attend to the fire square at any one time The area around the fire should be keep tidy, organised and free from trip hazards Suitable sites clear of natural obstacles should be selected Groups are told to walk around the fire Groups told about the safe and low stance 3 tier risk assessment to take place as per training
Fire spreading leading to destruction of surrounding area	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire sites should be kept clear of leaf litter Fires should be monitored by instructors at all times Instructors to monitor the amount and length of firewood being used and style of fire being built, (Tepee, Pyramid, Long, etc.) Fire square site should ideally be under a clearing in tree canopy or with canopy at least 4m, (12-13ft) above ground level Ideally water station by each fire square if not 1:2
Group numbers and fire sites becoming too spread out leading to	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum group size for bush craft is 12 participants to one instructor

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unsupervised fires getting out of control leading to burns and fires spreading		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For fire lighting the recommended ratio is 8 participants to one instructor A maximum of 4 fire squares (including a main teaching fire site) can be supervised by one instructor The recommended maximum ratio of participants to 1 fire square is 4 at any one time Instructors are to regularly visit all fire sites to ensure they are being maintained
• shelters		
Shelters collapsing onto guests resulting in injuries	Guests and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and, if appropriate, instruction should be provided by instructors to ensure structure built does not cause harm 3 tier risk assessment to take place as per training
Cuts resulting from using the knife when used to cut sisal	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless specifically taught (see knife risk assessment), only competent staff are allowed to use knives during sessions
Lifting and moving large logs leading to manual handling injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teamwork encouraged when moving large logs Groups briefed on safe lifting techniques Logs too heavy to carry should be dragged or used during the session
• Tools		
Unauthorised use leading to injuries to themselves or others	Guests and public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knives, Axes strikers and ignition materials are stored in the equipment store and locked using a coded padlock Stoves and fuel securely stored
People using knife inappropriately leading to cuts	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff can use knives once they have demonstrated competence in line with training Units 2,3 & 4 this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate grip Safe use Correct stance Awareness Training Knife law Guests can use knives once they have received training and have demonstrated competence. This should be carefully measured and be a well-structured process. Only staff approved for teaching knife work can teach this at BF Adventure (Unit 11)
Accidental slips with knives leading to cuts to other people and themselves	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People using the knives should be stationary All knives not being used must be sheathed immediately All knives not being used or carried must be placed in a secure box or carried by the instructor When using knives, they must be in a zone clear of other people (except the instructor when

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		<p>under instruction) at least a tool length away. This can be achieved by sitting on prepositioned stumps, creating zones by marking the floor or setting and checking behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 tier risk assessment to take place as per training
Lack of skill or control by guests leading to cuts	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always used with blades away from body • Knives to be kept sharp • Staff to demonstrate competence and where necessary, receive training on how to use a sharpening block • A series of skill-based challenges progressing in difficulty should be introduced which can be used, these can look like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Using a stick / potato peeler to represent the knife to practice technique ○ Stripping bark of green sticks or feather sticks ○ Whittling small sticks
People using Axes inappropriately leading to injury	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff can use Axes once they have demonstrated competence in line with training Units 7 this includes: • Unit 7 yet to be written
Injuries from sharpening tools leading to cuts and bleeding	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a tidy and flat work station with enough space for the task at hand • When sharpening ensure a well-ventilated space and only work the knife away from your body • Wear a glove on the non-handled part of the hand to remove excess fluid and metal burrs
Cutting an artery leading to severe bleeding	Guests and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff to be first aid trained and to carry well stocked first aid kits • Safe stances when using knives will be taught and actively encouraged. These actively cut away from the femoral artery • Guests using knives will be directly monitored by the instructor unless express permission is granted by the centre manager for guests to operate knives unsupervised • Ensure that there is some clean water nearby to aid cleaning the wound (toilet block or water tap by equipment store)
• cooking		
Cross contamination and ill cooked food leading to food poisoning	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff cooking with guests will have a level 2 food hygiene certificate • Where possible, meat will not be used in cooking outside • When meat is to be used in cooking, effort should be made to prepare and cook the meat in a kitchen environment

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meat cooked outside should be prepared in conditions that meet the requirements laid out in the Level 2 food and hygiene certificate
Burns and scalds from handling hot pans	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oven gloves to be taken to the cook site Burn kit and fire blanket available
Inappropriate use of Trangia and storm kettles leading to burns	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff and guests should receive training before use Trangia to set up in a safe place(s) such as next to a linier feature, in a well-marked area The base should be stable All lighting should be supervised by an instructor Fuel should be stored at least 5 metres away from the Trangia when it is alight or being lit The stove must NOT be refuelled until the burner unit has been completely extinguished. This is with the cap on for at least 5 minutes allowing enough time for it to cool down When using the storm kettle, the cork must be removed when heating the water Care should be taken when pouring out water out of the storm kettle. This should be done in an area away from people as the water can spill from the storm kettle. Gloves should be worn when picking up / pouring from storm kettle
Poor hygiene leading to food poisoning	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand washing solution will be used before people handle any food All pots and pans are to be washed in environmentally clean soapy water

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Green Living Area

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Canoe quarry		
Assessed by:	Paul Cox, reviewed by Tony Baker	Date	1/1/2024
Reassessed by	Doris McKellor / Paul Cox 1/1/2024		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house induction to the Green Living Area Staff to be familiar with the Green living area annul planner which details the seasonal jobs and tasks that are currently being carried out and led by the volunteers.
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:16
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature to be monitored during session and regular breaks to be taken in extreme heat. Temperatures exceeding 27 Celcius doors and window should be open when working in the tunnel. Strict management of tools and equipment Pathways, structures and equipment managed in line with BF Adventure maintenance policy. Workspaces to be kept clear and clutter free. Hand sanitiser should always be available in the Polytunnel Food should not be stored in the Polytunnel to reduce the risk of ingesting toxins or allergens
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project led by volunteers from Cober valley (as of 5.10.21)
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Polytunnel and raised beds have been designed to be wheelchair accessible. We are hoping to install some accessible planters and have some long handled tools for this purpose also.
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAK stationed in the GLA for use by all, including those self-led groups. Core clients supervised at all stimes unless those who are volunteers
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protective gloves available and access to tools as appropriate
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there are jobs to be completed and any specialist equipment you require is available and that the relevant training has been completed.

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Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A broad range of educational sessions on seasonal Horticulture and Green Living
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 minutes – 120 minutes
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tool provided in and around the garden area Larger project may require specialist equipment from the main workshop.
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General induction into the Green living area Briefing about the current grow state of the plants Briefing about the specific tasks that need undertaking
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completing the chosen tasks under supervision of the instructor Support to complete the task from volunteer leads if appropriate and available
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools away Watering completed as per pack down
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

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Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain and work space (general) • Tools • Polly tunnel • Heat • Animal manures • Chemicals • Insects • water
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
General		
Terrain and general area leading to Slips, trips and falls	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green living area is located on a south facing slope and this area is currently under development. • This area is well draining which mean that there shouldn't be any standing water and it shouldn't get too muddy. • Weeds and brambles can be hazardous but new pathways will be put in over the coming months to help keep this area clear and hazard free. To this end weeding and de-brambling is needed regularly. • Tools and workspaces are to be kept neat and tidy and tool need to be stored away when not in use. • Walkways and pathways should be kept clear and uncluttered.
Unauthorised Tool use leading to injuries	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools are stored securely in either the shed situated by the raised beds or in the lockable cabinet in the Polytunnel. • These storage areas are padlocked and the code is provided to Youth group workers, volunteers and youth mentors and is widely known amongst the staff team. • There is an inventory in both these locations (the lockable cabinet and the shed) which shows the tool stored within which should be checked periodically and updated in the case of loss, damage or donation. • Tools should be returned to the storage areas when they are not in use and broken or damaged tool should be removed from the system.
Injury due to structures failing or breaking.	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The polytunnel is of a simple and basic construction using as lightweight a material as possible. • Raised beds and compost bin is of a wooden and basic construction • Structures should be monitored by Green Living coordinator • Staff members and volunteers / work party leads are responsible for recording and reporting any damage / maintenance issues via the online form.

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Overheating in the Polytunnel	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the summer months the Polytunnel will heat up an incredible amount. Thermometer need to be positioned in the warmest part of the tunnel to monitor the temperature when working in there. Ventilation is installed at either end of the tunnel in the form of a door and large windows – these should be used to control the temperature and in the height of the summer they can be meshed or netted to provide suitable respite. Clients and volunteer groups will be encouraged to take regular breaks and mix time working in the polytunnel and elsewhere in the green living area.
Gardening		
Injury due to incorrect use of tools	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to maintenance risk assessment Tools correctly maintained and safe to use e.g. wooden handles checked for damage and rot. Participants to use tools only when instructed to do so and closely supervised at all times. Close adult supervision when using spades and forks Keep participants working with bigger tools in different areas to those kneeling working with hand tools. Use the right tool for the job and one that is appropriate for the age of the child. Tools to be stored safely when not in use. Designated 'Tool Stop' Area to be identified where tools can be placed between jobs. Ensure adequate working space for pupils when they are working around the polytunnel and beds.
Soil and unintended animal manures from, wild animals such as foxes and cats.	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lots of possible illnesses carried within soils and animal manures including E. coli, Leptospirosis, Toxoplasmosis, bioaerosols and skin irritations. Participants to be briefed to be aware of the risk and seek adult support to dispose of it. Gloves to be worn when using soils exposed to the elements and potential animals. Participants to be instructed on how to use tools to ensure that soil isn't being flicked at people.
Illness from ingestion or allergic reactions from plants	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults to be made aware of any participants that have allergies known to have specific plant / food allergies or hay fever. Gloves to be worn when handling plants that can cause skin irritation. Participant must not eat any plants from the garden unless competent to identify potentially harmful plants in the garden. Do not plant potentially poisonous plants in the edible beds.

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Infections from various micro-organisms such as Tetanus, E-Coli, Salmonella etc... carried in Animal Manures	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companion plants to not be poisonous. Animal manures such as horse manure may be used in the green living project but this need to be well rotted down. Gloves should be worn if handling the manure but using tools should be the first option when working with it. Hand sanitiser should always be available in the Green Living Area. Food items should not be stored in the Green living area.
Injury or illness due to inhalation, skin or eye contact with chemicals	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt an environmentally sensitive approach to the garden with very limited use of chemicals All chemicals should be organic where possible and stored as described and according to the COSHH assessment/directions of the packaging and registered using BF COSHH procedures Inorganic chemicals will not be used in the presence of young people.
Stings / bites from Bees, wasps and other insects	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report any bee or wasp nests as soon as they are sighted and take appropriate action All people that have allergies to insect bites to carry rescue medication when working in the green living area.
Injury with canes or other structural items for use with climbing plants	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canes to be cut to an appropriate length which avoids the risk of participants falling onto the tope of exposed plant supports Where this is not possible canes should be capped with something that removes the potential for injury or damages to the tunnel.
Illness from waterborne bacteria	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The green living area is fed by a number of rain water collection solutions which should not be consumed under any circumstances Non drink water signs located at every applicable point of collection There is a stand pipe which can be used for drinking water. Water butts are secured on a stable surface and have securely fastened lids. When using water from the water butts participants must use sanitiser or wash their hands well. Watering should be conducted to ensure that pathways or people are not soaked. Water butts should be kept in cool / shady locations as far as practicably possible. If not, they should be insulated or painted with light reflective paint. Empty water out of full hoses after use to avoid a build-up of micro-bacteria.

Paddle Sport

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Canoe Quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	15/12/23
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Paddle Sport Instructor as minimum BF Paddle Sport Award (new for 2021) SUP equivalent qualifications personal performance awards and PSRC can be used but must be authorised by the CM
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent Assistant (CA) and trained staff– can be used and not counted in ratios, CA's need approval from a BC trainer see RA
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:8 kayaks, canoes and SUP, can used mixed craft 1:12 rafted canoes
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow roped off area to be avoided Briefing before going on water to include: general talk about the area, setting boundaries, what to do if they capsize, recap on medical info, event in an emergency and communication Issue and ensure all PPE fitted correctly
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Station radio either on the instructor or on the side Consider the games being played and whether helmets should be worn Be mindful of swimmers and people jumping, keep area around them clear Keep beach as free as possible for other groups to launch
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seats, and moving aids are available for session use
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document Radio blackspots in the quarry for staff to be aware, personal phones on locations as a means of back up communication Only access point is the beach so evac as per training to this spot

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio, FAK on side, means of towing / moving people, Consideration to weather (spare clothes, wetsuits, blankets, warm drink, sun cream, hats, water etc)
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFD, craft, paddle Helmets only need to be used if the games or content increase the risk of a head injury
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually check craft and PFD's prior to issue

Lesson Plan for typical on site activity	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach participants the basics of paddling • Enthuse guests through a positive experience and allow an avenue for progression • Ensure the session is as safe as necessary
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60-180 minutes
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kayaks / canoes / SUP, paddles, buoyancy aids, helmets (instructor's decision), • First aid kit, radio • Toys, balls etc. • All users of the lake will wear: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Correctly fitted buoyancy aid ○ Good fitting shoes ○ Wetsuits are available to guests on cold days or if a wet session is planned ○ Helmets are available if the group and / or the session plan deem it necessary. This decision is the instructor's to make • BF adventure has a cover up policy which prohibits the sole use of bikinis and swimming trunks and promotes the use of T shirts and shorts for all users <p>Swimming pool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If BFA equipment is allowed to be used it must be washed with clean water before use • Helmets are to be worn at the discretion of the instructor, the following guidelines apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nature of session- playing ball games and raft games will require helmets, skill tuition and rolling do not necessarily need helmets ○ Pool shape and depth- deep pools do not need helmets, pools with shallow areas need helmets or boundaries need to be set ○ Participants-if the session is novice playing games and having fun which involves significant and possibly fast movement, then participants should not be swimming in the water. For coaching sessions, it is permissible for people to swim in the water around the kayaks provided the people paddling are experienced paddlers. <p>When operating offsite the additional equipment must be carried:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towline • Throw line • Group Shelter • Spare clothes • Water / hot drinks • Whistle • Spare paddles • Mobile phone • Map
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment will be visually checked prior to use • For all off site activities, an offsite form must be completed and authorised by a BC Performance Coach or equivalent • Unlock canoes / kayaks • Gather medical information

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect wetsuits if needed
Briefing	<p>Introduce yourself and start building rapport</p> <p>The instructor will brief the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area- identify the safe areas to operate in with the group Boundaries- set clear boundaries for the start of the session with operating area but also attitude / behaviour Capsize- ensure that the group are aware on what to do if they capsize Doctor-medical information Emergency- ensure the group are aware on what to do if there is an incident Agree aims for the session Check swimming ability
Main delivery	<p>Kit up the group and fit into kayaks</p> <p>Discuss boundaries and safe operating areas</p> <p>Agree behaviour and procedures for capsizes and also in emergencies</p> <p>Set up games and coaching sessions appropriate to the group's aims, suitable games may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tag games Ball games Raft games Races Movement and rescue skills <p>Coaching – staff to where possible, teach basic strokes, linking these to games. The paddle power syllabus can be included</p>
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically, reviewing here can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal skill acquisition Personal challenge Support and cooperation while paddling Summary on water safety
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the equipment and place back into storage as inducted All damaged equipment taken out of service and reported to the Staff who have this ASR or to the Team Leaders
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

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Risk Assessment

Hazards	Water Weather Rocks Games Kayaks / canoes / SUP Other users Pontoon staff off site paddle sport SEA - sea trips and estuary's Rivers up to grade 3 Paddlesports Safety and Rescue Training SUP PSI Competent assistance and staff in training
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
water		
Drowning	Guests Staff Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All users wear good fitting Buoyancy Aids fitted by a trained instructor Briefing by a qualified instructor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC awards or Internal training (see manual) NEW for 2021 Life ring positioned at lake side Staff have rescue training BC FRST or BC PSRC Staff are refreshed every 3 years with rescue techniques internally by a BC Performance coach / level 3 or PSRC trainer Staff are first aid trained which covers CPR Equipment is maintained in a safe state Staff visually inspect all PFD before use PFD checked in line with safety check policy
weather		
Hypothermia from falling into the water	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users have available wetsuits which will be issued as necessary Foil blankets available in first aid kits Staff are first aid trained Staff working on the lake have access to a radio and can call for assistance if needed Weather forecast is obtained daily and any concerns regarding the weather is passed to staff in the morning briefing OFFSITE- spare clothes and shelter carried
Rocks		
People receiving head injuries in	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow areas of the lake are taught to staff during the lake quarry induction

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shallow part of the quarry from a capsize		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow sections roped off and briefed
People falling onto the rocks and other boats while playing games resulting in injuries	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Games played are suitable for the environment Good briefings to groups playing games Where necessary, helmets can be worn
Injuries to feet and ankles from uneven floor and objects on the bottom of the quarry	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good fitting footwear must be worn (i.e. trainers)
games		
Overcrowding causing the instructor to lose line of sight with clients leading to injuries and poor intervention in the case of an accident	Staff and guests	Ratios are set to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kayaks and SUP: 1:8 (2:12 with a competent assistant, see centre manager) Canoes 1:8 (2:12 with a competent assistant) Rafted canoes 1:12 operating a maximum of 2 rafted canoes
Kayak / SUP / Open canoe		
Becoming trapped in the kayak during a capsize	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training must be provided before using a spray deck. Instructors and guests to be confident in the user's ability to operate the spray deck from a capsize Spray decks to be checked in line with the safety checks Kayaks to be in line with safety checks to ensure there are no snagging potentials Footwear has no snagging points that could hinder the user during a capsize Craft visually checked by staff before use Craft check in line with safety check policy Staff are PSRC trained and can perform a suitable rescue if necessary
Rafted canoes falling apart resulting in people falling into the water	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFA has specific rafted canoe kits; these are to be used as the primary means for constructing rafts. The use of these will be covered in the canoe quarry induction
Boats falling off the trailer leading to crush and head injuries	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training provided by competent coaches Teamwork encouraged and spotting Step ladder can be used if it is footed Only staff to tie high attachment points All knots checked by the driver
Manual handling injuries from moving the kayaks / canoes	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructors and assistants hold either the BC instructor / leader / coach qualifications or the relevant personal performance award which covers how to move craft around safely or receive internal training Clients are encouraged to work together

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructors to promote good practice (straight back, lifting from the legs, teamwork etc) where possible
Falling off the sup onto shallow areas from a standing position and in a much less stable position than SOT, kayaks and canoes leading to impact and head injuries	ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helmets to be worn where necessary for example during games with groups of young people Shallow areas roped off Participants briefed on shallow areas and risks Participants briefed to keep away from sides of the quarry Paddlers if very unstable to stay in the kneeling position
Poor SUP equipment leading to frustration and injury	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff will ensure the equipment is fit for purpose and make sure that fins are intact, and the SUP is properly inflated
Injuries and difficulties from the SUP leash	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BF will use ankle leashes as standard for its SUP sessions Other leashes can be used as the quarry presents minimum risk from natural elements such as underwater debris and moving water. The likelihood of having to release the leash in the event of an emergency is very low
Damage to SUP fins when paddle into shore	Kit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants briefed to exit the board in knee deep water
Twisted ankles though exiting SUP in shallow water	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users briefed to exit carefully in knee deep water
Pontoon		
Falling off the pontoon resulting in impact injuries and/or drowning	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No running on the pontoon Signs in place at the pontoon
Jumping of the pontoon resulting in foot and ankle injuries as its shallow	Participants	<p>The depth along the platform gradually gets deeper the further you go out. The depth at the end of the pontoon is sufficient that for a child, it poses a small risk of touching the floor and an adult, the risk is greater. For all users, the following applies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No diving – feet first entries only (bombing and belly flops are OK) Shoes must be worn to offer some protection from ground impact Jumping in can only happen off the very end of the pontoon
staff		
Staff unable to assist clients in difficulty or in distress due to inability	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to be able to operate craft, these to include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canoe and kayak qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC 2 star Canoe only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC Explore in a canoe / BC canoe award Kayak only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC explore in a kayak / BC Kayak award SUP

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conversion module / BC Sup award • Staff to be able to rescue by having a minimum BC FSRT / PSRC • Staff to be able to coach games and facilitate simple learning in very sheltered water by having a minimum of a paddle sport instructor qualification • There is a raft of equivalent qualifications that can be approved by the CM on a case-by-case basis • The technical or trainers can deploy staff following internal training to operate different crafts on site only
Other Users		
Colliding with other users causing damage and injuries to all users	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to coordinate specific operating areas to avoid collisions • Activities managed at the time of booking to reduce the risk of overcrowding
Off site paddle sport		
Becoming lost off site leading to distress of the group	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps carried on all sessions • Staff inducted to the area • Limitations on location size set out in site assessments • British canoeing coaches or equivalent can operate in a wider setting in line with their remittance with approval from the CM, see sea and white-water RA
Other users leading to collisions and bad relations	Public, staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good group control maintained • Observe all and any rights of way, navigation and signposted instructions • Always be courteous to all users of the river • Maintain a respectful level of noise
SEA, sea trips and estuary's		
Tides, races, over falls and other sea conditions causing injury, harm, fatigue or distress to paddlers	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When operating in sea conditions, the coach / leader must only operate within their qualification remittance. Examples of this can be found in the link below British Canoeing environmental definitions and deployment guide • Remote site form must be submitted to the centre manager prior to activity and must be approved • Towlines, spare clothes and spare paddles must be carried to prepare for a turn in the weather • Maximum ratio of 1:6
Launching through surf leading to injuries	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the above terms and reference, the maximum wave height is 1 M to crest. • Careful consideration as to how to launch the group to take into account, sequences, setting clear boundaries, setting up actions in the event of a capsize and instructor location. • Helmets must be worn for all landings and launches through surf
Injuries at Sea including hypothermia and the	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following equipment must be carried: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spare clothes ○ First aid kit

