

CONFIDENTIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

Description of Task / Work Area				Location	
Sports activities					
Assessors:	A. Nelson D. Murphy	Assessment Date:	May 2020	Date of Review:	May 2021
Signatures:	<i>A. Nelson</i>	How communicated to staff:	ALL relevant risk assessments are held on the staff drive and communicated through Team briefings	Date communicated to staff:	June 1 st 2020. Training Day

What are the hazard?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautionary controls are already in place?	What further action is necessary (if any)?	Action by who?	Action by when?	Date completed.
Coronavirus COVID 19	Staff and Pupils	Social distancing, 2 Mtrs apart, Only allowing NON Contact activities Isolation of anyone with suspected symptoms Following government guidance				
Debris in area of activity	Pupils, Staff – Sharp objects, knives, needles, broken glass left on the playing area could cause injury to participants	Dangerous objects must be removed and disposed of safely. The field must be maintained in a good condition with no uneven surfaces. Area to be visually inspected for hazards	Schools should refer to 'Safe Practice in Physical Education and School Sport', 2008 edition, published by the Association for Physical Education (afPE). Schools should be familiar			

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		<p>before lesson begins and any items that are not to be used during the lesson, removed before commencing.</p> <p>Equipment used for games must not be left lying around the area. Once equipment is finished with, it must be removed, at least outside the exercise area, and stored neatly.</p> <p>Defective equipment must not be used, but must be removed from service immediately and appropriate steps taken to ensure that it is not returned to service before being repaired.</p>	<p>with familiar with Part 1 of the afPE guidance and with Part 2 (activity specific) as appropriate.</p>			
Use of equipment	Pupils, Staff – Participants could be hurt if equipment is damaged poorly maintained or not suitable for purpose	<p>Appropriate protective clothing and equipment (PPE) to be worn before the game is played. All PPE must be inspected for condition and be in good repair before use.</p> <p>All other equipment (e.g. bats, hockey sticks, racquets etc.) must be inspected for condition before use.</p> <p>Equipment must be maintained according to the manufacturer’s instructions.</p>				

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Collision/Impact	Pupils, Staff – If the playing area is too small or there is insufficient supervision, the participants may collide with each other or spectators resulting in injury.	<p>Games must always be played/conducted in the spirit of the game, and rules rigorously adhered to.</p> <p>The activity will be adequately supervised.</p> <p>When more than one games activity is taking place at the same time, it is essential to ensure that there is adequate space for individuals and the equipment involved to move around safely.</p> <p>Supervision and organisation must enable spectators and competitors not taking part in an exercise, to watch at a safe distance and not impede those players taking part in an event.</p> <p>All activities to be conducted in accordance with appropriate guidance (BAALPE).</p> <p>Personal Protective Equipment to be used where recommended in guidance above.</p>				

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Uneven playing surface	Pupils, Staff – If the playing surface is uneven or there is debris on the surface, this could cause injury due to slips or trips.	<p>Field area to be maintained in good condition with no uneven floor or surfaces. Visual inspection of area before lesson begins.</p> <p>Pupils must be appropriately dressed, especially with respect to footwear.</p> <p>Studs must be of an appropriate design for the game (if studs are required).</p>				
Use of free standing goalposts	Pupils, Staff –Goal posts can fall down if not correctly weighed down. If it lands on a child, it can cause serious injury and even death.	<p>Visual examination of the condition of goal posts. Defective equipment must be removed from service and repaired before re-use.</p> <p>Regular recorded inspection of goal posts to be undertaken by a competent person.</p> <p>Goal post/equipment that can or needs to be moved for transport or storage must be secured in place while in use. This is best achieved by anchoring goals to the ground.</p> <p>Non-standard items (e.g. cricket stumps) must not be used as makeshift goals.</p> <p>Where goals are disassembled for transport or storage, any temporary storage must be well away from the playing area.</p>				

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		<p>Free standing goalposts should be adequately weighed down to prevent them from toppling over. Use the methods of anchorage listed in the next column and use the formulae to work out how much weight is needed to stabilise the goalposts. Never use wooden goalposts – this is strictly forbidden.</p> <p>WITHOUT EXCEPTION all free standing goals 5m x 1.85m or larger i.e. full size and junior size, should conform to BS EN 748:2013.</p> <p>WITHOUT EXCEPTION, all free standing goals less than 5m x 1.85m i.e. mini soccer, 5-a-side and Futsal, should conform to PAS 36:2000</p>				
Contamination or contact with hazardous substance.	Pupils, Staff – infection from animal faeces, needle stick injuries	<p>The field area must be inspected for animal excrement and/or other hazardous contaminants, before the activity begins. If it is found, it must be removed before play begins.</p> <p>Access by animals is prevented as far as is reasonably practicable by the provision and maintenance of perimeter fencing.</p>				

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		<p>Dogs are not allowed on site unless they are guide dogs.</p> <p>Pitches must be properly marked out, without the use of toxic or corrosive substances.</p> <p>Creosote must not be used.</p>				
Use of Mats Indoors	Pupils, staff, visitors - Mats with cellular (polyurethane) foam give off toxic fumes in a fire. PE mats should be stored away from possible sources of flame	<p>Where there are suitable storage areas, mats should be stored in them and where the stores have doors these should be kept closed.</p> <p>Where the covering of mats is torn the mats should be recovered or repaired.</p> <p>Mats should always be regarded as a piece of apparatus. In gymnastics they are primarily used to provide a cushioned area for floor work; and to identify areas where pupils will plan to land feet first when jumping from apparatus.</p> <p>Typical 25 millimetre thick mats are adequate for most landing needs in school gymnastics.</p> <p>Mats should never be placed under wall bars to 'protect' children from falling. Mats</p>				

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		<p>are inadequate for this purpose and can lead to pupils perceiving that they are 'safe' and to a false sense of security which may lead to them disregarding safety advice and attempting activities beyond their capability.</p> <p>Mats should not be placed profusely and indiscriminately in an effort to 'maximise' safety in a PE work area as this can create tripping hazards</p>				