Hazard	I is anything	that may caus	se harm.
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Risk is the chance that someone or something could be harmed by the hazard, measured by combining (multiplying) the likelihood of it happening with its impact (severity). For example, there may be a 'possible' likelihood that someone that is not competent could fall from a ladder (3 rating – see right) combined with a 'moderate' impact of multiple injuries (2 rating), which creates a score of 6 (low risk). However, the risk should be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) through the implementation of control measures, such as ensuring that only trained people climb the ladder.

Dynamic Risk Assessment compliments generic and specific risk assessment. Regardless of completing this risk assessment, it is beholden on the person creating the risk to continue to monitor the activity and the control measures. Any changes to the activity (including the environmental conditions) or the control measures, must be addressed via the mechanism of a dynamic risk assessment such that risks remain ALARP.

Likelihood (L)

1 – Remote / Rare

2 – Unlikely

⋛

Multiplied

3 – Possible4 – Probable

5 – Highly Probable (Almost Certain)

Impact (I)

1 – Minor

2 – Moderate

3 – Major 4 – Severe

5 – Critical

Note: impact number is unlikely to change with control measures

R	Risk Score Calculation												
	Likelihood												
		1	1 2 3 4 5										
	5	5	10	15	20	25							
I m	4	4	8	12	16	20							
p a	3	3	6	9	12	15							
c t	2	2	4	6	8	10							
	1	1	2	3	4	5							

Equals

Group:	CCF/ACF/Organised Groups	Assessor (Name):	Jordan Stenton
Activity:	Survival	Assessor's signature:	5
Compuis/openitie		Date created:	31 May 2024
Generic/specific	Specific	Date reviewed/updated	8 January 2025

Survival

All survival activities taught at Tangier Wood are designed for the eventuality of having very little equipment, including knives – using knowledge as the primary tool. At no stage are any knives issued or allowed to be used by participants during survival activities.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)
			Who or what			ssmen ing cor		Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk	Reasonable		essmen Iditiona ol meas	I	
Ref	Activity / element (Step 1a)	Hazards identified (Step 1b)	might be harmed and how, e.g. • Participant — injury • Staff - injury (Step 2)	Existing control measures (Step 3a)	ntrol s (1 to 5) (Step (Step 3b) (3c) (7)		appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)	additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP (Step 3f)	L (1 to 5) (Step 3g)	I (1 to 5) (Step 3h)	Score (L x l) (Step 3i)	List required action(s) to instigate controls (Step 3j)	
1	Survival	Moving around survival areas/camps	Injury to Participant	Participants are briefed on the following: - Trip, slips and falls - To identify and remove any hazards from their survival areas/camps - Be aware of twigs/branches at eye level - Situational awareness of people moving around the areas/camps - To use correct lifting techniques if carrying objects (i.e. logs) - To conduct all activities at slow and deliberate pace, with safety of self and others in mind throughout	2	1	2	Yes					Activity owner to ensure safety brief given to all Participants.
3	Survival: Fires	Burns	Injury to Participants	Participants are given fires safety brief and demonstration and are supervised by a member of staff.	1	2	2	Yes					Activity owner to ensure safety brief and demos given to all Participants.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)
		Who or what			ssmen ing cor		Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk	Reasonable		essmen Iditiona ol meas	I		
Ref	Activity / element (Step 1a)	Hazards identified (Step 1b)	might be harmed and how, e.g. • Participant — injury • Staff - injury (Step 2)	Existing control measures (Step 3a)	L (1 to 5) (Step 3b)	(1 to 5) (Step (Step 2d) (Step 2d)		appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)	additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP (Step 3f)	L (1 to 5) (Step 3g)	I (1 to 5) (Step 3h)	Score (L x I) (Step 3i)	List required action(s) to instigate controls (Step 3j)
				Fires are small, controlled and contained Pre-designated and recce'd fire areas to prevent spread of fire. No fires or naked flames inside/underneath any									
				tents/ improvised shelters. Any boiling water made on survival fires will be handled with care; and supervised by a member of staff. Med pack and means of assistance is readily available.									
3	Survival: Water	Ingestion of dirty water	Participant injury	Participants are briefed that at no stage are they to drink any of the survival water that they have filtered/purified.	1	1	1	Yes					Activity owner to ensure brief given to all Participants.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)
			Who or what			ssmen ing cor		Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk	Reasonable		essmen Iditiona ol meas	I	
Ref	Activity / element (Step 1a)	Hazards identified (Step 1b)	might be harmed and how, e.g. • Participant — injury • Staff - injury (Step 2)	Existing control measures (Step 3a)	L (1 to 5) (Step 3b)	I (1 to 5) (Step 3c)	Score (L x I) (Step 3d)	appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)	additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP (Step 3f)	L (1 to 5) (Step 3g)	I (1 to 5) (Step 3h)	Score (L x l) (Step 3i)	List required action(s) to instigate controls (Step 3j)
4	Survival: Shelters	Structural integrity	Participant injury	Participants are given safety brief and demonstration on how to build. Participants are briefed not to pull bracken out of the ground - can cause cuts. Building of shelters is supervised by member of staff. Before participants occupy a ground shelter (i.e. debris shelter), it is checked for structural integrity by member of staff. A-frames are checked by member of staff before used by participants.	2	1	2	Yes					Activity owner to ensure safety brief given to all Participants.
5	Survival: Food	Ingestion of inedible forest foods	Participant injury	At no stage are participants allowed to forage for and/or eat any woodland-sourced foods.	1	2	2	Yes					Activity owner to ensure brief given to all Participants.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)
				Who or what			ssmen ing cor		Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk	Reasonable	Reassessment with additional control measures			
R	ef e	Activity / element (Step 1a)	Hazards identified (Step 1b)	might be harmed and how, e.g. • Participant — injury • Staff - injury (Step 2)	Existing control measures (Step 3a)	L (1 to 5) (Step 3b)	I (1 to 5) (Step 3c)	Score (L x I) (Step 3d)	appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)	additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP (Step 3f)	L (1 to 5) (Step 3g)	I (1 to 5) (Step 3h)	Score (L x I) (Step 3i)	List required action(s) to instigate controls (Step 3j)
					With exception of deer-skinning which is a separate product – see Deer Skinning Risk Assessment.									
6		urvival: pols	Unsafe handling	Participant injury	Only tools issued and inspected by Tangier Wood staff are to be used in any survival periods. Participants given full safety brief and demonstrations on safe handling and use of each bit of equipment they are issued. At no stage are any knives issued or allowed to be used by participants during survival activities. All survival taught at Tangier Wood is in the eventuality of no knives being present.	1	2	2						Activity owner to ensure brief and demonstrations given to all Participants.
					All tools not in use are to be placed in clearly									