Normal Operating Procedures

loss of ability to paddle		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Survival bag / group shelter ○ Spare paddles ○ VHF radio ○ Tow line (sea kayak) ○ Helmets (Instructor choice)
Rivers up to Grade 3		
Specific river conditions leading to injuries including drowning, death and damage to limbs	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When operating in White Water conditions, the coach / leader must only operate within their qualification remittance. British Canoeing environmental definitions and deployment guide • BCU 4 and 5 star leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4 star leaders- can lead on grade 2 water ○ 5 star leaders can lead on grade 4 water • Remote site form must be submitted to the centre manager prior to activity and must be approved • A means of towlines, spare clothes (if the groups personal equipment is not good enough) and spare paddles must be carried Maximum ratio of 1:6
Head injuries from capsizing, impacting rocks and general white water paddling	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate, well-fitting helmets must be worn at all times. • Instructors can allow breaks while on the river bank during lunch if necessary but an overall awareness must be acknowledged by the instructor to take into account terrain, other groups and unplanned rescues.
Equipment failing due to incorrect specification and or use	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment used must be suitable for white water use measured against the expected conditions • Equipment for consideration should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kayak- bulkhead foot rests, manoeuvrability, strength, design (volume and designed use), paddler suitability ○ Paddle- strength, weight ○ Buoyancy aid- well fitting, floatation ○ Helmet- strength and fit ○ Foot wear- grippy and well fitting
Injuries worsening due to poor or ill prepared rescues	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff must be appropriately qualified, see above • Rescue equipment should be appropriate to the conditions but must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Throw line(s) ○ Means of towing ○ Slings and Krab (possibly pulleys)
Foundation Safety and rescue Training (PSRC)		
Manual handling related injuries though learning to rescue kayaks and canoes	ALL	<p>The training is designed to move people from being dependant on others while taking part in paddle sport to being independent. The process looks at educating people in a variety of rescues that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving and handling people • Moving and handling equipment including swamped canoes and kayaks with and without air bags

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		<p>Both of these can be heavy and awkward and have a higher-than-normal risk of injury, especially to people with pre-existing injuries.</p> <p>PSRC at BF Adventure will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make people aware of the risks before the course is set to take place • Encourage and demonstrate good manual handling practice • Educate learners to the risks throughout the course • Allow for reasonable adjustment where appropriate • Use kayaks and canoes with air bags for the majority of the training but will include some without air bags for the purpose of education • Encourage team work but also promote competence with self-rescue
Hypothermia though prolonged exposure to the water	All	<p>Course in the winter should be planned appropriately taking into account the weather and the available personal equipment, this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing learners prior to the event what equipment they need to bring • Lending out equipment • Modular sessions to limit exposure to cold water • Possible use of a swimming pool
Impact on heads to other boats during rescues	All	<p>Helmets are not compulsory, factors to be considered before deciding to wear a helmet are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability of the group – very inexperienced people may have a greater risk of head impacts • The type of learning – teaching towing is less risky than unconscious rescue so helmets can be used for a specific part of the session as opposed to the whole training • Weather – helmet may aid heat retention on cold days and also make it harder to hear people on windy days
PSI courses (TBC for 2024)		
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Competent assists and staff in training		
People competent but not officially trained or assessed supporting on a session leading themselves or	Competent assistant and participants	<p>Competent assists can support the delivery of a paddle sport sessions with regards to group control and activity management for things like games. The following guidelines apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent assists cannot detract the attention from the delivery instructor and therefore, be able to handle themselves well in their chosen craft. This mean the ability

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participants into dangerous situations		<p>to move the craft in any given direction, be able to handle windy environmental conditions and be able to self manage in the event of a capsize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent assistants can be decided by one of the training team. This information can be found in the training policy in the policy handbook. This must be confirmed by email by the trainers and the centre manager notified • Competent assists do not count as part of the ratios • Competent assistants must never be in a position of direct supervision of a group. The qualified instructor must maintain line of sight and the ability to carry out their duties with all people on the water at all time. Should the instructor need to leave the water, the competent assist and the group must also exit. • Competent assistants can be teachers with an experience (i.e. previous water sport instructors), volunteers who have a lot of experience on sessions and proven competence to around the explorer level in BC personal performance or trained staff awaiting assessment.
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Normal Operating Procedures

Catapult

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Lower filed, Barn, top field or in rafted canoes		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker (input from GCR)	Date	5/1/2024
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOP must be read and staff have observed at least 1 session
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:16 (normally set at 1:12)
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – can assist with the session and not counted within the ratios. They must have a brief and can support with a group of 1:16 Staff training but not assessed – see above the experience training and qualifications
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No one in, under, on top or less than 5 meters in front (when being fired) of the structure Structure must be free standing Poles moved in pairs or dragged Only tennis balls, bean bags etc to be used Targets to be used on field or catching is appropriate for the group
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up clear shooting areas Structure and knot checks to take place before firing by staff
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio, FAK
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min of 4 poles, 6 ropes, 2 bungee, 1 x cloth and 5 x balls
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff can carry poles by themselves

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning skills as a team • Creating a structure as a team, cooperating and collaboration • Fun with simple competition
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45-90 mins
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 x poles per group • 10 pieces of ropes • Firing bungees • Balls (min of 4 per team) • Guest kit
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area big enough to fire and build i.e. Lower field, the barn or top field • Set up a shooting line, arrange the equipment neatly and lay out scoring zones using rope
Briefing	<p>Introduce the aims of the session and the safety rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build rapport and get the group in teams of around 4-8 people. • NAMES and ABCDE
Main delivery	<p>Briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifting, 2 minimum to pole • Never drop the poles • Do not build under the pole, build it on the floor and raise it • Always stand behind the structure when someone is firing • Knots to be checked regularly by instructors • Structure must be free standing <p>Demonstration</p> <p>Show the group how to lift the poles and also how to tie a simple square lashing</p> <p>Discuss building options, the usual designs are:</p> <p>A frame Triangle X</p> <p>Building</p> <p>Ask the group to design a free standing structure using the equipment provided that can host the firing bungee.</p> <p>Work with the teams to organise them into small team and help them tie the knots. The structure needs to be secure and freestanding so it's worth getting the knots tied well.</p> <p>The groups should be allowed time to be creative and explore their own designs. Staff should support and encourage and do everything possible to make their designs safe.</p> <p>Games and competitions can be introduced to add value and fun to the session. These could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy challenges • Distance challenge

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cricket
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A discussion based on how they worked together and how they could make improvements for next time
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care should be taken when dismantling the catapult and all equipment should be packed away in preparation for the next group
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poles Projectiles Firing mechanism
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Poles		
Poles falling onto people leading in impact and head injuries	Staff, participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff running the session must have observed a whole session before running this session. This can be a training session as long as it has as part of it a full session included in it People must not build the catapult “under or inside” the structure. Building mostly takes place on the ground then the structure is lifted into position The poles are a manageable size appropriate to the group Structure must be free standing before firing commences People are not allowed to stand on top of the structures Staff will monitor a maximum of 16 people, normal ratios are 1:12 Competent assistance can be used which include non trained staff, teachers and volunteers to support the delivery of up to 16 people with 1 instructor. These do not count within the normal ratios. The competent assistants will have a more formal briefing as to their responsibilities within the session. Staff will be first aid trained
Manual handling injuries and impact injuries from lifting and manoeuvring the poles	Staff and participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During session, all users are encouraged to carry the pole in pairs or drag them Setting up the session staff are permitted to move the poles on their own. Staff must carefully decide how to do this safely. It is recommended that moving poles is done one at a time.
Projectiles		

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People being hit by projectiles leading to impact injuries and eye injuries	Staff, participants and other users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tennis balls and bean bags are the only things to be used, these are soft enough to minimise any injuries In normal conditions, shooting at targets is best practice Instructor can allow groups to catch the projectiles if they deem the activity suitable Only the equipment supplied for firing is to be used and this consists of simple elastic / bungee and tea towels. This limits the potential force to a low and predictable level People must not walk immediately in front of the catapult. A safe distance of around 5 meters is to be maintained A clear shooting area is to be used such as the lower or top field that has good visibility and is manageable by staff
Firing system		
Being hit by the firing system (bungee and elastic) leading to bruises and eye injuries	Staff, Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structure needs to be free standing, this means that no one is in front of the system while it is being fired People not shooting need to be behind the shooter unless they are catching Staff to check all knots before firing and offer advice as appropriate Staff to monitor all catapults structure and firing systems appropriate throughout the session

Canoe Quarry – Splashing in the shallows and supervised swimming

Note: This session was set up originally during an exceptionally hot summer as a means to cool off people. This was seen as a benefit to the young people physical state but also their moral.

This is not a normal session and thus not programmable but can be used in exceptional circumstances.

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Canoe quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment	
Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Splashing in shallows -Staff competent with throwline (FSRT) • Swimming – BF internal training and assessment / BC PSI
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Splashing 2:30 (1 PSRC with throwline training or FSRT and 1 spotter) • Swimming 2:16 (1 instructor and 1 spotter)
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent assist – could be teachers, non qualified staff or group leader and can support with spotting. Is not included within the ratios • Staff training but not assessed – as above
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max of 5 people on jetty • No jumping off the jetty
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spotters on jetty looking for people struggling • Games suitable for the group
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off road wheel chair can be wheeled straight into the water
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue	
Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAK, Radio, throwline, life ring in position
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimwear • Shoes • PFD's for swimmers only (people splashing do not need a PFD)
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throwline as boundary for splashing • Means of towing / moving people for swimmers

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Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water – Drowning • Jetty • Rocks • Games
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Water- Drowning		
Non swimmers going out of depth and drowning	All	<p>Splashing in the shallows (up to stack)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area roped off at chest height to prevent people going out of depth from the stack to the quarry wall • Participants briefed not to pass this point • Staff on the side with a throwline operated by a competent person (BC FSRT / PSRC with throwline training) • At least 2 spotters to observe people in the water, looking for people in signs of distress. The staff member with the FSRT should be the one to carry out a rescue / assist • maximum of 30 people in the water • first aid trained staff on hand <p>swimming out of depth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safety cover from open canoe or from a QS assessed instructor positioned on the 3 amigos or pontoon depending on boundary set • staff to have suitable canoe qualification with FSRT, minimum qual BF internal training and assessment / BC PSI /QS assessed • maximum area covered up to the half way point (island and 3 amigos) • spotter on the jetty to support • maximum people in water 16 • PFD's worn by all users • Regular head counts and group control • Staff to "lifeguard" and not to instruct so to maintain adequate supervision of the group

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing provided to the group including how to raise help when in the water
Over crowding in the shallows leading to spotters not being able to supervise properly and drowning	Participants	Splashing in the shallows only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a maximum ratio 1 spotter to 15 participants a maximum number of participants not to exceed 30 people regular head counts competent assistants such as non qualified staff, teachers, group leaders can be used to help with spotting. These do not count within the ratios or extend them.
Hypothermia from immersion in the water	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Splashing in the shallows to take place in hot weather Participants briefed to get out when cold Session a suggested maximum of 30 minutes in length Staff monitoring Participants told to bring down towels Supervised swimming can be in wetsuits in colder months
Jetty		
Getting caught under the jetty leading to distress and drowning	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spotter in place The risk is very low
Impacting the jetty though games leading to minor head injuries	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Games played are appropriate for the group and the area
Slipping off the jetty	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No running on the jetty Maximum of 5 people on the jetty + spotters and throw bag person
Rocks		
Stubbing toes on the rocks on the bottom of the quarry	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoes must be worn at all times Participants briefed about rocks on the left side of the area
Falling and landing on rocks on the left side leading to impact and head injuries	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People briefed on the location of rocks Games played are suitable The group will be monitored by spotters and people actively managed away from the rocks

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No standing on the larger rocks from anyone
Impacting the floor from jumping off the jetty leading to ankle and foot injuries	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off the end only Staff to have a reaching aid like a paddle to support people if needed Shows to be worn

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Climbing and Abseiling

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Adventure and Canoe Quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house training and assessment – see RA for more details Climbing only SPA/RCI – can operate anywhere on site and off site at suitable risk assessed locations. See RA Other awards are acceptable, CM/TA need to approve these Accessible abseil – use of wheel chairs and tandem abseil have internal training Accessing by staff – internal training Internal qualifications need annual CPD (internal assessment) and re assess every 2 years (by TA)
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assistants – can assist with group control, belaying and kitting up (see RA for full details) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are not part of the standard ratios Can include teachers, support workers and volunteers Staff training but not assessed – can operate with direct supervision ONLY
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:8 (competent assistants not part of this ratio)
Safety factors	<p>General safety factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checks – visual kit checks when picked up from store, duality encouraged, pre climb FULL system checks, faulty kit isolated and reported to manager Helmets and harness provided for all unless there are designated safe zones Staff must protect themselves when setting up to prevent a fall from height via a working restraint system and from kit being dropped at the bottom of the climbs by wearing a helmet All set ups as per training manual Visual check of venue / apparatus Access path to be briefed, team work encouraged, people with mobility need to walk around though hub area and avoid path Briefing to take place – See LP <p>Climb specific safety factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff monitor 2 adjacent ropes max Belay – suitable techniques used see training manual Staff to be in control of inactive rope by tailing or use of knots at ALL times during climb and lower <p>Abseil specific safety factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to monitor 1 rope Participants briefed on access path SPA/RCI are able to abseil with personal safety “test” in place before the use of the prussic wall – see RA <p>Accessing through abseiling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See RA
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Station radio either on the instructor or on the side

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hair, jewellery, toggles, tassels etc to be tied back and rings removed (where possible) • Fully body harnesses available for participants who require additional securing in their harness • Set up in accordance with training manual • Prussic wall abseil – canoe in place with staff at the bottom with suitable PFDs and helmets
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible abseil ramp in place
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio, FAK, restraint systems when setting up east crag, rigging and belay equipment
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoes, harness, helmet,
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually check all equipment when taken from stores • Faulty equipment to be isolated and reported to manager • Full system check to take place if arriving at the activity that has been set up by someone else

Lesson Plan

Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have a safe experience • to challenge themselves physically and mentally • to learn about climbing and how its risks are managed • to have a positive experience
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.5 – 3 hours
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate sized harnesses and helmets per participant • rigging equipment • rope • belay devices • ground anchors (optional)
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sign out equipment • Ensure that all set ups are neat and tidy with no unnecessary trip hazards. • Visually check and function test all equipment • Run rope through hands looking for lumps, frays and flat spots • Lay out harnesses for the group to use • Function test belay devices before first climb
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce your self • Challenge by choice • Remove loose items, tie hair back and remove rings • Listen to instructions • Medical information • Access paths

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Main delivery	<p>Fitting of equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This should be done appropriate to the group and enable them to repeat the process in the future. A system of checking should be in place to ensure that all equipment is correctly fitted and to reassure the participant <p>Introduction and demonstration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This should visually prepare the group for the challenge, showing them what is expected allowing them to make informed decisions while climbing or whether this is an appropriate challenge for them <p>Climbing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All care should be made to make the climbers feel at ease. While connecting to the system climbers are encouraged to set an aim / goal and work within their expectations of the experience. Activities can be played and techniques taught relevant to the groups and the session aims and objectives
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of the experience should follow to see if they met the aims of the session
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reset the harnesses and helmets and return to the correct place Ropes coiled neatly and hung in store Rigs placed back on hooks in the store Log in the equipment and note any comments
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

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Risk Assessment	
Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment • Falling from height • Quarry edge • Loose stones • Unstable rock • Access path in quarry by the slabs • Belaying • East Crag • Participants • Lowering off • 2 rope systems • Smoking • staff • slab top roping • abseiling • prussic wall and access path • accessible abseil ramp • Accessing and route setting • Wheel chair abseiling • Tandem abseiling • Adventure barn • Route Setting • Competent assistant and staff trained but not assessed • Staff training

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
General climbing		
Equipment		
Equipment failing due to improper use leading to fall from height	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructors to hold suitable qualifications that have competence to show that they have been trained and understand through an assessment of a technical expert (MIA) how all the equipment used for climbing is correctly fitted. • BFA use in house qualifications taught by SPA / RCI holders with experience of training staff, see the matrix after this risk assessment for more information • The syllabus has been approved by our external MIA assessor • Assessments completed by MCI as stipulated in the qualification matrix that follows this risk assessment • Staff have an annual internal update to refresh skills • The use of any new equipment is properly taught to staff by competent staff

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Equipment failing due to improper checks leading to falls from height	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of staff training and assessment staff are expected to demonstrate competence when checking equipment Equipment visual check will be carried out upon taking the kit from the store before being issued to clients or set up Checks will be done before every use visually Detailed checks are to be done every at least every 6 months in line with manufactures recommendations, these will be logged for future reference. Damaged equipment / equipment which staff are unsure about will be removed from use and if necessary retired or sent away for a second opinion
Falling from height		
Participants falling from height while taking part in the activity	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All people operating on the activity will wear a safety harness connected to a safety rope / line managed by a competent instructor Group sized managed to 1:8 Maximum of 2 ropes to be supervised that are adjacent to each other
Equipment not fit for purpose failing leading to falls from height	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All equipment will be stored and kept in line with manufactures recommendations All equipment will be used as illustrated by its manufactures and for its intended purpose
System failing through inadequate set up leading to falls from height	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 x large boulder used in set up, equalised Set up is simple to set up Staff are trained and assessed in this <p>new for 2023 east crag will have in place a fixed anchor system this will be 2 x petzl Bat'inox (14 mm x 100 stainless steel) equalised using 12mm swaged and tested wire rope slings these anchors will be pull tested annually</p>
Quarry edge		
Falling off the quarry ledge leading to impact injuries	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During set up staff make themselves safe when operating at the edge by using safety lines. We define 'at the edge' by anything within 1 meter to the edge BFA has pre made sets of identical rigging systems that include equipment for staff safety, anchor points and belay equipment. These are checked regularly, and taught to all staff by approved trainers in one single way on which it is to be used. All climbs are to be rigged using this system to ensure the safety of all associated users. Guests are instructed on a safe place to wait / view which will be at least 2 M from the cliff

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		<p>edge. For some groups this can be marked off using rope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When guests approach the edge, they need to be attached to a safety line to prevent a fall from height Signs are placed on the entrance to the quarry to warn people about the risk of falling Kitting up will take place well away from the edge
Loose stones		
People being hit by loose stones falling from the top of the quarry	Staff Guests Other users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helmets to be worn under the active climbing areas Where necessary, safe “no helmet” areas will be briefed Instructors will monitor the area for unauthorized access to the bottom of the site and if necessary, stop the activity The top of be swept as necessary
Unstable rocks		
Large rock falls resulting in severe injury and death	Staff Guests Other users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All known areas of instability are out of bounds and are sectioned off to all access Any new areas of development are subject to testing / external feedback
Access Path		
Slipping on the access path leading to cuts and bruises	Staff Guests Other users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff always supervise groups in the quarry Guests are made aware to walk on the path and not to run BFA has a shoe policy eliminating the potential of injuries through inappropriate shoes such as flip flops, high heels etc.
Belaying		
Injuries through improper belaying leading to falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff are taught how to operate our belay devices (DMM beetles and Petzl rig) and are assessed by an MCI in line with manufactures recommendations Staff are taught and are also assessed on how to use the devices with multiple ropes (a maximum of 2 climbers on separate safety and belay systems) When guests belay, they will be taught (traditional or bell pull – Petzl rig only) how to use them and always have the rope backed up either by having it tailed by an instructor or through back up knots about every 3 M Product manuals will be used during the training and will be available in the training and resource folder for staff to make references to manufacturer’s recommendations
Long hair and loose clothing becoming caught in belay device	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long hair needs to be tied back

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leading to distress from belayer and climber		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarves and other loose clothing need to be removed or secured away • Staff to be trained on what to do if this occurs
Rings and watches becoming lodged into cracks on the wall or catching on the corner of holds leading to injuries such as de gloving and bruising	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible rings should be removed while climbing • If they cannot be removed then a clear briefing provided on what they need to use and not use and participants made aware of the potential hazards • Watches to be removed if they are metal. Plastic and fabric strapped watches are OK to wear
Participants altering harnesses between climbs without the instructors knowledge leading to equipment failure and fall from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately before every climb, the instructor will complete a pre climb check and check the entire system from (excluding the set up at the top of the climb when operating the bottom rope) from climber to belayer (including ground anchor when used) to ensure the equipment is still fitting correctly • Guests are briefed not to alter the harness after briefing
Improper belaying by guests due to not understanding the briefing leading to falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If guests are to belay, during the briefing instructors will clearly demonstrate how to belay • Before the first climb (and subsequent others if appropriate) there will be a dry run on the ground where participants demonstrate competence by belaying the climber walking towards the wall • When guests belay, they will always be tailed by another participant or be part of a bell pull system • Instructors will tail participants or place back up knots in the rope about roughly every 3 M so in event of a poor lower off there is a system in place to arrest the fall before hitting the floor
Participants with no waist line / top heavy resulting in a poor fitting into the harness leading to falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BFA have a selection of full body harnesses which staff are competent to use and have been trained and assessed in.
Belayers struggling to control the climb and lower off heavy people leading to injuries to the climbers and belayer	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where necessary the use of a ground anchor may be appropriate on bottom ropes • On top ropes, an adjustment of the belay position may need to be made to ensure that no injuries occur to the instructor • When lowering, an additional Krab may need to be used. This technique will be taught and assessed before staff use this
Lowering off		

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Lowering off too quickly resulting in impact injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lower offs will be slow and controlled All lower off by guests will be in the control of the instructor either by directly belaying them down to the floor or by tailing the belayer with the aim of controlling the lower if necessary
2 rope systems		
Participants falling as the instructors are unable to operate 2 ropes properly leading to fall from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff can only operate 2 ropes if they have been deemed competent through assessment Good group management Only to be used with suitable groups Minimum group size of 6 people Climbs must be adjacent to each other
Smoking		
Ash and burns from smoking damaging the equipment resulting in the PPE to be less effective and visually poor	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No smoking is permitted on site or in any of the PPE
Off site		
Remote and different environments off site leading to injuries and equipment failure and fall from height	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff working off site must have the SPA / RCI assessed qualification All sites must be risk assessed and working off site procedures must be followed BFA internally qualified staff can belay as per their qualification if the safety systems created are exactly as they are at BF Adventure All set up and access to climbing must be supervised and checked by SPA/RCI at all time
staff		
Staff making mistakes leading to falls from height including impact injuries and or death	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff trained internally and CPD is illustrated in the qualification matrix that follows this risk assessment Staff trained and assessed as training matrix below Staff regularly observed
		○
Slabs- top roping		
Falling off the quarry edge resulting in falls from height	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety lines to be worn by ALL when operating on the quarry edge. (Participants 3 M and staff 1 M) Walking is essential (not running) Set ups to be as free from trip hazards as possible
Poor staff skills leading to fall from height or unsafe systems being used	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPA or RCI staff only to operate top rope climbs
Stones being kicked off or thrown down hitting people on the bottom	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group are told not to throw or kick stones over the quarry edge Instructor to manage the group

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of the quarry resulting in impact injuries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group are to wear helmets below the climbs
Difficulties in group management as the instructor is at the top and the group is at the bottom leading to situations and injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible group leaders, volunteers and additional staff will be used to manage the group Where this is not possible the instructor must have a radio and is available to call for backup from office staff Where there is no additional assistance then the instructor must maintain line of sight of the group and has set in behaviours and boundaries during the briefing
Participants attaching to the rope incorrectly and the instructor not noticing as a result from belaying from the top of the quarry resulting in falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of competent assistants or inducted group leaders can be used There is an obvious squeeze test before any climbing that shows to the instructor's satisfaction that the system is correctly attached to the participant's harness
Participants adjusting their harness without the instructor being aware and not being able to fully check as they are at the top of the quarry resulting in falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of competent assistants will be used where possible The harness check will take place at the top of the crag before they are due to ascend. Participants are briefed to leave their harness alone If there is any question as to whether the harness has been tampered with or altered in any way by the participant then they must return to the instructor for a re check
Falling off the top of the quarry after the climb as the safety line is taken off		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The safety line will remain on until they are at a safe distance from the quarry edge
Abseiling		
Instructors lowering people incorrectly leading to falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructors to have been trained and have passed a BFA abseil module or have their SPA/RCI/MT abseil module
Participants losing control of the abseil and impacting the floor	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety rope (dynamic rope with an Italian hitch) used by the instructor to prevent a fall from height.
Participants getting hair caught in the figure of 8 resulting in distress and pain	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long hair tied back The abseil rope is releasable meaning that in the event of hair entanglement, the system can be undone, the hair released, the system retied and the abseil can continue as normal Instructors trained in this procedure
The abseil rope running over the gate of the karabiner and	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff trained with this potential hazard during training and assessed on the correct method of

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unscrewing it resulting in falls from height		attaching people to the rope is demonstrated repeatedly
Rope burns from descending too fast	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All descents to be slow and controlled Safety line in place so the instructors can assist and manage this
Instructors abseiling without safety, losing control and falling from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only SPA/RCI assessed instructors can abseil with personal safety systems suitable for purpose and recognised within the SPA/RCI syllabus
Prussic wall - as abseil risk assessment with the following additions		
Incorrect abseiling technique taught leading to falls from height	guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff with BFA abseil module and a site-specific induction by an approved trainer can operate abseiling on the Prussic wall In 2019, staff will only be assessed on the prussic wall, this will allow staff to operate on both BF Abseil sites
Slipping on the descent path and falling to the ledge resulting in impact injuries	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group briefed to take it slow and descend in a controlled manner Unconfident people can be coached by the instructor or roped down (SPA/RCI assessed people only) All participants need a "test" before attempting prussic wall to assess ability. The access path in ADQ and or the temple run should be used for this
Participants descending into water at the end of the abseil resulting in possible drowning	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A canoe qualified instructor will meet participants at the bottom in a rafted canoe PFD's will be fitted to participants on entering the canoes The safety line to remain attached until the PFD is attached
Falling into the quarry / capsizing into the quarry while untying the abseil at the bottom and returning to the bank safely	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See canoe risk assessment for control measures
Slipping on the top of the prussic wall when it's wet resulting in distress and cuts / grazes	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The session is changed / cancelled or sitting on the edge and turning over as an alternative approach is adopted
Participants and staff falling into the water from the top of the quarry resulting in impact injuries and drowning	Guests and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All members of staff and participants on the lower platform will be attached to the stakes via a safety line
Prusiking up the wall and becoming stuck	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is only run using MCI or instructors with higher qualifications or with specific training,

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		who will have the ability to carry out a rescue from above
Staff Accessing the climbing and abseiling sites using abseiling techniques incorrectly leading to injuries and falls from height	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All accessing never to be done in isolation • Access harness to be used • Systems to be releasable so staff can be lowered to the ground in an emergency or a mean of rescue like the VFC rescue system to be in place and staff trained and assessed in the rescue • Back up knot pre placed to prevent a fall from height due to faulty equipment or incorrect use of equipment can be used • Staff encouraged to belay if appropriate • 2 x anchor points to be used to create a working line and a fall arrest line • Staff are individually approved by the centre manager
Accessible Abseiling		
Wheel chair falling apart due to incorrect attachment to the safety and abseil line	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary safety is attached to the participant and not the chair, this allows a margin of safety if the chair's structure collapses, then the participant does not result in a fall from height • Staff are trained and a clear picture is displayed on the correct technique used to run the abseil with a wheel chair
Incorrect attachment for tandem abseils leading to falls from height	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are trained on how to do this • A clear and simple technique and picture are displayed to remind trained staff on how to set up and operate this
Adventure Barn		
Impacting the floor due to rope stretch or incorrect belaying leading to ankle and other impact injuries	guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff taught that belaying must carefully monitor the first 3 meters with the belay rope being kept tight to allow for rope stretch • Rubber matting to be installed
Topping out leading to distress when lowering or higher fall factors	climbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The anchor point hang below the top of the climbs meaning that the belay team should be able to prevent this • Participants briefed to stop climbing when they can touch the anchor chains
Belayers being pulled off position due to climbers being significantly heavier leading to impact injures and mistakes on belaying	Belay and climber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballast bags will be used and ground anchors in a semi direct configuration
Unauthorised access to the climbing wall possibly resulting in	Other users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doors shut when in use • No entry signs in place • Doors locked when not in use

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falls from height with injuries including death		
Anchor points and or the structure failing leading to falls from height and or death	climbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall built by professional company • Technical drawing provided • Annual testing by High Time
		○
Accessing and route setting Staff accessing the wall for maintenance or repairs		
Falling from height resulting in impact injuries or death	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • staff accessing the wall for purposes other than facilitating recreational climbing must operate with a redundant system and have a rescue plan • staff must not operate alone in these tasks <p>Simple wall maintenance (spinners, replacing tracer cord etc)</p> <p>If tasks can be carried out though climbing the wall or by use of a ladder and the task be carried out can be done by using the wall as the primary work position system then this can be carried out using the traditional climbing bottom rope system as the redundant fall system as long as the belay rope remains tight to have a fall factor of 0. The rescue plan is simply a lower off.</p> <p>Complex tasks that involve hanging, suspension (install of new hand holds, loose rock removal, re routing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access harness to be used for comfort • Staff should be competent for the task at hand • The primary system can be an abseil system using the WAR equipment • The primary system should be releasable to allow for a lower off in the event of a rescue • The back up system can be a separate belay system or a fall arrest system that has a mechanism to lower people to the ground (or a place that can have a rescue facilitated • If conditions allow, pick of rescues can be used if they fit the same conditions of a VF rescue and the staff on stand by to perform a rescue are competent in this rescue.
Competent assistant and staff trained but not assessed		
Staff whose skills that are not fully assessed leading to mistakes and potentially falls from height with significant injuries and possibly death	Climbers	<p>Belay competence –volunteers and young people may wish to take more responsibility with belaying.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belaying can only be completed by someone who has passed a belay test with one of the BF trainers, see below staff training • Even with a belay test, staff should be aware of skill fade. If the period between the point where they last belayed is significant, then the test will need to be taken again.

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Staff training		
Trainees belaying using poor technique leading to falls from height	Climbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainers competent for task in hand, see training policy • Trainers have annual CPD with technical expert • Belaying and lowering must be backed up by tailing or by back up knots as per policy • Belay tests and competence carried out by trainer before trainees belay and lower without back up • All trainees will be taught both friction device belaying and breaking device belaying • All competence and assessments will be on friction devices and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ semi direct and indirect systems ○ Accurate set up ○ Consistent correct belaying ○ Correct lowering ○ Suitable tying off
Injuries and near misses during the consolidation period as though trainees making mistakes	Climbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees being supervised by staff with standard climbing qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ assessed staff must be confident full system checks are in place before climber leaves the floor ○ assessed staff ensures that every rope is tailed or back up knots are in place for all climbers and belaying is as per policy and training ○ Lowering is controlled by assessed staff by tailing the inactive rope ○ All aspects of the session including kitting up, briefing are supported by assessed staff ○ Assessed staff must always be close to the climbers so they can easily inspect the system and physically assist and take over as necessary. • Trainees being supervised by trainers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As above but as competence grows and trainees are becoming assessment ready and once competence is being demonstrated, the trainees can offer some freedom by stepping back to a position where visually they can observe everything but not physically intervene instantly, for example just outside the belay box. ○ A system of communication between trainee and trainer must be in place so before climbers leave the floor, both

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		parties agree that the pre climb checks have taken place
Competent assistants leading to over crowding and mistakes resulting to falls from height and nnear misses	Climbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A competent assist is someone non skilled in a position to support the delivery of a session such as a support worker, teacher, parent or volunteer. Their duties can include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Group control – i.e. supporting the group to set themselves up to climb by attaching them to the semi direct system, attaching the climber and setting up the back up belaying in the bell pull system. This does not include completing the final departure checks and allowing people to climb Assisting with kitting up – i.e. fitting harnesses around people following a briefing and fitting helmets with the aim to speed up the fitting of equipment phase. This does not include any demonstrations, briefings or final checks of equipment. Belaying – this includes supporting with pulling the inactive rope though and acting as an additional set of eyes where groups could use a little extra support. This does not include acting as the instructor tailing the rope, placing in back up knots or lowering people down without a back up. Competent assistants do not counts as part of the rations, so if you have 8 young people and the session is running on a ratio of 1:8, the then competent assistant can be the 9th person in the group as long as they act in the assisting capacity

In house Staff Qualification Matrix:

Qualification	Trained by	Assessed by	Validity	remittance
BFA single Rope	SPA/RCI	MCI	2 years reassess + Internal annual internal CPD	Operates single rope only from the bottom
BFA double Rope	SPA/RCI	MCI	2 years reassess + Internal annual internal CPD	Operates a double rope only from the bottom

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BFA Abseil module	SPA/RCI	MCI	2 years reassess + Internal annual internal CPD	Allowed to abseil on accessible ramp (and prussic wall is assessed post 2020)
BFA tandem Abseil				
BFA wheel chair abseil				

Cooking – with clients

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Any BF Adventure kitchen		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	30/12/2022
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, Safer Food Better Business- this policy explains in detail the standards the kitchen and food handling should be operated		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L2 food safety certificate
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:4
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand washing – before, during and after use Clean down surfaces – during and post activity Menu plan and allergen information produced if shared / offered to other young people All food probed to ensure it's at the correct temperature
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing up – wash, dry and put away all cutlery, crockery and equipment after use Check food labels before use – check date and ingredients to assess suitability Wipe down all surfaces post use Food storage – wrap and label all food. Ensure use by date is clear. Tea towels, aprons and hats washed at the end of the day
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAK, Radio Fire blanket in place Burn gel in on location first aid kit
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apron, hat / hair net
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure kitchen is cleaned before use Put away clean aprons, hats and tea towels from tumble dryer

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Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy living and diet education and skills • Safe and healthy to themselves and others
Time	
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE – aprons, hats • Ingredients • Menu plan with ingredient and allergen list
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wipe the surfaces and check the kitchen has been cleaned before use with groups • Empty the tumble dryer and prepare tea towels, aprons and hats • Check food in fridge for out of date stock and dispose of as appropriate
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic hygiene – hand washing and PPE • Check for recent or current illnesses, people who have recently or are currently ill cannot prepare food for themselves or others
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue PPE (hats and Aprons) • Hygiene – wash hands, keep area tidy, clean and wash up as you go and also at the end of the activity • Equipment – check and ensure users know how to use it • Medical – check for allergens with the anticipated consumers of the food. If sharing the food with other people than those who have cooked it ensure a complete list of ingredients is available to inform the consumers
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean down – all surfaces and equipment used • Food –wrap and label and store appropriately
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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Risk Assessment

Hazards

- Kitchen (surfaces, walls, fixture and fittings etc.)
- Food
- Cooks
- Allergens
- Knives and cutlery
- Oven
- Animals
- Pests

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Kitchen		
Cross contamination from walls, handles etc. leading to illnesses spreading to other users	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily kitchen cleaning carried out to include handles and surfaces • Normally this is completed by a cleaner but staff using the kitchen should check to ensure this completed before their activity commences. If it has not been done, staff should clean as per the schedule in the kitchen before use.
Food		
Illness though incorrect food handling	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to be qualified with at least the L2 standard in food hygiene • Good handwashing briefed and practiced throughout activity • All cutlery and equipment is cleaned after use, dried and put away • Apron worn by cooks • Hats / hair nets worn by cooks
Illnesses though incorrect food storage	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All items stored in accordance with the labelled storage instructions • All food stored will be packaged and be labelled with the date it was cooked, use by date and allergens
Illnesses though incorrect cooking and hot holding	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food that has been cooked will be probed as per L2 guidelines to ensure the food is cooked to the correct temperature • HOT HOLDING TBC
Allergens within food causing anaphylactic reactions and possibly death	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menu plan created with allergen information and handed to all users • No peanuts in any of BFA kitchens
Cooks		
Inadequate supervision pathing the way for poor practices resulting	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to supervise on a ratio of 1:4 max • Young people constantly monitored

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in a manner of injuries and contaminated food		
Poor hygiene leading to illnesses	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handwashing before during and after cooking • Hats to be worn • Aprons, hats and tea towels put into wash at the end of the day
Illnesses such as colds etc. being passed onto to others	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with colds or who have been sick in the previous 48 hours should refrain from cooking activities
Cuts, burns and electrocutions etc. being received though poor or unsupervised cooking	cooks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people should be supervised at all time • Where cutting and chopping food items, staff should set in place a means of assessing ability and provide basic training as required • All electrical equipment should be PAT tested • When using appliances, young people should be supervised
Knives and cutlery		
Injuries to other though misuse or ,malicious use of sharp objects or sharp objects being used to self harm	cooks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sharp objects to be secured away in a lockable location. Access to this should only be available by BFA staff or group leaders on a case by case basis
Oven		
Misuse of oven leading to heat related injuries and also explosions	cooks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas supply to be turned off at the end of the day or, if risk assessed appropriately, between cooking activities • Staff supervision at all times • Annual gas safety check to take place
Animals		
Animals in the kitchen bring in mud and potential sources of infection	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No animals allowed in the cooking areas
Pests		
Pests such as mice leaving droppings and urine and leading to infections and contaminated food sources	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily clean checks take to monitor for signs of droppings • Where there is evidence, BFA will set in place pest control measures • Food to be cleared away and bins emptied regularly to remove possible food sources for pests • Daily clean, scheduled deep cleaning and pre use cleaning to take place to ensure that surfaces are clean

Heavy Horse visits

Location	Heavy Horse stables, Halvasso, Cornwall		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, No remote operating procedure		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to have pre visited the venue and the walk
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:4
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – NA Staff training but not assessed - NA
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group briefed see LP Manual handling – use lifting aids (i.e. wheel barrows) where instructed, only lift with your means for the shortest possible distance, BF staff to support the dynamic assessment of all lifts with YP Tables have restricted access for YP Owners must be present to assess the mood of horses when around YP Wash hands regularly
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading horses -1 horse per person, gates to be secured with bolts or rope Brushing of horses occurs outside and horses tied up Keep work areas tidy and put equipment away Dropping cleared immediately No running Open barn doors to promote air flow
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document The activity is about 600M off site so mobile phones should be taken so communication with the main site can be established This activity is non remote

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAK, Radio, hi Vis jacket, gloves
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sturdy shoes to be worn, gloves
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational visit to see how and to support the care of horses • Connection to animals can have a therapy effect
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 hours +
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hi vis vest
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walk on road –single file, hi vis on person at the at the back, walk on right hand side unless it is safer on the other side for issues like improved visibility, staff to monitor traffic and instruct group onto verge as appropriate ○ Behaviour – group to agree a code of conduct ○ No running ○ Keep areas tidy
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On site staff will brief BF staff and YP about the appropriate safety rules at BF Adventure • Walk to the Stables on the road with the group in single file placing the rear person with the hi vis vest. If there are 2 staff ensure one member of staff is at the front and back of the group • Once at stables make contact with stable staff / owners • Establish the tasks for the day and seek additional safety information from stable staff / owners and relay to the group • Take part in stable activities following guides from NOP and RA • Work with YP to promote a clean and safe environment including cleaning up droppings, maintaining a tidy site including putting tools away • Encourage team work for manual tasks and promote dynamic thinking in regards to assessing tasks
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidy area and put all equipment away
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment

Hazards

- Roads
- Lifting
- Tool Use
- Handling horses
- General
- Illness
- Dust

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Roads		
Collision with vehicular traffic	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior inspection of the intended journey will be undertaken through staff induction – at least one visit per leader to identify potential hazards and choose safe walking route • Staff will be fully briefed with respect to supervisory responsibilities • One member of the group to wear a high visibility jacket • The journey on foot only uses B roads and is less than 0.5 miles. • Leaders will warn group members of oncoming traffic and give instructions to the group to move onto the verge if appropriate • Young people given appropriate briefing regarding required behaviour i.e. – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to stay together as one group, on one side of the road only -to walk in a single file close to roadside • The group will normally walk on the side of the road facing oncoming traffic, but the group leader will choose the safest side according to road conditions, width of verge, and visibility of traffic). Particular care will be taken around corners, when oncoming traffic may not be visible. • Group size to be small to allow for easy management. This is set at 1:4 • Mobile phone to be carried to communicate with the main site in the event of an injury
Lifting		

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Injuries from lifting & carrying hay, shavings, feed sacks, saddles, feed and water buckets.	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure minimal distance and amount moved • Correct instruction, training and supervision by skilled staff • Using appropriate handling aids and protective equipment • Clear instructions regarding how to lift and carry all equipment correctly, using work systems, which reduce the risk of back injury. • Provide trolleys, wheelbarrows, steps as required • Ensure sturdy shoes worn and consider protective gloves.
Tool Use		
Injuries from improper use of pitch forks and brooms when mucking out, bedding down, maintaining muck heap, sweeping yard	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure minimal distance and amount moved, • correct instruction, training and supervision by skilled staff in use of the pitchfork and broom • Daily inspection of tools by staff prior to use to check they are fit for use.
Blisters from repeated use of tools	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective gloves to be offered and advised if repeated use of tools
Handling horses		
Leading / Handling Horses Blistering or Friction burns to hands	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By ensuring correct instruction, training and supervision, regarding methods of restraint and safe handling as well as positioning of handler , horse behaviour • Protective equipment – consider gloves, wear sturdy footwear, • Maximum of one horse per person, to be lead to/from field. This to be done by trained staff only • Gates to be secured with bolts or rope.
Tread injuries to feet		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted access to stables for clients • Briefing around awareness of horses feet and that they may not always see where you are so to remain vigilant and to move out of the way if they move

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horses to be tied up outside of stables for activities such as brushing to prevent becoming pinned between horse and wall
Unpredictable behaviour from horse causing injury – bites, kicks, blows		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restricted access to stables for clients Horses used for activities with clients are used to the presence of children, loud noises, and crowds. They have a generally calm temperament. Owners to be present so horses mood can be monitored Horses to be tied up outside of stables
General movement around the property		
Slips, trips and falls	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep all areas properly brushed and clean All equipment put away. Droppings cleared immediately in stables and yard. Wear correct PPE and foot wear at all times, no high heels or open toed shoes. No running on the yard. Carry tack correctly. Use wheelbarrows etc. for hay and shavings. Ensure fences and equipment put away after use. Instructors to dynamically risk assess the area based on weather and underfoot conditions
Possible illness		
Eating or drinking after touching the horses and getting ill.	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing by staff on hygiene and hand washing procedures and location Hot water available in utility room along with soap and disinfectant.
Dust		
Dust from bedding/food getting into lungs	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clients to be briefed around the dangers of dust Where possible have stable doors open when bedding up to allow airflow.