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(I)	(m)	(n)
			Who or what			ssmen ing cor		Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk	Reasonable		essmen Iditiona ol meas	I	
Ref	Activity / element (Step 1a)	Hazards identified (Step 1b)	might be harmed and how, e.g. • Participant – injury • Staff - injury (Step 2)	Existing control measures (Step 3a)	L (1 to 5) (Step 3b)	I (1 to 5) (Step 3c)	Score (L x I) (Step 3d)	appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)	additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk	L (1 to 5) (Step 3g)	I (1 to 5) (Step 3h)	Score (L x I) (Step 3i)	List required action(s) to instigate controls (Step 3j)
				marked and designated area.									
				Any damaged tools will be quarantined by Tangier Wood.									
7	Survival: PPE	Not worn/worn incorrectly	Participant injury	Where applicable. participants issued with cut resistant gloves.	1	2	2						Activity owner to ensure brief given to all Participants.
				Where applicable, fire-retardant gloves are made readily available.									
8	Survival	Third party location	Participant injury	Activities conducted on a pre-recce'd suitable piece of land.	1	2	2						

Authoriser (See risk management table on next page)	Name	Post	Date	Signature
Existing and additional controls agreed	Jordan Stenton	Tangier Wood Director	8 January 2025	Soft
Where risk score is over 15 Tangier Wood Director to verify suitability of proposed controls and confirm additional controls are implemented.				

NOTES

Risk = Lielihood x Impact

Likeli	hood	Definition
5	Highly Probable (Almost Certain)	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
4	Probable	Will probably occur at some time, or in most circumstances
3	Possible	Fairly likely to occur at some time, or some circumstances
2	Unlikely	Is unlikely to occur, but could occur at sometime
1	Remote / Rare	May only occur in exceptional circumstances

Imp	act	Example (Health Safety, Environment & Safeguarding)
5	Critical	 Fatality or permanent, life changing injuries to an individual. Incident causing a major environmental impact. A serious safeguarding incident which may have a life altering effect
4	Severe	 Injuries which have a short-term impact on normal way of or quality of life. Moderate damage to an extended area and/or area with moderate environmental sensitivity (scarce/ valuable) requiring months of remediation. Increased safeguarding risk (cadet lone travelling) / Multiple safeguarding incidents
3	Major	 Injury requiring the emergency services. Moderate damage to an area, and that can be remedied internally. Actions which may create strain on the safeguarding supervision of cadets (low ratios or remote supervision etc)
2	Moderate	 Injury requiring first aid Damage to an area that will be immediately repaired. Normal activity that has the potential to escalate (eg cadets in accommodation leading to horseplay)
1	Minor	Small amount of physical exertion Unnoticeable or self-repairing damage to non-protected environment/

Step 4 - Review the generic risk assessment and update if necessary - All generic risk assessments should be regularly reviewed at a frequency proportional to the risk prior to any controls being proposed. In practice generic risk assessments should be reviewed at least annually, or more frequently:

- where required by local instructions/procedures;
 if the safe execution of the activity relies on stringent supervision and/or adherence to a safe system of work;
- if there is reason to doubt the effectiveness of the assessment.
- following an accident or near miss.
- following significant changes to the task, process, procedure, equipment, personnel or management.
- following the introduction of more vulnerable personnel (e.g. persons under 18 or pregnant persons).

Risk Rating	How Risk should be managed
1 – 4 (Very Low)	
5 – 9 (Low)	Review periodically to ensure conditions have not changed and working within ALARP and risk appetite.
10 – 12 (Medium)	
15 – 16 (Medium to High)	Good risk mitigations to ensure that the impact remains ALARP and tolerable. Reassess frequently to ensure conditions remain the same.
20 (High)	Requires active management – review of desired outcome with additional resources or change to output requirements.
25 (Very High)	Exceptional Circumstances must have demonstrable positive impact which is unachievable with lower risk.