Hiking

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, remote off site procedures		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WGL/HML / ML is required for remote areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On well managed and planned expeditions, a WGL can remotely supervise other staff with groups. The freedom provided depends on the skills and experience of the staff in question and the decision will be made on a bespoke basis In house training can be used on fixed routes in easy terrain (argal lake for example)
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:8 – direct supervision 2:16 – can be used with a competent assistant – see RA
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – The use of competent assistances can support the delivery of session and be used for remote supervision if appropriate to the group. A competent assistant can be a group lead, adult or non trained staff with some skills in navigation. These do not count as part of the ratios and permission granted by the CM Staff training but not assessed -as above
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote off site procedures followed Heat – precaution for heat including water, sun block hats etc Cold – precaution including spare clothes, survival bag, hats, warm drink Staff operate with training Good footwear
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good group control Establish code of conduct including country code Weather forecast obtained and route reassessed as necessary
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document Refer to remote off site form

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phone, FAK Map, compass, torch, survival bag, whistle Spare food, spare clothes suitable for the conditions and forecast
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good footwear Rucksacks as appropriate Food and water Environmental kit (hats, gloves, coats, spare clothes etc)
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote off site procedures followed Kit check

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Navigation skills • fitness
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-6 hours
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charged mobile phone • Map • Compass • Group shelter (can be left with the group) • Waterproofs • Spare clothing appropriate to the group and conditions • Hot drink (can be left with the group) • Touch • First aid kit • Emergency food • Whistle <p>Guest kit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterproofs • Good shoes • Drink • Food • Spare clothes • Hats and gloves appropriate to the conditions • Maps for the group based on numbers and aims of the session • Compasses dependant on the ability of the group • Offsite form and medical info • Hygiene equipment and toilet roll
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offsite form • Kit checks • Weather forecast
Briefing	<p>Safety rules and the aims for the walk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of emergency equipment and the action in the event of an emergency appropriate to the level of supervision being provided • Country code • Agree behaviours as a group
Main delivery	<p>Briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay together • Walk and be aware of terrain • Kit check • EAP <p>Main delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the session the offsite form must be completed in fully and with details of the expected route • Navigation should be taught and exercises put in place to practice this • The group should always be supervised (remote, check point or direct); this will depend on the outcomes of the exercise and the competence and maturity of the group

Normal Operating Procedures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check ins with the BF Adventure office should be regular and prompt in accordance with the arrangements on the offsite form A combination of teaching, experimenting and exercises should be used to make the walk a rewarding as possible
Summary	Check all equipment and the group to see what they learned and if they enjoyed it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check back in with office when back in the bus with ETA back at BF / accommodation
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check and clean all kit as appropriate
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather Navigation Staff competence Terrain Communication (lack of)
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Weather		
Hot weather leading to heat exhaustion and heat stroke	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water to be carried by everyone, minimum suggestion 1 litre Sunscreen to be worn and hats recommended in good conditions group shelter to be carried good route choice
Walkers becoming wet leading to hypothermia	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterproof coats to be carried by all Waterproof trousers are recommended Waterproof boots are also recommended appropriate clothes and layers recommended prior to walk and checked at the start of the walk
Cold weather leading to hypothermia	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkers advised on appropriate clothing and this is checked prior to walking Hats and gloves suggested if the conditions are expected to be cold Hot drink carried by the group Group shelter to be carried within the group Spare clothes carries within the group
Walking in fog leading to participants becoming lost, becoming distressed and leading into situations where injuries may occur	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every group will have some level of supervision from a qualified instructor appropriate to the group and the programme they are on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct supervision- an instructor stays with the group the whole time Remote supervision- An instructor walks within eye shot of the group with the group following a pre described route

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Check point supervision-Instructor meet the group at various agreed checkpoints following a pre describe route • The use of competent assistants / instructors can be used to reduce the risks with remote supervision and check point supervision. A competent assistant is an adult who can support in an emergency with group control and behaviour. These can include but are not limited too group leads, BFA staff. • A whistle is to be carried between the group and people are encouraged to carry a whistle personally
Walking in snow leading to hypothermia, increased slips trips and falls and getting lost	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No session to take place if snow is forecast • Groups will be kitted out with appropriate clothes, waterproofs and footwear • All group will have supervision of some kind so intervention and escape can be established
Being blown over by strong wind leading to falls and falls from height	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No walks are to take place in winds exceeding force 5
navigation		
The navigation ability of the group being insufficient leading to getting lost and injuries stemming getting lost	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups with direct supervision will be guided by the qualified instructor • Groups with some experience and or training may supervised remotely allowing for them to be caught or guided soon after they become lost. The expectation here is that the pre planning with the instructor beforehand take into account possible escape routes and strategies in the event of getting lost to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ETA ○ Escape routes ○ Communications ○ Check points ○ Out of bound zones
Staff		
Staff inexperience leading to poor judgements and injuries and getting lost	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking can be split into 2 categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The minimum qualification for taking groups walking in remote areas is the WGL ○ For pre described routes (Argal Lake for example) a specific training course or extensive area knowledge would suffice as long as the route is simple and access to support is easy. • Competent assistants can assist as detailed above, these people can be staff or volunteers or very experienced young people. They become competent through accountable experience (i.e.

Normal Operating Procedures

		<p>log books), prior training or other walking awards and can assist by taking on lead roles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility for all walkers remains with the qualified instructor • In remote settings for direct and remote supervision 1:12 for qualified instructor • On prescribed routes is easy terrain and instructor can supervise 12 young people. This can be raised to 16 people competent assist such as an adult, group leader or non trained instructor is in attendance. This ratio works for direct or remote supervision.
Terrain		
Falls from outcrops, tors, cliff edges etc. leading to falls from height and death	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep ground as defined in the ML syllabus (ground where short rope techniques is likely) is to be avoided • Suitable paths are to be used when walking on the coastal paths
Remoteness of site leading to injuries worsening due to poor communication and access /egress	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offsite remote procedures followed • CM authorisation needed before permission is granted for remote routes • Escape routes planned and checked
Injuries to participants and other participants from scrambling and falling from scrambles	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No scrambling is allowed unless staff hold the ML qualification- this is defined in local guide books as a graded scramble • Staff with RCI may decide to place safety on certain routes in line with their qualifications
Communication		
Injuries worsening due to limited communication from poor or no phone signal	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff to carry charged phones • All staff training and competent to navigate to safety and manage the group and where necessary evacuate casualties, see above • Route plans with ETA will be left with the BF Adventure office and contact with the emergency services will be made if the group do not check in at the expected time • First aid kits will be carried • Emergency kit to be carried within the groups should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shelter ○ Spare clothes ○ Food ○ Drink (hot and cold) ○ Means of contact ○ whistle

Normal Operating Procedures

Kite 2 Harness

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, relevant operating procedure for which the kite 2 harness is being used		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment	
Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in house training, refreshed every 6 months or prior to being used
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – NA Staff training but not assessed - NA
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dual descents – max weight 18 stone and by SPA and experienced staff only Additional sit harness to be added as per activity NOP Helmet can be removed if there is a “risk benefit” to the participant. This should be authorised by the CM or DM in their absence
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow and careful consideration during use Zip – use of trailing rope can be used to control descent and also retrieve Parents / carers / support workers should be involved in planning and operation as much as practically possible Pre site visits recommended
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of green chair / Celine hoist to be used as per training Manual handling – awareness and the use of hoists / team lift / lifting sling to take place following a dynamic risk assessment and in line with training
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue	
Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Activity NOP Attention to staff and support safety should be considered Gloves if the retrieval system is being used as well as a 50 m dynamic rope
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kite 2 harness
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kit should be checked before use

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment

Hazards	Staff Dual descents Equipment Retrieval line Users and support workers Hire Manual handling
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Staff		
Inadequately trained staff leading to falls from height or distress	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff using the equipment must have appropriate training and experience which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested minimum qualification SPA (which suggests that they have been assessed competent in the use of buckles, adjusting, checking of equipment, systems of use, metal work, belaying, knot tying etc.) Specific training by a competent / very experienced person Experience of using the equipment under supervision Full update training must be every 2 years
Staff skill fade due to long periods of not using the kite 2 harness leading to mistakes and falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff must log practice every 6 months or refresh before use Practice must be authenticated by another trained member of staff BF adventure will <i>aim</i> for 2 trained staff to be present for sessions involving the kite 2 harness.
Dual descents		
System failure due to overloading leading to falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight limit of both participants must not exceed 18 stone
Different system leading to confusion and incorrect set up and potentially falls from height	Guests and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This configuration is an optional assessment This is only to be used in exceptional circumstances and with centre manager approval
Equipment		
Equipment failing due to poor maintenance	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment checked prior to every use and this is logged on safety check form Storage area is clean, dark and dry in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations All equipment is stored in line with manufactures recommendations

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Equipment used incorrectly leading to critical equipment failure and falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above (inadequately trained staff...) • On pick up of equipment a judgement is made by BFA staff in regards to hirer's confidence and ability • (Where necessary) the equipment forms an addition to the pre-established safety system. • A BF sit harness and or chest harness / full body harness will be used in conjunction with the kite 2 harness to act as a backup in case of equipment failure
Using the equipment beyond its recommended life span leading to a critical failure by the natural degradation of its materials and components	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction and use of the harness put the likelihood of failure in its intended use extremely low • The harness is stored in a dark and dry environment which is optimal for its state • The harness is checked every 6 months and before each use thoroughly by a competent person • The harness must only be used in conjunction with a standard sit harness attached to the primary safety system. This in effect forms a redundant system should the kite 2 harness fail preventing a fall from height.
Helmets interfering with the fit of the harness and the comfort of the participant leading to distress	guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the helmet is becoming a barrier and wearing it in conjunction with the kite 2 harness then it can be removed <p><i>Please note this is not to be done lightly and all effort should be made to include this into the zip.</i></p> <p><i>Authorisation from the CM or DM in their absence should be obtained</i></p>
Slipping off the fitting chair during the fitting of the kite 2 harness leading to distress and complication due to pre-existing medical conditions	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chair must be fit for purpose this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Non slip surface ○ Deep enough to accommodate the harness ○ Slightly reclined reduce the risk of falling forward ○ Additional people to act as additional support as required ○ The pulley system to be secured in place by the use of a safety line to prevent the harness being pulled forward
Operation of the lower off being difficult due to the gri gri being placed too high leading to distress and complication during lowering	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The petzl rig is taught to be as low as practically possible to during the set up
The kite 2 harness impacting the descent	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exit of the platform should be slow and controlled

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platform during take-off causing minor impact injuries to the lower spine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trolley is attached via rope to the vertical zip pole behind its relative take off point Attaching to the kite 2 harness should happen as close as safely possible to the edge of the launch platform to minimise the drop in height limiting the possibility of impact
User and support workers		
The user's needs leading to misuse of the equipment leading to falls from height and distress	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instructors to work with the users and associated parents / carers to ensure that the equipment is properly fitted and used The instructor to have experience of working with a variety of different types of people and is experienced enough to adapt the equipment as per training Staff only to operate as trained, adaptations should not happen without consent and approval from the centre manager
More users than safety lines leading to falls from the platform	All	<p>The support of the users may dictate additional people on the platform to facilitate transferring, hoisting and operation. The trained staff member can decide not to issue safety lines or helmets to support staff if its beneficial to the support need of the user, these guidelines should be followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rope barriers should be in place when people are on the platform All users briefed on the hazard of falling from the platform Staff should work to minimise the number of people on the platform as far as practical During the "clear" stage, all non-essential should be cleared off the platform or at the back fence well away from any rope and participant movement Any user needs to be near the participant during "take off" will need a correctly fitted harness, helmet and safety line
The users unique and in specific circumstances complex needs leading to injuries through normal use	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users are invited for a pre site visit beforehand where possible free of charge to consider the use of the zip wire and its suitability. Bespoke planning and risk assessments to take place with parents before each use. this may take time so considerations to event communications and possibly site visits to take place.
Retrieval line		
The user becoming tangled in the retrieval line during descent leading to rope burn, sudden jolts and	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrieval line only used when required Excellent rope management in place to ensure smooth deployment of rope Rope to be secured to trolley to prevent sudden impacts directly on the person

Normal Operating Procedures

entrapment including strangulation		
Staff injured including rope burn and being pulled from the platform	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gloves to be worn by the staff to reduce the risk of rope burn The rope should pass through a Krab attached to a staple on the zip pole 1. Excellent rope management to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ending the rope to ensure smooth deployment NO coiling as this may create lops and twists which can snag Rope and staff positioned separately so running rope is clear of staff The platform should be tidy and as clear as practical of objects and people
Manual handling injuries or an accidental released if the participant is accidentally released through the hauling stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where practical, the participant should be lowered off at the bottom of the zip wire as per normal use <p>If necessary, the participant can be hauled back to the zip platform. This has benefits including a longer time on the kite 2 harness, better accessibility for transition into their chair and eliminates the need for the user to come back up the track in their chair.</p> <p>If hauling is required then the following should be in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the use of a pulley to make hauling easier Consider the use of a progress capture such as a locking pulley or petzl rig Set the haul point high on a staple for ease of hauling

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Manual Handling		
Injuries from lifting the participant into the harness or in preparation for the activity	Staff, users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x trained BF staff is <i>preferable</i> during sessions involving the kite 2 harness • The decking should be clear of obstructions such as rope • Non slip decking is in place to reduce the chance of a slip • When fitting the harness a variety of techniques can be used. One of note is transferring the users to a simple unarmed chair and asking them to lean forward while the harness is slid under them (as per training) • Mechanical hoist can be used to lift a participant from a wheel chair and into the fitting chair. Operators of the life must have suitable training, it is acceptable for the users support workers to provide this • Manual lifts are a suitable means of lifting someone should mechanical options not be available or practical, in these situations staff need to consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Size and weight of the user. A minimum of 2 staff but 4 would be better ○ Lifting system- a specific lifting sling or the blue BF carry chair should be used is appropriate. ○ The process should be discussed with the parent / carer before the transfer is undertaken ○ Clear communication is needed and agreed before hand ○ Moving / walking with the user is not necessary. Once lifted the wheel chair should be removed and the fitting chair place directly under the participant as quickly as practical. ○ Remember the user, carers and parents know far more about how the users wants to be transferred, their advice should be sought out

Normal Operating Procedures

Low Ropes

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Site specific low ropes course		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFA Adventure quarry trained An Adventure Quarry sign off will be sufficient to run the low ropes providing the instructor has experience on the low ropes course and has read and signed this NOP 2 year refresher Third party users may use the low ropes if they have had appropriate prior experience an induction by a BF Adventure member of staff and have read this NOP
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:12 2:16 with a competent assistant Additional support / spotters may be required for some sessions
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – NA Staff training but not assessed - NA
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants must be spotted on all activities but not the platforms Jewellery such as large ear-rings and bracelets to be removed Pole crossing -Max of 2 people per peg Foot wires – use arches of foot, good shoes to be worn, 4 people max per wire, face the middle of the apparatus Trust V – 2 people a time, do not interlock fingers Cargo net – feet below their head height, 3 point of contact, max of 4 people on the net Multi vine and tension traverse– face inwards, spotter of the “swing side” of participant on tension traverse Rope swing – one person per swing
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants must be briefed to have hold of a person, pole or rope at all times Group to stay with 3 pole span Staff to use CLAP principle throughout
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how many metal poles are on offer for the pole crossing. Consider direct intervention – the right amount will need to be constantly assessed to offer the right amount of challenge for participant achievement
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAK, Radio
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poles from store
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually check apparatus and ground cover before use

Normal Operating Procedures

- Other apparatus such as buckets can be used and should be assessed by staff for its suitability

Lesson Plan

Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage team work • To develop cognitive and communication skills • To be fun and engaging • To be safe
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.5 hours (adaptable as needed)
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment is already set up, except the pole crossing and the tyres and plank • Pans for the water challenge (as needed) • Blindfolds (as needed)
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the low ropes before use • Visual check of apparatus before use • The elements of the low ropes that require setting up are the pole crossing (the metal poles should be readily available) the tyre and planks (planks should be checked to ensure they are still usable, and the station set up accordingly) and the rope swing (depending on group ability the platforms can be moved varying distances to add or lower the challenge as needed.)
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce yourself and other staff as necessary • Introduce 'Challenge by Choice' • Safety rules, stay in area, listen to instructions, any other instructions relevant to session, refer to risk assessment and training, movement on wires, movement as a group, spotting, • Medical information
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructors to place themselves in a position of maximum usefulness – i.e. dynamically look at the risks and place themselves where they can best be managed. • Utilise other staff/ volunteers in accordance with the above. Prioritise elements with a higher element of risk (consider height factor) • Guests can be used to aid the safety of the session through appropriate dynamic training by the instructor (spotting, direct encouragement through the use of offering a hand for balance, etc.) • Dependant on the groups and their aims for the day. The low ropes course can be used so each element flows continually, or can be used in isolation. Each element offers its own challenges and so can be used to build confidence in participant's abilities and skills. Each element can be repeated as much or as little as needed for the desired outcome. • Each element should have a small, dedicated safety brief. This can be instructor led or guest led, however all relevant areas of safety highlighted in the NOP and risk assessment must be covered, and understood by all participants and observers. • Use of games and extra challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Water carrying challenge; • Standard challenge
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can be done to fit the group's needs. Reviews can take place throughout the session – and consider reviews during elements that groups appear to be struggling on. A session review can take place at the end of the session

Normal Operating Procedures

Pack away	• All equipment used to be returned to the correct storage area.
Other notes	•

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General, including postman's walk • Pole crossing • Foot wires • Trust V • Postman's walk • Vertical cargo net • Multivine • Rope swing • Counterbalance
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
General , including postman's walk		
Injuries from poor instruction based on staff lack of knowledge leading to falls and impact injuries	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff will have received one of the following training / inductions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internal training session with observation ○ Adventure Quarry sign off with an induction to the low ropes course including reading the NOP ○ Previous experience of working on a low ropes course which is approved by the Centre manager with an induction including reading the NOP
Equipment / apparatus failing leading to falls, impacting injuries and or crush injuries	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment built by BF staff with experience of building / maintaining low rope activities • Low ropes checked regularly and finding recorded • The course is inspected annually by High Time and recommendations implemented
Falling from apparatus awkwardly leading to twisted ankles, neck and back injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good briefing and suitable behaviour i.e. Step down instead of falling down • Soft ground cover to be in place • Apparatus set at suitable height • Consideration of spotters depending on group and abilities • Users briefed to always have hold of a person, a pole or someone holding to a pole • Lunging for secure points discouraged
Overcrowding on apparatus leading to structural failure or participants falling from lack of space	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximum users size (see later in risk assessment) must be adhered to at all times • Group management advised, this could be but not limited to:

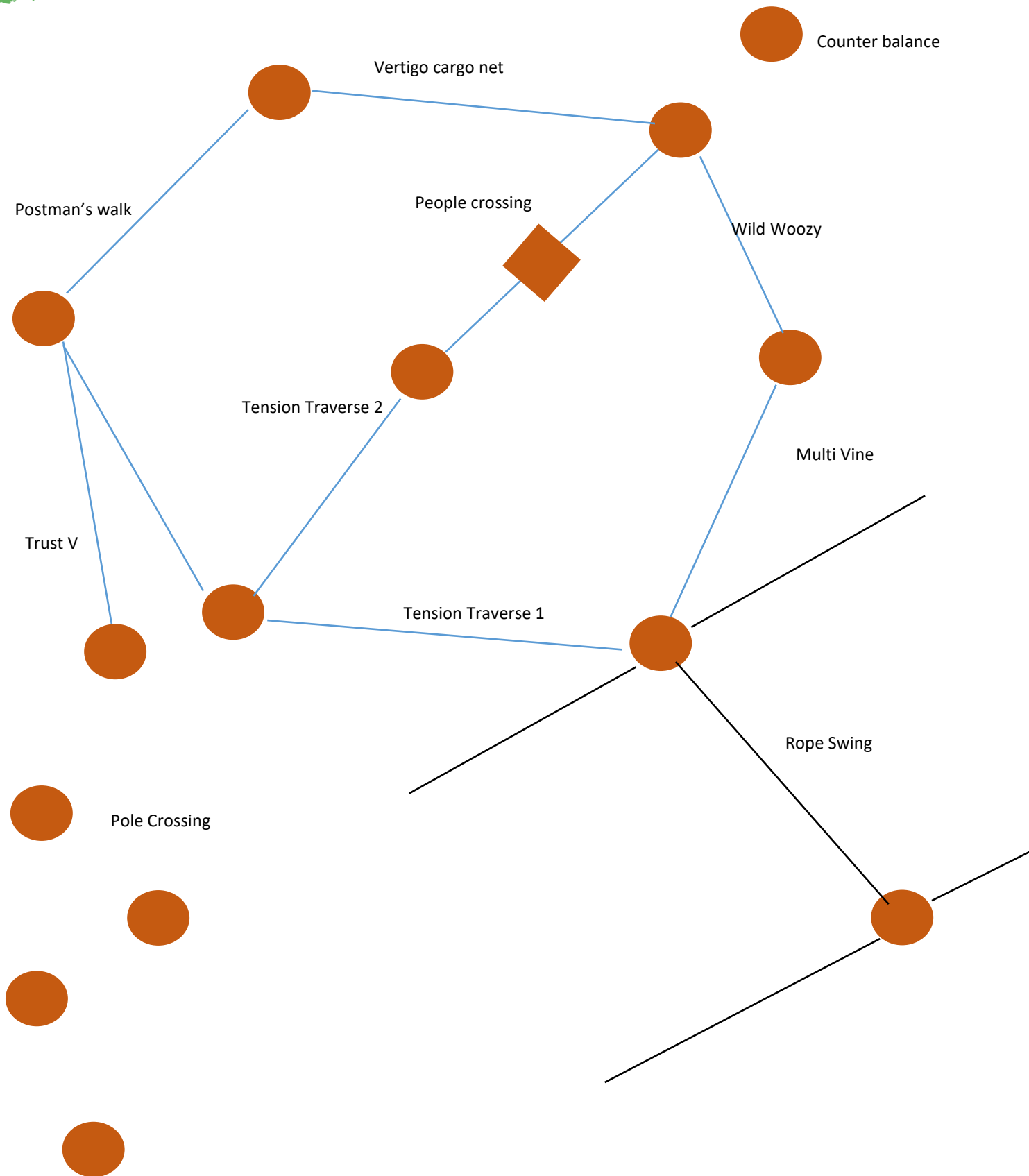
Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The group to stay within a 3 pole gap ○ 1 person move at a time ○ Groups to spot every move <p>Maximum of 4 people per wire and 8 people per platform</p>
Inappropriate use of equipment leading to impact injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • instructor briefings to include no jumping / launching to elements, • if necessary, participants are shown how to use the apparatus • clear briefings or agreements between the groups and the instructor detailing correct methods of operation • monitoring by staff and reinforcement of rules
Poor positioning and or awareness of the instructor resulting in them not being able to intervene resulting in falls	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructors to maintain line of sight and a position of maximum usefulness • Instructors to remain ready to interact i.e. no hands in pockets or on the phone etc.
Watches, necklaces and bracelets being grabbed by other participants resulting in breakages and minor injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate, jewellery should be removed prior to taking part on the low ropes
Rope burns from slipping while holding ropes	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate briefing • Appropriate challenges set • Support provided for struggling participants
Pole crossing		
Falling from height by placing poles in the high level holes leading to impact injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft ground covering • Participants encourages to use lower holes and remain below the instructor waist height
Slipping and impacting the static vertical wooden poles with their bodies resulting in impact injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants encouraged to use 3 points of contact • Participants are advised to support each other • Participants advise not to “over stretch” to avoid soft tissue injuries • 2 people per peg maximum
Foot wires		
Slipping from the wires resulting in impact injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants advised to walk on the wires with toe to heel or using the arches • Participants advised to take their time • Appropriate shoes (as per footwear policy) are to be worn • 4 people max per wire • Participants on foot wires advised to face towards the middle of the course
Trust V		

Normal Operating Procedures

People falling onto the wires, leading to impact injuries and grazes from the wire	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activity must be done by 2 people at the same time People must stay on a single wire and not walk on both at the same time Fingers must not be interlocked, an appropriate grip is palm to palm
Vertical cargo net		
Falling from height resulting in impact injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants are not to have their feet above head height of the instructor Advice provided to have their hand on the rope at their head height and to have 3 points of contact if necessary Advice provided to have their body and weight close to the net 4 people maximum on the net at any one time
Rope burns from slipping with the net	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above
Multivine, tension traverses (as general +)		
pendulum swing resulting people and or apparatus causing injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity designed to minimise injuries People advised to face inwards meaning that a potential fall will be away from (out from) the apparatus Spotting required by staff and or other users
Rope swing		
Participants unable to hold body weight and sliding down the rope resulting in rope and friction burns	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knot placed in the rope to aid them holding their weight Spotting and assistance can be provided where appropriate
Impacting group members who are on the platform and knocking them to the floor while swinging across	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge appropriate to the group Group behaviour monitored and managed Instructor to spot if necessary
Overloading the rope	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One per on the rope at any one time
Fall from height from participants climbing the rope	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear challenge set that does not include climbing the rope Instructor supervision Clear briefing

Normal Operating Procedures



Normal Operating Procedures

Nature Trail

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Canoe quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None, this is open to the public
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signs placed at various points with map, and other risk assessed factors
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At users discession
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slips/Trips/Falls Falls from height Drowning Safeguarding Incident Theft/Vandalism (and/or access to non-public areas) Stings/Bites Dogs/Pets suffering injury Cuts/Bumps/Bruises from wild 'play areas'
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Slips/Trips & falls on Nature Trails	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear signage/map at start of Trail giving guidance that this is not a level access route "Caution uneven ground, Steps and Muddy/Slippery areas" Children & Animals to be supervised at all times. Further signage at areas of higher risk Trail guide to clearly state that caution must be exercised when accessing trails and that usage involves some risk – to be repeated across websites and all social media channels
Falls from Height	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear signage at start of trail warning of unfenced cliff edges and that "All users must remain upon marked trails" & "Children & Animals to be supervised at all times"

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marked/Mapped trails to avoid areas of high risk • Clear signage and visible barriers at areas of high risk
Drowning	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear signage at start of trail warning of unfenced deep water and that “All users must remain upon marked trails” & “Children & Animals to be supervised at all times” • Marked/Mapped trails to avoid areas of high risk • Clear signage and visible barriers at areas of high risk
Safeguarding Incident – Member of the public taking inappropriate pictures and/or inappropriate activity with other site users	Other site users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails established to minimise risks of users entering other activity zones, supported by clear signage and ‘No entry’ areas’ • Café, BFA & VFC staff to activity challenge anyone in non-public access areas whom does not have a valid ID badge and/or are with an Instructor • Signage to indicate that no pictures should be taken of non-family group members without permission • Café, BFA & VFC staff to activity challenge anyone taking pictures of unrelated individuals, particularly young people
Theft Vandalism	Damage/Loss of site facilities and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails established to minimise risks of users entering other activity zones, supported by clear signage and ‘No entry’ areas’ • Café, BFA & VFC staff to activity challenge anyone in other areas whom does not have a valid ID badge and/or are with an Instructor • Access to trails limited to fixed hours when site is in operation and staff available to minimise risks of trespass
Stings/Bites – Insect Stings and Adder bites	All Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear signage and barriers around honey bee areas • Clear warning on trail guide and main maps regarding potential presence of Adders • Dogs to be kept on leads/under control
Dogs/Pets suffering Injury	Pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear signage requesting that dogs are kept on leads • Clear signage indicating that there is unfenced cliff edges & deep water

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Café, BFA & VFC staff to activity challenge anyone with free roaming dogs in café reception areas and at Canoe Quarry viewing area
<p>Cuts/Bumps/Bruises from wild 'play areas'</p> <p>Areas consist of unmanaged low woodland and scrub with a mixture of small and large granite boulders, leaf litter, branches, brambles and gorse et al</p>	Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear signage warning that areas are unmanaged "Children must be supervised and play at own risk" • Areas checked for dangerous materials such as broken glass/rubbish
Getting lost leading to distress and possible injury	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directional signs placed around the course • Map located at the start

Orienteering and Circular walk

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Definitions:

- **Circular walk:** This is a walk that is open to all site visitors that go around the perimeter of the site and also off site onto public rights of way
- **Orienteering:** This is an on site activity looking at map read usually a structure session run by BF staff or self guided by group leads

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment	
Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required • First Aid qualification recommended
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:30, although lower ratios should be considered for less mature groups • The activity can be done with or without direct supervision
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group briefing is key, especially for remotely supervised groups. See LP • Stick to defined paths • Careful group control on the lane should be briefed or supervised • Lower temple run should have close supervision due to the steep bank by the outdoor classroom
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision level should be appropriate for the group • Mean of communication staff should be discussed and understanding checked • Some of the circular walk occurs on public footpaths. This should be factor in and risk assessed. • One pack per group of 3-5 should be provided
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue	
Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of contact with group (phone, whistle, radio etc)
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good shoes / wellies (if walking the red section of the nature trail), maps,
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For people new to this, walking the route first is advisable

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan for orienteering (structures session)	
Aims and objectives	<p>Explore the quarries and nature at BFA</p> <p>Learning about BF Adventure's habitats and wild life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be interactive and fun
Time	<p>Green route (abled bodied group) 30 minutes</p> <p>Green route (disabled group) up to 1 hour</p> <p>Green and orange route – 1 hour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green, orange and red route 1.5 hours
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packs at least 1 to 3 participant First aid kit Charge phone / radio Pens, pencils, crayons Wellies if walking the red section for the nature trail or the circular walk
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure at least 1 pack per 3 people
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay together Action in the event of an emergency (see packs) Action for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horses-quiet and move slowly and wide The lane- single file and no stopping How the pack, map and nature trail works
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start in the outdoor classroom and follow the route around site making your way to the numbers posts and signs
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review learning
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect maps and recycle
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment - Circular walk and Orienteering

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarries • Water • Other users • Getting lost • Remoteness (in an emergency) • Bogs • Off site and public right of ways • The lane • Land owners • Visiting groups leads (self managing) • Dogs • Members of the public
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Quarries		
Falling over a quarry edge leading to significant injuries and or death	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All way points are away from cliff edges except for the water quarry sign which is placed 2 meters away from an obvious cliff edge • All gates are leading to quarries are closed and the most risky areas are padlocked and have signs placed
Water		
Falling into water quarries leading to drowning and hypothermia	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All routes are on well-defined paths • All bodies of water have life rings located • Deep water signs are placed where appropriate <p>Contact numbers provided for main office on groups packs for "in the event of an emergency"</p>
Other users		
Participants wandering into other activities such as archery, zip wire, climbing sessions and becoming injured or injuring others	Users, other users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other activities have in their NOPS for addressing other users (such as archery over shoot area) • The main walkways naturally lead people into safe areas • Gates and not accessible areas have gates and in more risky areas these gates are locked.
Getting lost		
People becoming lost, distressed and wandering into more dangerous situations	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The routes are on well-defined paths • Maps are provided for people orienteering and signs in place for routes on site including the nature trail • Groups who have less navigation ability or are not emotional mature enough to be unsupervised should be supervised by an adult

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact number for BF Adventure should be carried by all leads on the walk Recommended supervision for Orienteering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:30 as a maximum ratio. This is suggested for groups of young people 1:10 is a suggested ratio for groups of young people NO supervision is an option for groups who are self-reliant and emotionally mature Action in the event of getting lost: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay together Back track steps Call BF Adventure office on the numbers in your pack
Remoteness in an emergency		
Injuries becoming worse due to being away from the main site or because visiting groups and members of the public are not first aid trained	Users and visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BF Adventure recommends that all visiting groups have a first aid qualified person with every group BF Adventure recommends that every visiting group has a charged mobile phone with every group All walks have good access although in an emergency, access can be difficult On packs and signs there is an action plan for what to do in an emergency including contact numbers for the BF Adventure office
Bogs		
On the circular walk and the post in the hidden quarry there are bogs that can get deep (1 M) in wet conditions. These could lead to distress, minor injuries and hypothermia	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good shoes to be worn, wellies and spare clothes if doing the red route section of the nature trail is highly recommended
Off site and public rights of way		
The red section of the nature trail leads onto a public bridle way. Other users such as horse riders and cyclists may use this track and can lead to impact and crush injuries.	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups to be briefed and made aware of the other users Supervision is recommended for younger or less experienced groups Good group control and a courteous attitude to other users should be briefed With horses, the groups are briefed to be quite and move slowly past the animal and its rider.
The lane		
There is about 100 meters where the lane	Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good group control

Normal Operating Procedures

is to be used. This has access to vehicles to the local farm infrequently that result in crush injuries or death.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group not to hand around on the road and make a steady progress to the bridle way or to the centre.
Land owners		
Wandering off footpath onto other people's property leading to distress and upset land owners	users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% of the walk happens on BF Adventure property When off site, the paths are clear and a map is provided
Visiting group leads (self managing)		
Getting lost though inability to navigate leading to distress and possible injuries	Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFA recommends visiting groups walk the route first with staff Groups are

Offsite – Non remote activities

Location	Various locations with good communication and minimal risk		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment	
Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff must be mature and experienced
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – do not count as part of the ratios and should not be in a position where they are operating alone with the group / YP Staff training but not assessed - NA
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:8 When operating offsite we strive to operate with 2 adults present although at times this is not always possible. See the safeguarding policy for advice in these circumstances Additional adults can assist to allow more guests to operate off site, these include volunteers, trainee instructors (Apprentices and level 1), teachers / youth workers / groups leaders, any other BFA staff
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YP specific Risk assessment / safety plans in place as appropriate Appropriate briefing – See LP Offsite log in the diary completed Beaches – knee height in water, good group control, throwline if on no life guarded beaches, follow local signage Rock pools – good footwear, be aware of slippery rocks, assess tide to avoid getting cut off and washed off by waves, Crabbing – forecast and tide info obtained, throwline taken, briefing on how to handle crabs Indoor and outdoor parks and play areas – adhere to local information, suitable footwear, wear appropriate PPE (i.e. helmets for skate parks), consider appropriate warm up, equipment to be used as intended, Museums, tourist attractions, restaurants and walking in and around towns – staff to be aware of allergies with food prior to eating out “non remote” walks – must have reliable communication (radio / phone), no more than 20 mins from vehicle
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This NOP allows staff to operate off site running any of the activities listed below following all NOPS The following activities are included in this NOP and risk assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beach’s- games, building sand castles, exploring, paddling to knee depth on suitable beaches (see site assessment) Rock pools- exploring, Crabbing Bowling Use of indoor and outdoor parks / play areas Museums, tourist attractions, restaurants and walking in and around towns

Normal Operating Procedures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walking in suitable locations with good communication (less than 20 minutes from transport with easy walking or be in visual contact with the transport) ○ Swimming at Swimming Pools – observe local rules and BFA cover up policy is not required
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is specific to the site visited
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAK, phone, throw line if going near water
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good footwear
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff must complete the offsite form in the diary • Staff must inform the duty manager or team leader of their intention / proposed activity • Staff must report back in with the duty manager when back on site

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment

Hazards

- Working away from BF Adventure site
- Weather
- Interaction with the public
- Beaches
- Rock pools
- Crabbing
- Sports facilities
- Non adventurous activities
- Walking in “non remote” locations
- Swimming Pools
- Competent assistants

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Working away from BF Adventure site		
The group needing assistance and not being able to contact site leading to situations worsening	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During site choice, a suitable system of communication will be established. Should a location not have a simple system of communications (no mobile signal and no nearby phone boxes) then it will be classified as remote and the off-site (remote) NOP will apply(see NOP for remote off site risk assessments) • If the group are not back by the ETA on their sheet then the duty manager will use the contact on the off-site form • Following a 30 minute period unable to contact the group and the group not being back on site then a member of staff will go and look for the group. • Following an hour with no contact and the group not being on site then the EAP will be followed
Venue specific hazard not being covered in this risk assessment leading to injuries	Guests, staff, public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sites used must agreed with the DM as suitable before leaving the site and meet the criteria in this risk assessment
Limited access to BFA staff and resources leading to a poorer first aid provision and staff support should groups become difficult	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups are appropriately staffed • Volunteers used as necessary • Staff complete offsite log in the diary • Staff seek permission from Duty manager / team leader before going off site. • Duty manager / coordinator makes the decision as to whether the proposed off site activity is suitable before giving permission
Staff not experienced enough to recognise and identify hazards	Staff Guests Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BFA uses experienced staff who appropriate for the group / YP and capable with working off site and making decisions independently

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dynamically putting the group at risk		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venues on NON REMOTE locations have low risk activities and in some cases other supporting structures (i.e. lifeguards)
Absconding and missing group member	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum group ratio of 1:8 with an additional supporting adult Groups with a risk of absconding should factor in additional staff so a search can be conducted and the rest of the group are supervised Groups who are likely to abscond should avoid going off site or have a separate risk assessment / safety plan and additional control measures implemented Office staff / Duty coordinator / Duty manager are informed of all off site trips and are able to support as necessary.
Weather		
Poor weather having a detrimental effect on the group leading to heat related or cold related injuries and conditions	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to prepare the day based on the weather conditions Hot day- plenty of water and sun cream Cold day- spare hats, gloves and access to warm drinks Wet day- spare waterproofs
Interactions with the public		
Inappropriate interaction with groups and the public leading to BFA losing its good reputation and the public have a bad experience	Public Guests BFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> groups taken to appropriate sites groups briefed behaviour managed groups removed from the site due to poor behaviour
Beaches		
Being cut off by the tide leading to drowning and hypothermia	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guests only to enter the water up to knees on life guarded beaches between flags unless express approval from a DM is gained prior to leaving site. (see bodyboarding NOP) Local signage will be sought and actioned Groups and instructors to stick to the beach and rock pools that are easily accessible i.e. no climbing, Coasteering or scrambling
Sand getting into eyes	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean water to be carried in first aid kits Kicking and throwing of sand is considered poor behaviour and will be discouraged
Participants becoming trapped / buried by sand in large holes	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large holes to be monitored and discouraged No tunnels between adjacent holes to be built
Being swept out to sea while paddling leading to drowning	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to brief and ensure that participants never go deeper than their knees into the sea Beach site assessed as not suitable for paddling are not to be used for paddling

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throw line taken to non-lifeguarded beaches • Staff have line of sight at all times of group
Rock pools		
Slipping and falling leading to cuts and scrapes	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group briefed to walk and take care • Good secure footwear to be worn by all
Falling into rock pools and drowning	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good group control • Instructor is first aid trained with CPR skills included in their training
Damaging wildlife through exploring activities	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to brief and monitor group and how to handle / interact with the wildlife found in rock pools
Crabbing		
Falling into the water and drowning	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good group briefing • Good group control • Caution on slippery rock, staff to assess group's ability to operate safely in the given environment • Throw bags to be carried by the instructor • Tide forecast obtained to obtain HW and LW times and swell height.
Injuries to crabs and guests through improper handling	Guests Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff aware of how to handle crabs: https://cornishrockpools.com/how-to-rock-pool/how-to-pick-up-a-crab-my-top-5-tips/ • Staff to brief proper techniques • Staff to monitor the group
Indoor and outdoor sports- purpose built and managed facilities		
Injuries due to lack of local information	Guests Public Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local information followed
Injuries due to poor equipment and clothing	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure footwear to be worn • PPE used if appropriate • Skate parks-helmet, knee and elbow pads
Failure to listen to marshals / site specific staff leading to injuries to people and the possibility of other groups not using the facilities in the future	BFA Public Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to support the marshals / site specific staff's decisions unless there is a good cause to believe there is discrimination • The groups to be removed from the site if appropriate
Injuries to soft tissue due to poor warm up	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group will be warmed up appropriately for the activity in question
Apparatus failing due to poor maintenance leading to falls or impact injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BFA staff will visually inspect the apparatus before and will monitor the equipment during use to ensure it is safe to use using their best judgement • Equipment will be used as instructed / illustrated or as intended as per its build (i.e. if there is only

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		one seat then it is intended to be used for one person
No activities- museums, walking around towns, tourist attractions, restaurants		
Allergic reactions while eating food	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to be aware of food allergies at the time of booking and any food consumed should be appropriate Epi pens to be carried if users have this stated on their medical information
Walking in defined “non remote” areas of nature i.e. woodlands, quarries, nature trails		
Becoming lost leading to injuries worsening and fatigue	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas defined as “non remote” will be within 20 minutes easy walking to the access vehicle. This will be on well-defined paths such as nature trails. Communication should be considered good i.e. good phone signal or an easy means of contacting assistance from public phones or rangers / wardens etc.
Swimming in Swimming Pools		
Breach of cover up policy	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFA’s cover up policy is not applicable because of the advice and rules set by the swimming pools
Exposure from YP to staff causing safeguard concerns and embarrassing situations	Guests and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YP should be risk assessed / have a safety plan in place as suitable when being taken to the pool. Factors to be considered are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support needs – may required additional staff or staff with training Facilities – changing room sizes and supervision needs Other users – the venue may not be compatible with the level of service required
Competent assistants		
Non trained people supporting the activity off site running things in a way not safe or appropriate	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assistants must only operate with a suitably experienced member of staff as described above and do not count within the ratios of the session Competent should never be left alone with the group unless they are supporting in an emergency with group behaviour. In this instance, the relevant coordinator / manger should be informed of the situation and if necessary, support deployed to support.

Offsite – Remote Venues

Location	Suitable site assessed locations		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, specific NOP i.e. hiking, climbing, paddle sport etc.		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment	
Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Venue specific site assessment
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – must be suitable experience and competent to support in the given environment, see risk assessment for more info Staff training but not assessed - NA
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Venue specific site assessment
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Venue specific site assessment
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Remote Offsite Assessment (ROA) from templates, hand in to DM, gain authorisation, file in diary On arrival back to site report to DM and sign ROA See Venue specific site assessment
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Venue specific site assessment
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document In the event of a late group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duty manager to contact instructor at ETA on remote off site form This should be attempted for 15 minutes If no contact, then the manager will arrange for a team of staff (min 2) to take the grab bag and investigate Should there be no contact with the group for over 1 hour then the police should be called on 101 and informed

Equipment and Venue	
Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phone, FAK See Venue specific site assessment
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Venue specific site assessment
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print and complete remote off site risk assessment

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Communication • Staff • Remoteness of location
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
locations		
Hazards not highlighted in this NOP causing injuries or leading in injuries worsening	Staff, Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every site used in a remote setting will have a specific risk assessment contained within the site specific off site form. • Staff must complete this before and gain a manager's signature before leaving site so are aware of the hazards • All normal operating procedures will be followed unless superseded by the specific site assessment
Unknown site leading to mis adventure, injuries and difficulties in locating in the event of an emergency	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All non-remote sites need a site assessment to be completed • BFA has a list of sites already risk assessed that can be used
Communication		
Unable to contact the office or medical services should an accident arises	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, a well charged means of communication should be carried • Every mobile number of the group must be placed on the offsite form • Office staff informed of location, proposed activity and ETA back onto site • Procedures set in EAP for the safe recovery of late groups, these are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Duty manager to contact instructor at ETA on remote off site form 2. This should be attempted for 15 minutes 3. If no contact, then the manager will arrange for a team of staff (min 2) to take the grab bag and investigate 4. Should there be no contact with the group for over 1 hour then the police should be called on 101 and informed
Staff		
Staff becoming injured leading to lack of leadership and injuries worsening	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site assessments detail risk involved in remote session and minimum staffing requirements • Where possible, 2 adults will be on sessions • A copy of the off-site procedures will be carried within the group which will contain a map of the area which can be used to seek further assistance

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The use of competent assistants leading to situations worsening by being in a position beyond their capacity	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assistants for working remotely should only be people with the experience to operate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competently in the given environment (i.e. for sea kayaking be able to operate within instruction) With enough experience in order to keep the group safe and communicate to the emergency services / BF base in the event of lead instructor becoming incapacitated or pre occupied with an emergency situation (i.e. rescue)
Remoteness of location		
Remoteness of site leading to slow response of emergency services and tricky egress from site leading to injuries worsening	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All site risk assessed Risk assessments will suggest appropriate qualification if not already risk assessed Office will be informed of ETA and will have approved an offsite remote form and action ETA and calls Staff will check in with duty manager / coordinator on return to the site Staff will possible check in with the duty coordinator / manager during the activity and check in.

Quarrysteering

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Canoe quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	5/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BF Quarrysteering Instructor – able to lead a group of 8 • BF Quarrysteering trained member of staff – Able to support the delivery of a group of 8-16 alongside a BF Quarrysteering instructor • Quarry swimming – able to run a session including jumps classed as shallow water entry as per the ratios below. This award is issued for staff not wishing to use the deep water entry jumps • retraining every 3 years with swim test • Extensive and recent Coaststeering experience can be sufficient with BFA induction with TL / CM.
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competent assist – not counted in ratios and must be water confident, have experienced a session and be competent at jumping. • Staff training but not assessed – can extend the ratios, see below
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:8 (maximum group size of 16 people) • 2:16 -this can include a trained member of staff • RC- 1:12
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group briefing – see LP • Visual check of rocks and quarry falls looking for signs of instability • Shallow water jumps in all areas except the 3 platforms on the back wall • Warm up in shallows, assess swim ability • Shallow water jumps practiced and competence gathered before moving to deep water entry jumps • If water drops below the bottom yellow marker see advice from CM/DM • PPE fitted and checked before going onto water • Medical conditions checked – back injuries, epilepsy, asthma and heart conditions are of particular importance to be aware of.
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CLAP applied throughout activity • Rafted canoes and kayaks can be used during the activity. NOP specific to the craft need following and impact areas need to kept clear at all times and well managed.
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floating objects can be use to add swimming • Rafted canoes can be used as a mobile base of operations • Swim line can be set up using the waist mounted throw line to add people getting round the quarry
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See EAP at the start of this document • Group briefed on how to contact help should the instructor become injured

Equipment and Venue

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Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAK, Radio (can be left on the side), whistle, allen key • Waist mounted throw line • In cold conditions, blankets, shelters, clothes and warm drink to be taken to site
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoes / wetsuit boots to be worn • Wetsuits, PFD, helmet
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visually inspect equipment before issue

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The have an aquatic adventure • To face and address risk in a managed and controlled environment • To be fun and rewarding • To challenge people • To operate in small groups
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 hrs.
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetsuits • PFD's • Shoes • Helmets • First aid kit • Radio • Throw line • Survival bag in cold weather • Whistle • Damaged equipment to be isolated • Shorts for staff and clients • Dry bag for storage
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check rescue equipment • Check instructor and rescue kit • Charged radio • Waterproof bag packed with emergency kit • landing zones- obstructions • Check all client kit, move from drying room if necessary • Check medical info if available <p>Visual checks of the following areas on arrival during a sessions to take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All platforms • All rock features • Grips on the grey rainbow • Platforms and bolts
Briefing	<p>This part is essential and is aimed at making participants become well informed and comfortable with their equipment and the session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptance of risk. All participants should have at this point read and signed or have had this done on their behalf by their parents / legal guardians. This is the best opportunity to talk to people to explain that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This involves movement over rock, climbing up rock, swimming and jumping into water ○ The risks are real but managed

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The session is progressive, the aim to teach and practice safe strategies and develop competence ○ At all time you have choices and will never be asked to do things you are uncomfortable with. • Medical information. Talk to the group and check against the medical form. • Session overview and what will be explained and when • Kitting up and toilet time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Watches , jewellery and rings removed
Main delivery	<p>Part 2- Warming up, assessing ability and confidence building</p> <p>This part of the session should last around 30 minutes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check equipment fitting well on every person 2. Explain cold water shock <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Breathlessness b. Keep calm c. Breath slow d. You will warm up 3. Support the person behind you and work as a team 4. How to hold hand (wrist to wrist) 5. Signals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Come to me b. Directional c. Whistle blasts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1 whistle blast- look at the instructor ii. 2 whistle blast- stop what going on, safely get into the water and group up iii. 3- as 2 but swim back to the beach 6. Action in instructor injury <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Radio of office, location of radio and best place for signal 7. Games and warm up around the stack <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Washing machine b. Jumping off jetty, shallow water entry c. Traversing jetty d. Games (tag, stuck in, races etc.) 8. Assess competence of group, check ability and adjust plans accordingly <p>Part 3- training and practice sessions (1 hour)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe falling (stack) 2. Shallow water entry (the ledge) 3. Introduction to deep jumps (scramble ledges) 4. Deep water Traverse (goal post area) 5. Technical jumps and oak tree plunge <p>Part 4- Prussic wall jumps (1 hour)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Briefing from the jackdaw boulders <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Landing zones b. Entry to the walls c. Ledge safety

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Progression from ledge 1 to 2 to 3 e. Safe exit
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrations and jumping • Debrief on the session, learning points can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Personal challenge ○ Team work ○ Support structures ○ Empathy ○ Challenge and comfort zones
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash and hang all suits
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cliffs • Slips and trips • Terrain and Rock falls • Jumping • Water • Group • Other users • Weather • Communication • Rescues • Swimming • Instructors • Ledges • Climbing grips
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Cliffs		
Falling off cliffs resulting in falls from height, significant injury, spinal injury and death	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good group briefing to include safety around quarry • Route does not at any time go near the top of a quarry • Good group management
Slips and trips		
Slipping and tripping on tricky terrain including the access path resulting in cuts, grazes and falls from height	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good briefing • Old trainers or secure shoes with good grips to be worn by everyone • Support offered by instructors • Teamwork encouraged • No climbing to happen where there is a high risk of impact as a result from a fall • Instructor and where appropriate group support and or spotting to be encouraged to increase safety

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group numbers managed to a sensible level (max of 16 participants) Enough staff to supervise participants 1:8
Terrain		
Rock falls resulting in impact injuries	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of instability avoided if possible, there are no known areas we are aware of at present Helmets to be worn at all times
Participants hitting their head during the activity	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helmets to be worn and correctly fitted Activities appropriate to the group
Injuries sustained because the instructor does not know the site	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff have site specific training / induction depending on previous experience Lesson plans taught / read and understood by staff
Contributing significantly to local erosion through over use and damaging the environment	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFA will aim to have as little impact on the environment as possible by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting group to 16 people in size Operating sustainably and responsibly Encouraging this behaviour with all groups Any developments occur in areas where activity is normal Not over developing the site allowing ample space for local wildlife to flourish All work is done with consideration to previous historic use and aesthetically low impact using natural coloured materials all fitting screw into internal threaded sockets meaning that if the activity is changed or removed then the impact of the wall is low and the materials left behind are all flush with the wall and visually very low impact no harmful chemicals such as concrete will be used in the water that may pollute quarry
Cuts and scrapes from the terrain	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is suggested that guests to wear wetsuits Guests made aware of this at the start of the activity Shoes must be worn which have good soles
jumping		
Injuries from jumping and hitting submerged obstacles resulting in impact and potentially spinal injuries	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low impact jumps to be identified Instructors to introduce the correct jumping protocol and practice this is a controlled environment Warm up and training area is used on every group to establish good jumping technique

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient depth of the water and rock hazards calculated before jumping is allowed • Good communication between staff and group to ensure jumping is well managed • Staff training • Yellow indicators on the stack illustrate the depth of the quarry. When water drops below the bottom marker, the session needs adjusting to meet the groups needs. This should be coordinated by the CM/DM
Injuries from jumping into water poorly resulting in bruising, discomfort and unconsciousness	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jumping protocol taught and practiced before jumping off anything high • The session is progressive to allow for practice and competence to be established • A wide selection of jumps are offered allowing participants a choice of heights • Challenge by choice allows an opt out for every part of the activity • Jumps taught are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shallow jumps- arms out knees bent ○ Deep jumps- arms crossed, feed first knees bent • Other “fun jumps” can be taught but can only happen in deep water locations, refer to training for suitable spots
Jumping / slipping / falling onto other and or waiting participants leading to head / spinal and impact injuries	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All participants to wear helmets • Impact zones at all time to be managed and to be kept clear • Practice session at the start to reinforce this • On large jumps, a clear system on when to access the access climbs is established. One is allow to enter the impact zone unless the person in front of them in safely on one of the platforms. • Staff trained on safe recovery of participants who may incur injuries, these include small issues that may make swimming harder, to issues involving a fully unconscious casualty
Water		
Hypothermia from immersion of the water	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full wetsuits to be worn • Foil blankets in first aid kits as well as survival bags • Mobile phones and or radio on session and left at the entry point for the canoe quarry • Group briefed on location for phone and or radio for in the event of an emergency they can be enabled to make an emergency call
Cold water Shock	Staff, Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is explained in the training area before entering the water, participants are to remain in the shallow training area until they are happy to

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		<p>progress with route in regards to being suitable warm and comfortable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetsuits available • Session after October half term and before Easter should only be carried out if appropriate. Consult a QS trainer or centre manager before planning a sessions for advice and guidance
Waves knocking people off their feet resulting in impact injuries	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity only takes place in our quarry, this is not an issue
Drowning	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetsuits have inherent buoyancy • The training area establishes actual swimming ability through activities. Instructors will work with participants who are struggling swimmers to develop strategies which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Towing ○ Use of a sit on top (BCU staff only) ○ limitations on what parts of the water they can access ○ alteration of the session plan ○ waist mounted throw line to set up swim lines • Well fitted buoyancy aid to be worn by all • Staff trained in rescues and people management • Activity level appropriate to the group • Swimming ability obtained by group members • See instructor assessment below
Illnesses through poor water quality though normal contact	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollen is thought to effect regular water users such as staff. Staff have access to nose clips • Water is tested annually externally, and records are kept
group		
Risky or dangerous behaviour leading to injuries sustained by unplanned activities	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety rules put in place and monitored and the session may be cancelled at any time due to behaviour that will put people at risk or detract from other users' experience
The group are unaware of the risks and hazards and find themselves in situations they are not comfortable with, them feeling like they are being forced to take part in activities they are not comfortable, leading to injuries, emotional harm and the need to cut the session short	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants made aware of the risks and hazards at the start of the activity • Access at all times is easy, the quarry is 100 M long • All activities are optional • Emergency SOT / rafted canoe is available to quick egress

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due to group evacuation		
The group being left vulnerable if the instructor needs to leave the focus of the group (rescue, assist with another group etc.) leading to group neglect and injuries sustained from this	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environment is very controllable due to its size, nature of water (still quarry) and ease of access Group sizes a maximum of 16 with a ratio 1:8 provide a manageable group in an emergency situation A group of up to 16 people will have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 x Quarrysteering instructor. This instructor has completed the 2 day training and assessment course A maximum of 1 x assistant Quarrysteering instructor- an assistant quarrysteering instructor has completed the one day training course but not assessment Radio communication can be made to another instructor on site BFA operates that at all times there is a second instructor available Additional competent assistants can be used to support the delivery of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assistants must be water confident and have experience of a quarry steer session and know about safe jumping Competent assistants must not be left in charge of a group on the water but can be used to escort groups of swimmers back to land as long as they are within line of sight of the instructor Competent assistants do not count with the ratios of the session
The group's health causing issues en route such as asthma, existing injuries etc. leading to evacuation to become necessary	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group's medical information obtained prior to activity starting on the Coasteering register / registration and medical form People with the following conditions are advised of the increased risks and the session is adapted as appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broken bones Sprains Back problems People requiring medication must hand this to the instructor who will carry it for the duration of the session
Other users		
Overcrowding leading to group members becoming lost / disorientated and put	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group size limited to 16 people Maximum number of people quarrysteering is 40 at any one time

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in additional risk through lack of supervision		
Impacting other users and their equipment such as kayaks and canoes leading to impact injuries	Staff, Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All groups are managed by an instructor Quarry steering group sizes limited to 16 people All other groups will have staff supervision appropriate to the NOP. Staff will managed groups to safe locations Group not to engage in jumping or climbing if another group is in or could drift into the impact zone Groups to wear helmets
Weather		
Poor conditions resulting on over heating or cold related injuries / illnesses	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming in the quarry will cool people down if they get too hot Drinking of water on hot days encouraged before the activity commences Water proof sun tan lotion recommended before the start of the activity Wetsuits worn to provide warmth Foil blanket provided in the event people get too cold Buoyancy aids aid heat retention Radio carried to call for assistance if necessary EAP in place and emergency SOT available for quick egress
Communication		
Impact injuries and poor behaviour not communicated quickly enough leading to unsafe practice and injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whistles to be carried, the following signals will be briefed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 whistle blast- look at the instructor 2 whistle blast- stop what going on, safely get into the water and group up 3- as 2 but swim back to the beach
Poor communication to other staff who can assist and the emergency services leading to injuries worsening and to possibly death	Staff guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radios carries by all staff There is a communication black spot in the canoe quarry, in the event staff cannot make contact the following can be set into action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If appropriate, leave the casualty to get signal at the canoe quarry changing rooms Send a group member to make contact via the radio / mobile phone Send group member to run to the office (200 meters away) to summon assistance Call the emergency services directly
Poor communication between group and staff due to ambient noise from the wind	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signals described at the start, these are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group movements Come to me

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leading to poor group management and injuries that may occur		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whistle to be carried, see above for signals
Poor weather resulting in poor visibility limiting the instructors ability to “read ahead”, keep line of sight on the group and also hinder any rescue	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session called off in poor visibility, this is where you cannot see the back of the quarry If there is a developmental benefit to operating in foggy conditions such as to heighten the experience to a “competent group” then approval from the DM should be obtained following a risk benefit discussion.
Rescues		
Spinal injuries not properly managed leading to conditions worsening and lifelong disability	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFA leads internally trained in spinal management during training internally, this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means of moving them to the beach with the use of towlines and staff securing the back and head Quick communication to office / emergency services Basic casualty management A means of communication is readily available to call for assistance Staff competence maintained through session delivery and 3 year refresher BFA staff training for all new staff, see manual BFA induction for all previous qualified or experienced staff. This is on a case by case bases and the decision of the centre manager
In the event of an accident the condition worsening through the instructor’s inability to rescue	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead instructors trained in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group management Water rescue skills (FSRT min) Spinal management (see above)
Exhaustion leading to distress, hypothermia or injuries worsening due to slow egress	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff have tests and training in simple towing using buoyancy aids. This is assessed during the 2nd day of the training where staff need to swim to the back wall and tow and unconscious person back to the beach in under 10 minutes Rafted canoes can be used by the instructor as a base of operations where appropriate. This can be used for weak swimmers, very young people or on very cold days. All NOPS from canoeing need to be followed including having the correct qualifications. Informal swim tests / observations at start of session allow participants to make informed choices and allow staff to assess clients Medical declaration on quarry steering acceptance of risk issued to all groups and

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		completed and signed by adults / parents / guardians that highlight the risks
Swimming		
The client's inability to swim leading to exhaustion and possibly drowning	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The minimum suggested ability for a participant is to be able to swim 50 M in a buoyancy aid Staff trained to assist swimmers if they struggle Participants to always wear buoyancy aids and wet suits to aid with buoyancy Training area used on every session to assess swimming ability Staff carry throw lines so swim lines can be created for weak, struggling, and non-swimmers
Poor instructor ability leading to injuries from neglect or incompetence	Guests and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff leading the session will have competence in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water- swim test on assessment Rescue-SLSGB / BCU FSRT BFA quarry steer assessed
Instructors		
Inexperienced staff leading to poor judgements and injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff must have completed 6 hours of training All staff must pass the assessment (see training manual), this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observed led session Rescue competence in a scenario theory paper swim test first session observed The assessor at the time of assessment will suggest a minimum requirement of shadowed sessions post assessment.
Time between sessions being vast leading to loss of skill / experience and resulting in injuries	Guests, staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff must complete retraining every 3 years
Lack of skills, confidence or fitness leading to lack of ability to provide adequate safety cover	Staff guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff will be assessed and must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be water confident and swim the length of the quarry without issues Staff must be confident getting to and be jumping from all jumps in the quarry Staff must be able to tow an average sized male from the back wall to the beach
In appropriate exposure to others in	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff will wear board shorts during sessions Guests will ask asked to wear board shorts and this will be added to the groups kit list

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the group from wearing a wetsuit		before arrival. Although not essential that groups wear shorts BF Adventure will recommend it.
Ledges		
Ledges failing leading to impacts in the water onto other participants resulting in significant injuries and death	Staff, guests. Other users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full specification and building specs are located in the quarrysteering file in the main office • Ledges are installed by competent staff with experience of drilling and construction • Ledges use a minimum of 4 x M16 resin anchors, all guidelines are followed • Platforms are over engineered as each anchor point is rated far beyond expected use • A maximum of 228 KG (2 x 18 stone) per platform • The area under the platform will be made very clear • Platforms ascend in an upward diagonal direction and participants approach the platform from the side of the lowest and in the water exit away from the platforms meaning that at no times is anyone under the platforms • 2 people maximum to a platform so in the event of a failure, the number of people falling is minimal • Platform designed is approved by High Time as suitable. Anchor points testing to follow.
Staff being pulled from the platform while a client is jumping	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep water technique is taught with people holding their buoyancy aids straps with arm folded across their chest • Staff to position hands in such a way to enable them to deflect panic grabs from the jumper • Jumps are progressive allowing participants time to practice and become accustomed to the height • Participants encouraged to jump within their challenge zone
Falling between the ledges resulting in head and elbow injury	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ledges are placed close together so access between them is easy • Helmets to be worn in case of accidental slip or fall • A ladder is placed between platform 2 and 3
Climbing grips		
Grips spinning resulting in falls from height into the water	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grips checked each regularly by staff and tightened • Participants managed so only 1 climber is every on a particular set of grips

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platforms are positioned away from ledges meaning all falls end up in the water • Maximum un-rope climbing height is 5 meters which is far less likely to result in significant injuries • Climbing grips placed to make a very easy route with very little challenge • Helmets worn to protect the head from impacts • Buoyancy aids offer some impact protection
Unauthorised access resulting in fall from height	Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canoes are locked away at the end of each day as these can be used as a means of reaching the first grip • Signs placed warning of unauthorised use

Raft Building

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Canoe Quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker (with GCR)	Date	2/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BC FSRT + BC canoe proficiency + In house training Other qualifications can be approved but needs sign off from the CM Retraining every 3 years
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – not counted in ratios when building and with group control on the water but is included within the ratios if they are on the raft. See RA for more info Staff training but not assessed – treated as competent assistants
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:8 2:16 with a competent assistant (BC FSRT + canoe proficiency)
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetsuits between November to April Helmets to be worn and PFD while on the water Rafts checked before launch
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to assist to ensure all builds are safe on the water Rafts to be constantly checked by staff when on the water and session altered to promote a safe session Safe lifting of raft – group and groups leads to support
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rafted canoes and extra barrels can be used to make more accessible
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knife, means of towing / moving raft, safety boat (canoe) Radio, FAK Blankets and spare clothes in cold weather
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFD, Helmet, shoes Wetsuits as necessary
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pick up safety kit and raft building rope from equipment store

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For groups to design and build their own raft exploring risk and consequences both positive and negative For the group to have a safe session For the group to have an enjoyable session
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-3 hours
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buoyancy aids, helmets, paddles (wetsuits) Barrels, rope, poles / crates Canoe (safety), means of towing and knife
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructor to ensure the canoe is ready to launch before the raft is launched
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims of the session Rules and constraints
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 minutes- design 35 minutes- building- demonstration (if required) 10 minutes – kitting up, checking and briefing 30 minutes- on the water (games and challenges) 15 minutes- pack the raft away 5 minutes- review
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate learning
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put the equipment back as shown on the training in preparation for the next sessions
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Risk Assessment		
Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Raft Games Sharp objects on the quarry bed Competent assistants 	
Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Water		
Drowning	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buoyancy aids to be worn by all water users Staff all have first aid training Staff have BCU FSRT / BC PRSC as a rescue qualification (or equivalent as agreed by CM) Guests will be asked and information recorded on a medical form as to their swimming ability for the staff reference. Staff able to use a rescue craft. BF use a canoe so staff need to have a canoe competence qualification Ratios set at 1:8
Hypothermia caused by participants immersion in the water	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Session during November- April must wear wetsuits and have permission from the CM

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session during April – November do not need wetsuits but are available if needed • Foil blankets are located in first aid kits • Communication to the office via the radio to call for assistance should someone become hypothermic • A mean of towing should be carried by the instructor
Raft		
Raft falling apart and participants becoming trapped between poles, barrels and rope leading to crush injuries	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff receive in house training looking at safe designs and the correction and recognition of poor designs • Staff have a rescue qualification (BCU FSRT / BC PSRC or equivalent as agreed by CM) • Staff are taught specific methods and techniques during their internal training and have practiced them • Knife to be carried by instructor on the water • Staff retrained every 3 years
Staff becoming stuck in the raft during a rescue leading to injuries to the member of staff and guests' injuries worsening due to delayed intervention	Staff guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are taught on their training only to enter the raft as a last resort when rescuing • With very small groups and one to ones, staff may need to be on the raft. In this case, every effort must be made to ensure they are personally as safe as can be • Knife carried by instructors • Designs being created are as entrapment free as necessary
Participants hitting their heads on the raft due to the potential unstable nature of the raft / poor design / it falling apart / during games and challenges, leading to head injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rafts are to be checked by instructors prior to launch to ensure they have a safe design as per their training • Rafts to be continually checked to make sure they are safe on the water • Helmets to be worn by all people on the rafts • Staff trained in first aid • Rescue craft available to move injured person to the beach quickly
The raft falling onto people's toes during the building and dismantling stage leading to crush injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The instructor to supervise the group and coach where necessary to avoid the raft being dropped • The raft can be propped up off the floor by tyres, poles etc. to aid tying • Where necessary the raft should avoid being flipped over. If this is done the instructor assumes control of the group and manages this • Shoes / old trainers must be worn at all time during a raft building session

Normal Operating Procedures

Injuries to back through moving the raft when it is tied together	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone within the group is encouraged to move the raft together as a team coordinated by the instructor People are briefed to lift from the knees and not the back
games		
The raft capsizing due to inappropriate activity or poor group behaviour	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integrity and design of the raft along with the type of group should determine appropriate games and challenges. It is the job of the staff to ensure that all games are appropriate and do not result in a raft capsize during a session. This will be discussed during the in house training
Poor group behaviour / control leading to injuries and misadventure	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group are monitored and clear behaviours set to encourage a safe session Where groups are not listening or where behaviour is unacceptable then action will be taken to stop the session
Raft		
Cuts to feet from sharp objects and rocks on the quarry bed	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoes must be worn by all users
Competent assistants		
Competent assistants getting hurt, offering poor advice or slowing down a rescue	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assistants do not count as part of the ratios when building the raft On the raft the 1:8 ratio can not be exceeded. This means that in the result of a raft falling apart, the people in the water potentially in need of a rescue or assistance is a maximum of 8 people The competent assistant can assist in group management if they are able to operate a rescue craft competently. Please see a paddle sport training for more guidance on their level competence.

Swimming on Beaches

Location	Any lifeguarded beach between red and yellow flags		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	2/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, offsite – non remote		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval from the centre manager / Duty manager based on the following guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of the NOP Good swimming ability (100 M confidently)
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:1 or 2:16
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants to stay at waist depth Briefing – see LP Staff to avoid session if the surf is dumping heavy on the beach BF staff to observe cover up policy Weaver fish stings / jelly fish stings – seek life guard support
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather, tide and surf forecast obtained and considered when planning a trip Local signage must be followed Staff to touch base with lifeguards – follow instructions When operating 2:16, one instructor to remain on beach observing group and one in the water to maintain control
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher ratio of staff may be needed to support in this instance
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document When performing and rescue / assist : Coach – wade - Swim

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAK, Radio Shelter, gabs, blankets, hot drinks, spare clothes etc. when cold Sun block, hats, water etc. when hot
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October – June, wetsuits are compulsory. Other time of year optional Footwear recommended but not essential
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Lesson Plan

Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fun and safe session
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2 hours
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetsuits if operating from October to June or if it's a cold day. June-September at the decision of the instructor based on the prevailing conditions Shorts, t-shirt or rash vest according to BFA cover up policy.
Set up notes	Offsite form needs completing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speak to the lifeguard

Normal Operating Procedures

Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of interest such as changing areas, toilets, kit area, areas of operation, lifeguards, phone etc. • Boundaries for swimming (left, right, waist depth) • Signals (movement, exit the water and emergency) • Medical and swimming ability • What to do in an emergency
Main delivery	<p>Briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of interest such as changing areas, toilets, kit area, areas of operation, lifeguards, phone etc. • Boundaries for swimming (left, right, waist depth) • Signals (hand, whistle, movement, exit the water and emergency) • Medical and swimming ability • What to do in an emergency • Establish changing and kit area • Games can be played in the water <p>Main delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of swimming area and a decision on location to be made to avoid busy areas • Life guard informed of your intentions and recommendations listened to and actioned • Session to take place between red and yellow flags • Must be 2 staff present • One on beach to monitor groups position, raise the life guard in an emergency and to observe the group on and off the water • One in the water monitoring depth and participants for signs of fatigue • Briefing to take place before getting on the water • Suitable games to be played
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drowning • Tides • Waves • Rips • Water temperature • Weather • Other users • Wildlife • Rescues
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
People drowning through inability to swim	Staff, service users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants must not swim beyond waist depth • Briefing to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Boundaries ○ Swimming abilities ○ Signals • 2 instructors (one can be a competent assistant such as a group leader or a volunteer) must be active in most sessions (see notes on 1:1 supervision below) in the following positions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the water placed in the most effective position to contain and assist the group according to current local conditions (i.e. cross shore drift, prevailing wind, tidal movement) ○ On the beach at the water's edge monitoring the group • 1:1 session supervision is sufficient • Swimming ability assessed by asking them during the brief, the medical forms and also by assessing participants in shallow water. Participants should be monitored throughout the session for signs of fatigue. • Staff to be competent swimmers and be able to coach and assist people back into their depth • Non swimmers wading, closely monitored • Swimming only to take place on life guarded beaches • Life guards informed of group size and intentions • Sessions only to take place between red and yellow flags on life guarded beaches
Tides creating difficult underwater water terrain (steep shelves) leading to sudden changes in depth	Staff and service users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local signage to be followed • Life guarded beaches only to be used • The times of high and low water should be ascertained and measured against the site assessment prior to any beach visit.

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sessions to take place on establishes safe locations on beaches that are lifeguarded between the red and yellow flags
Waves knocking people off their feet leading to exhaustion and drowning	Staff and service users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to observe lifeguards advice Staff to ensure clients do not go beyond waist depth Staff to avoid using beaches where heavy shore break/dump is present
Rips leading people into deep water and out to sea leading to drowning	Staff service users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local signs to be followed Advice provided by lifeguards to be observed Staff (or competent assistant) on beach to monitor group position and feedback to the staff in the water to maintain a safe position All swimmers to remain at waist depth, this will be monitored by the staff member in the water Only life guarded beaches are to be use and swimming to take place between the red and yellow flags
Water temperature being too cold leading to hypothermia	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to assess water temperature and make a decision as to wear wetsuits or not October to June- wet suits compulsory June to September- shorts and t shirts can be worn on hot and sunny days Group to be monitored and removed from the water when they start to display signs of being cold (shivering, pale face, slow reactions, tiredness etc.)
Cold, wet and / or windy weather leading to hypothermia	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetsuits can be worn when the weather is cold, wet and or windy to maintain a warm body temperature Changing spaces should be considered after swimming Survival bags/blankets kept with emergency kit A flask of hot drinks taken when possible
Hot days leading to heat exhaustion and sun burns	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water should be taken to the beach T shirts should be worn Sun cream and hats applied
Impacts from other users leading to injuries	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On arrival assess the users in the waters and use an appropriate venue to minimise the risks of impact Stay in the swim zones between the red and yellow flags Keep control of the group Change locations if required but keeping between the red and yellow flags
Weaver fish and jelly fish stings leading to discomfort and possible anaphylaxis	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot wear such as wetsuit boots are recommended but not essential

Normal Operating Procedures

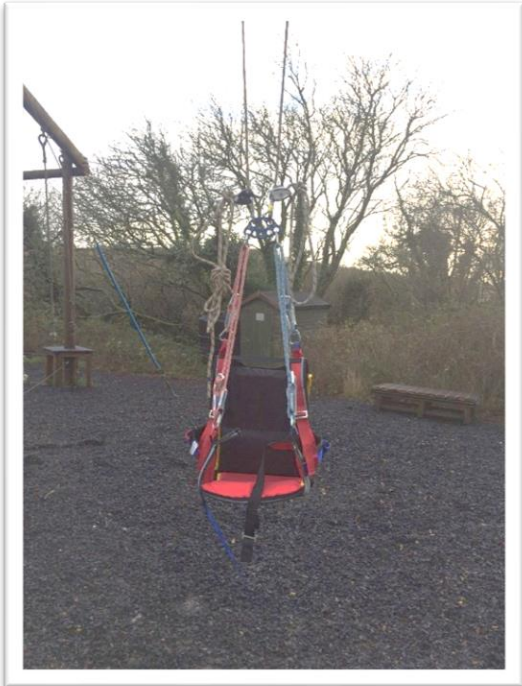
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action for weaver fish stings – take to lifeguard station to bathe foot in hot water for up to 20 mins. Action for jelly fish stings – take to lifeguard station if severe. For minor stings splash with sea water, cool affected area and remove any visible stinging barbs. DO NOT USE FRESHWATER
Staff and group being put into danger from rescuing participants(staff inability to perform a safe rescue and the group being neglected leading to additional casualties)	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beach based instructor signalled in the event of an emergency and will ask for lifeguard assistance The group are to be made safe and sent to the kit area Staff only to perform a rescue if capable, protocol is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coach Wade Swim

Normal Operating Procedures

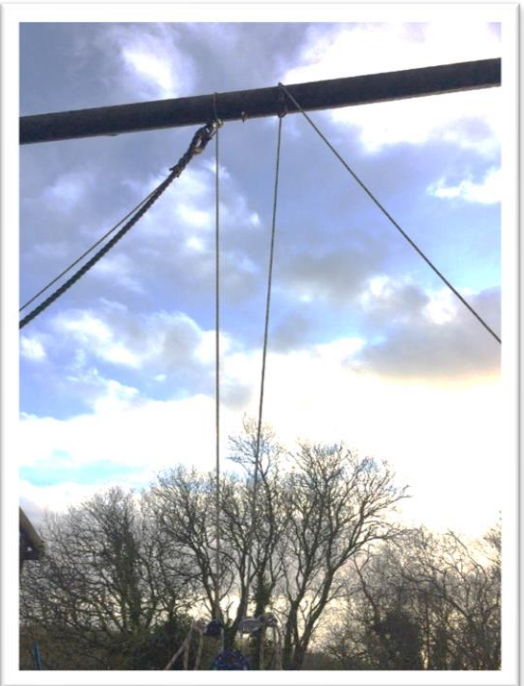
Low rope Swing

Risk benefit- this activity is for predominantly disabled users and allows them to safely swing around using the kite II harness as an extra activity.

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Low ropes		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	2/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, kite 2 harness, transferring and moving people		

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Equipment		
Equipment failing due to improper use leading to a fall.	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructors to hold suitable qualifications that show they have been trained and understand how all the equipment used for the swing is correctly assembled BFA use in house qualifications taught by SPA holders with experience of training staff Staff have an annual update to refresh skills The use of any new equipment is properly taught to staff by appropriate staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up as per this picture:
		

Normal Operating Procedures

		
Equipment not fit for purpose failing leading to falls	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment will be stored and kept in line with manufactures recommendations • All equipment will be used as illustrated by its manufactures and for its intended purpose
Structure failure leading to falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure is inspected annually externally • Visual check of structure before use • The structure is stayed using wire rope • Only 1 person can use this at a time, maximum weight of 100kg • Swings to be maintained in a controlled format and fairly low as the activity is intended for a bit of additional fun for a disabled person
Falls		
Falling from swing	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The swing is never higher than 1.5m off the ground. • Ropes are attached centrally on a rated beam. • Climbing static ropes are used which are tested regularly through ASRs. • Young people to be strapped into the Kite II harness.

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up to be completed from the floor using the system illustrated above. This system does not require a ladder or staff to leave the floor for set up or the take down.
Collisions		
Colliding with uprights	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The swing to be rigged in the centre of the cross beam to minimise the chance of hitting the poles. Swinging to be controlled and slowed if the client is getting too close to the poles. A mattress could be tied to the pole just in case of collision if deemed necessary.
Colliding with young people	Guests Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to coordinate specific operating areas to avoid collisions.
Abrasions from rope		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All ropes to be kept away from client and tied up above the harness. If using the tail end to swing the client the ropes must be free swinging and not wrapped around anything e.g. wrists.

Normal Operating Procedures

Temple Run (Upper Section)

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Adventure Quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	2/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff must have received temple run induction and be ADQ assessed Training to be refreshed at least every 5 years
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – NA Staff training but not assessed – treated as competent assistants
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:8 1:12 with a competent assistant (see risk assessment) Additional staff will be required for the “temple” with hard to manage groups or groups with physical disabilities
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing – See LP The temple run should be checked by staff as they use it, if the activity looks different or dangerous in any way then it should not be used Faults and issues reported to the Centre Manager immediately Not to be attempted in winds over 25 MPH When wet this activity will be very slippery. Staff to risk assess carefully before using it with a group in these conditions CLAP to be in place and competent assistants used to support the group
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 max on temple at any one time Staff to in PMU using CLAP Blindfolds – see risk assessment Use of equipment – see LP
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional staff support is needed, this may not be suitable for most people and is not accessible to people in wheel chairs
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAK, Radio
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoes Long trousers (advised), long sleeves (advised) Possible use of additional kit and equipment, see LP
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually check rocks for signs of movement, report to CM/DM Additional kit like poles, barrels can be used as a team building element for the activity

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adventurous walk with elements of mud, scrambling and scenic views. • Groups are required to work together offering support, cooperating with one another. • Cognitive skills such as problem solving can be included with additional equipment
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 minutes to 90 minutes
Equipment needed	None <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the session could include poles, barrels and ropes to add challenge
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Briefing	brief should include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No running 2. Appropriate clothes (trousers, good footwear, old clothes) 3. Helping each other 4. Sticking to the path 5. Expected terrain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour on the temple
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start at the ADQ gate, brief here before you start the walk • Depending on how the session is designed to be run to can allow people to explore the path, you can lead the walk, allocate a leader role etc. • It is advised that the group stop before the temple for a briefing on how it can be climbed safely • Moving equipment or taking part in a problem solving activity such as “bomb removal” or “gutter run” can be set up but need to be dynamically risk assessed by the instructor to make sure it is suitable for the group you • the use of blindfold can also be used to increase the level of challenge and this again needs to be risk assessed to ensure suitability. Please see risk assessment for additional notes on this • Exit at the campsite
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as appropriate
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • check back in all kit
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course can also be run in reverse and also have 2 groups traveling in different directions

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black throne and brambles • Cliff edges • The “temple” • Remoteness • Equipment and activity • Wet conditions
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
cuts and grazes from blackthorn and bramble leading to possible infections	staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long trousers recommended to be worn, long sleeved tops are also recommended. Old clothes are advised • The path is maintained to a state where the majority of the hazards are removed but its natural state is also maintained. Blackthorn is removed as far as possible • First aid kits to be carried, cuts to be cleaned and covers as soon as practical
Falling from cliff edges leading to fall from height (10M) resulting in significant injury and or death	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sections of the route that come close to the cliff edge have been rerouted away from the edge • Group size limited to 1:8 to allow for supervision
Falling on the scramble up, while on top and also descending from the temple resulting in impact injuries	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group size limited to 1:8 • Not to be used in winds above force 25 MPH • People on the temple should be no more than 8 at a time • Optional walk around established to avoid windy and rainy days as appropriate with the group • Ground encouraged to work together • Instructor to be in the PMU • Walking and 3 point of contact encouraged when moving up, while on top and descending the temple • Careful consideration on suitability of the group is required. Groups that are hard to control or less able may struggle and additional support or lower group numbers need to be considered • Good footwear needs to be worn and all footwear needs to be secure • The instructor should put themselves in a position where they can offer support, spot or maintain line of sight with people When bringing people up the initial track to the temple. • Competent assistants such as teachers or trained staff can support in group control at the top and

Normal Operating Procedures

		<p>bottom and also with spotting as long as they are fit and capable to do so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff should have as a minimum the Adventure Quarry qualification with a specific induction on the temple run
Rocks moving resulting in fall from height, impact and crush injuries	staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temple is a very well established pile of rocks from historic quarry works. Although their security is uncertain, though use and observations by staff we consider them safe. All staff using the temple need be aware of any instability and movement and report immediately to the Centre manager The established 2 routes are the only 2 routes to be used
Poor access for emergency services and for evacuation of injured people leading to injuries worsening	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff running the temple run will be carrying a radio and or mobile phone and can contact assistance from the DM in an emergency People should not be pressured to do anything beyond their ability The walk has 2 exit points (ADQ gate and the campsite). If BF staff are not able to evacuate people without causing further harm then the emergency services should be called. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any accidents beyond the temple should be evacuated towards the campsite, this terrain is manageable Accidents before the temple should be evacuated back towards the start of the ADQ. This will require more staff as the path is steep and muddy.
the use of additional equipment such as planks and barrels for team building purposes resulting in slips, trips and falls	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful consideration to what equipment is used Moving equipment over the temple will need careful managing, support and or spotting should be in place Multiple people carrying equipment should be briefed and monitored and manual handling consideration briefed
Adding blind folds to members of the group leading in trips and falls from height	Guests	<p>Blindfolds can be added to increase the level of challenge and risk to develop communication, trust, and general group skills. Although very valuable, the risk is also increased, and the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of blindfolds needs risk assessing to ensure the activity is compatible with the group with regards to their safety every person blindfolded should be supported by at least one person who can see, but ideally two people All blindfolded people should be within line of sight of the instructor and competent assistant staff should be able to intervene when necessary

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people being blindfolded should be offered the choice have the option to simply close their eyes should be offered as an alternative to the blind fold • Instructors to spot in key areas to support applying folded person and their guide
Slipping in wet conditions leading to falls from height and major impact injuries / death	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to assess the conditions against the capability of their group before use • If not 100% of decision staff should consult DM/CM before undertaking the task • Consider how the group is managed, adaptations such as the following can be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Smaller group numbers ○ More staff ○ More competent assistants ○ Ropes and harnesses (SPA/ML only)

Normal Operating Procedures

Water Slide

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Lower field		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	2/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous experience on sliding down the water slide, where there is no experience an induction by an experienced member of staff needs to take place • Staff must have read and signed the NOP • Third party users must read the waterslide guidance sheet or NOP
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1:50 (1 person on the water slide at a time)
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the slide is set up it must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Be padded on the initial impact zone from take off ○ Pegs used to secure the slide must be staked in level or below the ground ○ Tested by staff cautiously i.e. small slow rides building up to full speed descents ○ The exit must be checked to ensure that there are no brambles on the exit • Briefing – see LP
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity requires no regular checks but is checked during set up and take down for defects • Aprons to be used by all • In the summer the activity is limited to 30 minute max and operates from the tap on the outside of the bore hole shed • Head first descents on tummies • One person at a time
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants can slide down in a seated position or on their back or on a camping mat if this is deemed safer or more appropriate • Staff are allowed to slide down with the participant in a controlled manner if this makes the experience safer or more appropriate
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAK, Radio
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoes, apron
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The slide must be stored away in the winter • Visually check the slide, pegs and materials for cracks or splits • Check the mattress is in place at the top

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan	
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fun
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varied 30 mins – 120 minutes
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing as above must take place
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attach hose to the tap on the bore hole shed • Visually check the slide before use, checking pegs and for tears
Briefing	<p>Briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety points that need to be covered • Apron must be worn • Shoes must be worn • Old clothes must be worn • Descents must be head first on their stomach • Hands must be in the air • Feet must be up • One person to launch at a time, when instructed • No standing on the slide <p>Following briefing groups are allowed to launch at will.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructors will control the launching to one at a time but the frequency of this can be largely determined by the group. Staff are to monitor the number of participants on the slide and to keep and maintain a safe environment.
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment should be packed away on the middle shelf in the problem solving container dry and ready for next use
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Risk Assessment	
Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching • Pegs • Grass and brambles • Other users • Water supply

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Impact injuries from launching	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “impact” zone at the launch spot is to be padded out with mattresses or roll mats • Explanation and demonstrations to be provided by the instructor
Cuts and bruises from sliding over pegs	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the minimum amount of pegs are used • All pegs uses are to be mallet into the ground level or just below the surface to reduce the potential of injury

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old clothes and aprons worn to reduce the chance of cuts and grazes
Cuts and scratches from impacting brambles on the exit of the slide	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area to be maintained by maintenance manager and staff are responsible to check the area to ensure it is safe enough for use • Old clothes and apron worn to minimise any cuts if participants slide into brambles
Sliding off the side of the slide leading to cuts and scratches from brambles and prickly plants	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area to be maintained by maintenance manager and staff are responsible to check the area to ensure it is safe enough for use • Specific launch site and impact site ensure correct trajectory which will minimise premature exit from the slide • Staff to have previous experience of using the slide to help make this decision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where this is lacking an induction by competent member of staff should take place ○ For 3rd party users, they must read the information sheet or the NOP • Old clothes and apron worn to minimise any cuts if participants off the side of the slide • Shoes must be worn
Participants getting knocked over by other participants leading to minor impact injuries	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One participant launching at a time • No walking on the slide • Staff monitoring group behaviour and numbers on the slide
Draining the water supply resulting in the rest of the site not having adequate access to running water	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the summer months, the water slide is only to be used for 30 minutes maximum in any one time • the hose to use for the water slide must be attached to the borehole shed and not to the tap in the garden

Normal Operating Procedures

Weaselling

Location	Carn Brea monument		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	2/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, Offsite – non remote activities		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFA Level 3 staff. Staff must have seen / been inducted before first use
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1:8
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff must inspect features first: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual – looking for rock movement, broken glass and other rubbish etc. Physical – staff must give the feature a hard push to assess movement no climbing or boulder with this activity briefing – See LP staff to make group “edge aware” though briefing and monitoring
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> staff to operate CLAP
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> additional staff to support and appropriate venues selected
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document If participants get “stuck” staff should coach then support them out. If all practical measures fail then the emergency services should be called and DM informed

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAK, Radio
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helmet Overalls / clothes suitable for getting dirty and that will cover legs and arms
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Normal Operating Procedures

Lesson Plan

Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To physically explore the boulders in an exciting manner To support peers To push personal boundaries
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 hours
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helmets- 1 per participant Protective clothes (optional)
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructors should inspect all caves, tunnels and squeezes before allowing participants to enter them
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay together Listen to instructions Walk around the site Look out for each other Take things slow
Main delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the various rock formations and lead groups through various caves, tunnels and squeezes. This is best done with a group brief and then allowing them to have a go one at a time Ensure the group are in line of sight and all accounted for Ensure that people are adequately spotted Squeezes should be attempted one at a time
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap on learning and highlights of session
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count in helmets and place back in the store
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocks Glass and foreign objects Getting stuck (emotionally and physically)
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Impacting the rocks with you head while weaselling resulting in head injuries	Guest and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helmets to be worn at all times
Falling from rocks while moving around resulting in falls from height and impact injuries	Guest and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable locations used that limit the exposure to the edges of rocks Group to be aware of hazards Appropriate group management used to limit the number of the group exposed to the rock edge Spotting used as and when appropriate
Rock movement resulting in crush injuries and entrapment	Guest and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable locations will only use well established rock formations which has shown no sign of movement for a significant amount of time

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable effort should be made to try and move the rock to assess its stability before entering it • Should there be any movement or suspicions about it stability then another venue must be used
Cuts and infections cause by objects or rubbish left in the rock formations	Guest and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sites, caves, tunnels and squeezes should be checked prior to use • If there is signs of glass then another site should be used • Groups are not to leave any rubbish behind and staff should encourage the group to leave the site tidier than they found it
Getting physically stuck resulting in additional help being needed	Guest and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants should be informed about the hole, cave, tunnel or squeeze they are about to enter • Options should be laid out for the participant to opt out • The instructor should demonstrate first to show safe methods and to allow participants to make an informed choice • Should someone become stuck then the emergence service should be called once all practical measure have been exhausted • Coordinators and managers on site should be aware of the session and the appropriate remote or non-remote offsite form completed

Zip wire - Accessible

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Accessible zip wire		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker and Paul Cox	Date	2/1/24
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP, kite 2 harness		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal zip wire training and assessment for the top of the platform Internal training and assessment for the bottom of the zip wire 2 year retraining
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – can assist with group control on and off the platform and not counted within the ratios. See RA for more info Staff training but not assessed – can operate the lower down, the fitting of PPE and deployment under direct supervision of an assessed instructor
Ratios:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2:12 (suggested 2:8)
Safety factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefing – see LP Participants to have safety lines on when on platform Staff to wear safety line when managing clients or if intending on zipping Safety line attached and adjusted as per training Full system check prior to launch, duality checks if appropriate Clear command used between bottom staff before Final Departure Check
Operational Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE fitted and checked before passing through gate onto platform Participants to have the system demonstrated at the start Participants asked to demonstrate competence with lowering before descent if appropriate Bungee rope release before launch Session cancelled in strong north winds above force 4
Accessible Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following techniques can be used following further training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kite 2 harness can be used – this requires additional training The bottom can be a start point Controlled descent using dynamic rope and retrieval at the top can be set up
EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAK, Radio, rescue bag (April 2023)
Kit for Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sit harness and helmet full body if required
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre use visual checks on apparatus includes, poles, wires and anchors Visual PPE checks before issuing out PPE or setting up equipment Visual and function test on set up

Lesson Plan

Normal Operating Procedures

Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure participants are as safe as necessary Provide an enjoyable experience Provide education relating to risk (perception, management and benefit)
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 hrs.
Equipment needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zip wire sets from store (trolley, safety rope, daisy chain, 3 x Krab, gri-gri, pulley and 2 x snap gates) 1 x harness and helmet per participant Fully body and chest harnesses as necessary Retrieval line and pulley
Set up notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The session does not operate in winds exceeding 30mph from the north Staff to ensure their safety by attaching to a safety line when setting up near the edge of the platform Set up all equipment as illustrated in training manual Check weather and refer to NOP for operational limits Visual check of the following before activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General area Wires Attachment points Anchor points PPE Zip kit (and by running the rope through the hands) Function tests for zip kit Set up retrieval system
Briefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce yourself and the activity, gather medical history and previous experience and gauge the group's emotional states. Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> check for appropriate shoes make sure items are removed or secured in appropriate pockets Ensure long hair is tied back / out of the way Only come onto the platform when invited (3 guests MAX), work experience, trainees and volunteers are welcome on the platform with a briefing and a safety line
Main delivery	<p>Briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long hair- tied back Shoes- secured to feet Loose items in pockets- removed or zipped up Waiting area When to come into activity area- listen and leave the PPE alone Previous injuries Demonstrate the system and lower off procedures. Brief participants to listen to instructors at the bottom and wait to be lowered down <ol style="list-style-type: none"> follow the procedures for descent in the training manual for Second descents extra challenges can be added which may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> target practice- dropping bean bags / balls into targets playing catch- passing a ball / bean bag to participates on the path or on the opposite wire during decent cannon ball – getting the most speed by making a tiny ball stepping off backwards eyes closed

Normal Operating Procedures

	Below are up some activities that can be used as especially on second goes to add a bit of fun creativity and learning. The list is not exhaustive but should act as a guide to help staff create sensible activities																
	<table> <tr> <th>Suitable activities</th><th>Unsuitable activities</th></tr> <tr> <td>Eyes shut</td><td>inversion</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hand off the rope</td><td>Running off</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stepping off backwards</td><td>Jumping off</td></tr> <tr> <td>Throwing balls / bean bags to a target</td><td>Pushing off the pole</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passing a ball between both zippers</td><td>Grabbing the tyre</td></tr> <tr> <td>Making different shapes</td><td>Holding a rope between the 2 zippers</td></tr> <tr> <td>Measuring speed</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Suitable activities	Unsuitable activities	Eyes shut	inversion	Hand off the rope	Running off	Stepping off backwards	Jumping off	Throwing balls / bean bags to a target	Pushing off the pole	Passing a ball between both zippers	Grabbing the tyre	Making different shapes	Holding a rope between the 2 zippers	Measuring speed	
Suitable activities	Unsuitable activities																
Eyes shut	inversion																
Hand off the rope	Running off																
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Passing a ball between both zippers	Grabbing the tyre																
Making different shapes	Holding a rope between the 2 zippers																
Measuring speed																	
Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the session 																
Pack away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pack the kit into bags, checking it for damage Lock the gate to the platform Take the kit back to the store Sign the kit back in Report any damages / concerns to senior staff 																
Other notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 																

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launching platform Equipment Staff Level crossing gate Guests Zip wire Long hair / jewellery Shoes and loose items Weather Rescues / assists Competent assistants
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Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Launching Platform		
Fall from platform resulting in impact injuries	Staff Guest Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gates in place to limit access Signs erected to inform of dangers Safety kit stored and locked away Procedures of operation in place (see session plan) using safety lines to ensure client safety- staff are trained and assessed with these procedures Safety lines in place and set up by trained instructors that eliminate the risk of a fall. Participants to be issued these at the gate. Staff to put on safety lines when managing zippers and if they are setting themselves up for a zip.

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff are trained and assessed by competent and experienced instructors in line with the training and assessment manual All groups are supervised by qualified instructors at all times at a maximum staffing ratio of 2 : 12 (1 of these instructors will be managing the bottom of the zip wire)
Slipping on the platform leading to cuts, bumps	Staff and guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking encouraged Instructor to manage position of safety lines Non slip decking used
Equipment		
Equipment failure due to improper fitting, lack of conformity or misuse resulting in impact injuries and falls from height	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All equipment conforms to standards laid out by ERCA All instructors trained and assessed on how to operate equipment All equipment is “visually” checked before use by the qualified Instructor(s), this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checking zip set up Visually checking the zip line and poles Visual check of all anchors All equipment is checked at least every 6 months and logged User checks of all take place when setting up the session All equipment stored, managed and checked in line with manufactures recommendations There is a clear system in place for equipment that has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational concerns (removed and reported to senior staff) Been retired
Poorly fitting equipment leading to impact injuries and falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All equipment fitted in line with manufactures guidelines Final Departure cheque to take place before departure During normal operation a sit harness will be used as the primary safety Large or smaller framed people have access to a fully body harness
Structural failure of equipment due to overloading the apparatus	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weight limit is 130KG (20.5 stone) We aim to operate with a maximum limit of 18 stone for operational purposes Our sign and documents state 16 stone to allow a margin of error or misdirection from service users
Staff		
Staff making mistakes leading to injuries and falls from height	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff internally trained by competent staff (see training policy in the policy handbook) All instructors are to be assessed before being allowed to operate independently on the zip wire

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff will receive “retraining” every 2 years Specific mention of staff operating the zip wire will be made during the “walk the floor” observations Staff will not run the same action on the zip wire (i.e. sending people down or lowering people to the ground) for more than a 3 hour period in order to provide variety to their work period
Level crossing gate		
Impact at the level crossing gate during the zip wire descent	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duality check in place where the top and bottom instructor agree a safe descent by shouting clear and have a clear signal (thumbs up)
Guests		
Guests releasing the system incorrectly resulting in the client getting stuck at height or impact injuries and falls from height	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system used to lower people off is a simple system The system used to lower off has a “back up” system (daisy chain sling) to eliminate a fall from height due to incorrect operation of the lower off A clear explanation on how to use the release system will be done and a check for understanding will take place before descent if appropriate Participants told that the bottom instructor will control the lower off and to await instructions Bottom instructor must be trained and be in the position of Maximum usefulness with line of sight over all participants being lowered off. Staff lowering people down must remain in full control of every lower off Staff trained on how to lower people should a participant become stuck Rescues will be conducted from the ground or by hauling the participant back to the launch platform
Participants who have a disability or are nervous attaching to the zip wire at the bottom incorrectly resulting in injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the instructor to ensure the only one trolley system is attached to each wire to avoid any accidental collisions Staff to ensure that before the participant is moved beyond the attachment area at the bottom of the zip wire they have sufficient height and clearance not to impact any bushes or the ground on their return descent.
Participants grabbing the wire during the descent leading to cuts and burns	Staff, guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most participants are out of reach of the wire
Zip wire		
Structural failure of the zip wire leading to multiple impact and / or crush injuries	Staff Guests Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activity was constructed by a reputational company On construction the activity had a type A inspection upon completion (certificate pending)

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zip wire is inspected annually by a type C inspector All recommendations will be taken on board and auctioned in good time
Long hair /jewellery		
Long hair and jewellery becoming trapped in the equipment during the descent / lower off resulting in people becoming stuck at height	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All hair, tassels and loose items to be tied back during descent Loose jewellery to be removed to secured in such as manor not to become a hazard before descent All staff trained how to operate an "Assist" so enable hair to become entangled from the system from the floor. See training manual Staff will be taught how to use the rescue bag which includes a pully system which can be sent down to the participant to remove all the tension from the trapped system or to pull the participant back to the launch platform
Footwear and loose items		
Footwear and loose items in pockets falling off during descent and impacting people	Staff Guests Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoes need to be secured to feet (no flip flops or loose footwear) All lose items in pockets need to placed into a zipped pocket or removed prior to descent The area under the zip wire should be restricted during participant's descent
Weather		
Impacting the end poles as the participants' zip is accelerated from winds coming from behind them (N winds)	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sessions do not take place in winds from the N exceeding 30 mph (based on the met office forecast)
Injuries when operating in lightening	Staff Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sessions will be stopped in the event of thunder or lightening and will not resume for a 20 minute period
Rescues and assists		
Trolley inversion at start resulting in a stuck participant	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No jumping on launch The safety line should be loaded when participants reach the edge of the launching platform In the event of a trolley inversion either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaching out with a short length of rope and pull them to the platform Perform a rescue as above in the "Long hair and jewellery becoming trapped in the equipment" For both situations, inspect the trolley and remove if necessary
Soft tissue and rope burn injuries two staff hauling people back up	staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> staff to use a progress capture pulley attached to the zip wire pole which will give them a

Normal Operating Procedures

the zip wire using the rescue system		mechanical advantage I will also stop the rope from moving when it's let go off
Competent assistants		
Non assessed people operating the zip wire for others under the supervision of a qualified zip wire instructor making mistakes leading to injuries	Guests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All procedures listed still apply <p>Assisting at the top</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only trained staff are allowed to operate the zip and fit and check the PPE under supervision from an assessed member of staff (exceptions can be made for YP with this as a developmental exercise, permission granted from a zip trainer is needed for this) The safety line cannot be removed from the participant until a trained member of staff has completed a final departure check and all other procedures have been followed correctly Trained staff do not count in the activity ratios Group control on the top can be from teachers, parents and no trained staff. This can happen on or off the platform and people supporting with group control are not counted within the ratios People supporting the group control at the top are allowed on the platform without a safety line behind the poles. They must have a safety line attached when in front of the poles <p>Assisting the lowering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only competent staff can operate the lowering process, this includes staff who have received training ONLY who can act as a competent assistant All competent assistants must be directly supervised. This specifically mean that all lower downs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only happen when express permission has been granted by the qualified staff The qualified staff is in a position to physically interact and grab the inactive rope very quickly The responsibility of client safety lays with the trained staff The qualified instructor must be present at the bottom of the zip wire all times and able to intervene at all times

Transferring, moving and supporting disabled people

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	28/2/20
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience	•
Training and Qualifications	•
Ratios:	•
Safety factors	•
Operational Factors	•
Accessible Factors	•
EAP	• See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and resources

Safety	• EAK, Radio
Equipment	•
Knowledge	•
Participants	•
Set up notes	•

Lesson Plan

Aims and objectives	•
Time	•
Equipment needed	•
Set up notes	•
Briefing	•
Main delivery	•
Summary	•
Pack away	•
Other notes	•

Risk Assessment

Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People, the moving of • Camp lifting chair • Yale handy hoist • Mango hoist
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Normal Operating Procedures

- Hydraulic hoist
- A-Armadillo

Risk	Who it effects	How is this controlled?
Injuries to staff (back and soft tissue injuries) and users (impact injuries from being dropped) during moving / transferring disabled people into and out of equipment (such as canoes)	Staff and disabled people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff moving people to be trained or working under the leadership of a trained person • A well thought out plan of action is to be carried out that includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Input from the person being move if appropriate ○ Input from professionals and or relatives of the person being moved ○ A clear and well thought out plan of action to be communicated and agreed before anything commences taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The needs, medical conditions, weight, benefit of activity vs stress a transfer may cause, environment, available staff and resources, emotional states, proficiency of staff, movers physical conditions, weather, terrain, medical apparatus attached to the person ○ If available and appropriate, mechanical aids should be considered and used if possible ○ Excellent communication between all parties during the lift ○ Where appropriate practice lifts should be conducted to ensure everyone is clear and comfortable before commitment is made to the actual lift. • During the lift, a clear and stable platform and stance should be established by staff. Secure shoes, wide stance and a clear area free from trip hazards should be maintained through the exercise • Excellent manual handling techniques should be adopted which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lifting using the major muscle groups in your legs ○ Backs to remain straight ○ Working in groups of 2 lifters or more ○ Lifting is only as long as necessary, the plan should consider the minimal amount of lifting required and work to this.

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff should be physically able to lift, i.e. are physically fit and able, are warmed up and ready for the activity • BF Adventure has the following equipment available for lifting, these should be considered as the primary methods for lifting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Camp lifting chair (blue chair with handles) ○ Mango hoist- equal adventure ○ Hydraulic hoist (can be hired from CC) ○ Yale handy hoist
Injuries occurring to disabled people through lack of knowledge about their conditions during a move.	Disabled people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All moves carried out alongside with a parent / health care professional who knows and fully understands the disabled persons needs • No lift will be carried out until everyone agrees a plan of action • The needs for such a competent person will be made aware to all groups at the time of booking to avoid disappointed • Site visits encouraged prior to events to assess the needs required for a lift
Camp lifting chair		
Injuries to staff and lifters backs and soft tissue during a lift	Staff and lifters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chair is to be operated by 4 people as per training • Excellent coordination by a delegated lead instructor • The lift area is a free from trip hazards as possible • The lift is only as long as necessary and as short as practical • If possible, the lifters are stationary and the platforms that the person is being transferred from and too is the thing that move • The chairs conditions is checked before its use for signs of wear, tear and neglect • The person being lifted should not hold onto people lifting them, if necessary a 5th person should be used to assist and manage them • Maximum weight limit for lift of 12 stone
Injuries to the person being lifted due to poor equipment	Disabled person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment stored dry in accessible container • Equipment check prior to use • Wear and tear reported to team leader / manager
Yale handy hoist		
The hoist not being used for its intended purpose and subsequently failing leading to a failed hoist system and a small fall from height	Disabled person	<p>The Yale hand hoist is designed for lifting objects and not people and as such, does not carry approval or have the required testing for moving or lifting people. That said its operational limit is significantly higher than required to move or lift people and its ease of operation, size and practicality in certain situations has significant benefits. When used the following guidelines must be followed:</p>

Normal Operating Procedures

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not intended as a safe system in and of itself and must be used in conjunction with another system (ropes system, blue chair etc.) The operation weight limit for this is 12 stone Staff using the hoist must have had training in its use prior to using it with A visual check of the apparatus must be carried out looking for rust, cracks and deformities A function test must be carried out to ensure its operating correctly
Losing items or hair getting caught in the gears leading to distress	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All hair to be tied back Tassels and loose items of clothing tucked in, made safe or removed before its use
Mango hoist- equal adventure and Hydraulic hoist (CC)		
Manual handling injuries from moving the apparatus into position	Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 2 people to move the hoist Ensure the path is clear and free from trip hazards Good communication For move over a short distance (around 100 M) a vehicle should be considered to move the equipment
Incorrect fitting of the sling leading to falls from height and distress to people being lifted	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slings fitted as per manufactures instructions People only to fit slings if they have been shown how to Most people requiring lifting will usually have their own slings, in these cases these should be used If anyone is to be lifted, consultation and guidance should be sought by a parent or carer about how to properly fit the harness based on their experience and knowledge Before any lift, a full check and practice should be carried out
Incorrect instillation of hoist leading to collapse and falls from height and impact injuries	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instillation according to manual MANGO-Only people who have use the hoist previously can set up the system A visual check of all points, pins and apparatus should be carries out after instillation Function tests of its entire operation should be carried out in advance of any lifts
People being dropped during hoist leading to falls from height	Equipment user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Function test carried out before any lift Test lift carried out and adjustments made as necessary Excellent team work led by a designated individual will take place. Checking of EVERYONES thoughts and opinions are actively sought to ascertain the appropriate lift.
Equipment failure from poor maintenance	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment checked visually prior to use, monitored during use and on pack away

Normal Operating Procedures

leading to fall from height and impact injuries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function test carried out prior to every use • LOLER testing annually (hydraulic hoist this is carried out from Cornwall Council as hirers)
A-Armadillo		
Injuries to user stemming from existing medical conditions	User	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment used as per training • Parents or medical professionals consulted as to optimum fit for user • Lumber and side support must be considered before allowing people to go onto the water • Additional physical support can be gained by physically able person sat / kneeling behind user

Template

Location	BF Adventure, Goodygrane Activity centre, Halvasso, TR10 9BX Canoe quarry		
Assessed by:	Tony Baker	Date	28/2/20
Reassessed by	In 12 months from the above date		
Supporting policies	Generic NOP		

Normal Operating Procedures summarised from Risk assessment

Experience Training and Qualifications	•
Competent assist and trained staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent assist – NA Staff training but not assessed - NA
Ratios:	•
Safety factors	•
Operational Factors	•
Accessible Factors	•
EAP	• See EAP at the start of this document

Equipment and Venue

Safety equipment	• FAK, Radio
Kit for Participants	•
Set up notes	•

Lesson Plan

Aims and objectives	•
Time	•
Equipment needed	•
Set up notes	•
Briefing	•
Main delivery	•
Summary	•
Pack away	•
Other notes	•

Normal Operating Procedures

Risk Assessment

Hazards

-
- Competent assistant and staff trained but not assessed