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| **Risk Assessment** | | | | |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Riding** | | **Date** | **31/08/2018** |
| **Club or Society** | **University of Southampton Riding Club** | **Assessor** |  | |
| **President or Students’ Union staff member** | ***Grace Tabb*** | **Signed off** |  | |

| ***PART A*** | | | | | | | | | | |
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| **(1) Risk identification** | | | **(2) Risk assessment** | | | | **(3) Risk management** | | | |
| **Hazard** | **Potential Consequences** | **Who might be harmed**  **(user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)** | **Inherent** | | |  | **Residual** | | | **Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)** |
| **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Score** | **Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)** | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Score** |
| Falling from horse on Road | Injury in any body part including head – greater risk of injury on a harder surface | The rider | **2** | **4** | **8** | **Helmets, body protectors, leather boots and full length clothing worn.** | **2** | **2** | **4** |  |
| Falling from Horse in the School | Injury in any body part including head – less risk of injury on a soft surface (sand) | The rider | **3** | **2** | **6** | **Helmets, body protectors, leather boots and full length clothing worn.** | **3** | **2** | **6** | Impact can vary based on the circumstances of the fall but every possible piece of safety equipment is worn. |
| Being stood on by horse | Injury to the foot and toes | The person leading the horse | **2** | **1** | **3** | **Thick leather boots or covered shoes worn at all time.** |  |  |  |  |
| Being bitten by horse | Bruise or wound to upper body | Person in the vicinity of the horse | **2** | **2** | **3** | **Long sleeved clothing worn.** |  |  |  |  |
| Being kicked by horse | Injury to any part of a person – bruising and potentially broken bones | Person in the vicinity of the horse | **2** | **4** | **8** | **Every member of the club is informed that they must not stand within 1 metre of the horses hindquarters** | **2** | **4** | **8** |  |
| Horse Rearing | Possible facial injury or injury to the arms | Rider, person leading horse | **1** | **3** | **3** | **Helmet is worn by rider to prevent concussion. Gloves are worn by leader to prevent injury to hands.** |  |  |  |  |
| Horse Bucking | Could lead to rider falling off, or the horses hindquarters impacting another person | Rider, those in the general vicinity | **2** | **3** | **6** | **All safety equipment is worn by rider in case of fall, including helmet, gloves, covered clothing and body protector. All those in the surrounding area are informed that if the horse has a tendency to buck, they must keep a safe distance.** | **2** | **2** | **4** |  |
| Hitting head on object (E.g. Tree Branch) whilst riding | Could lead to rider falling off, or head injury | Rider | **1** | **3** | **4** | **Helmet worn.** |  |  |  |  |
| Falling with foot remaining in stirrup | Could lead to rider being dragged if horse bolts | Rider | **1** | **4** | **4** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horse Bolting | Horse trampling those around them | Those in the vicinity/ within the arena | **1** | **4** | **4** |  |  |  |  |  |

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| ***PART B – Action Plan*** | | | | | | | |
| **Risk Assessment Action Plan** | | | | | | | |
| **Part no.** | **Action to be taken, incl. Cost** | **By whom** | **Target date** | | **Review date** | **Outcome at review date** | |
| 1 | All committee members in charge of a section of the club will be made responsible of informing those in their care of appropriate protective clothing and equipment, insuring that every member of the club is dressed according to the risk assessment standard. | President | 01/10/2018 | | 07/10/2018 |  | |
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| Responsible committee member signature: Grace Tabb | | | | | Responsible committee member signature: | | |
| Print name: Grace Tabb | | | | Date: 31/ 08 / 2018 | Print name: | | Date |

**Assessment Guidance**

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| 1. Eliminate | Remove the hazard wherever possible which negates the need for further controls | If this is not possible then explain why |  |
| 1. Substitute | Replace the hazard with one less hazardous | If not possible then explain why |
| 1. Physical controls | Examples: enclosure, fume cupboard, glove box | Likely to still require admin controls as well |
| 1. Admin controls | Examples: training, supervision, signage |  |
| 1. Personal protection | Examples: respirators, safety specs, gloves | Last resort as it only protects the individual |

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| **LIKELIHOOD** | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **IMPACT** | | | | |

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| Impact | | Health & Safety |
| 1 | Trivial - insignificant | Very minor injuries e.g. slight bruising |
| 2 | Minor | Injuries or illness e.g. small cut or abrasion which require basic first aid treatment even in self-administered. |
| 3 | Moderate | Injuries or illness e.g. strain or sprain requiring first aid or medical support. |
| 4 | Major | Injuries or illness e.g. broken bone requiring medical support >24 hours and time off work >4 weeks. |
| 5 | Severe – extremely significant | Fatality or multiple serious injuries or illness requiring hospital admission or significant time off work. |

Risk process

1. Identify the impact and likelihood using the tables above.
2. Identify the risk rating by multiplying the Impact by the likelihood using the coloured matrix.
3. If the risk is amber or red – identify control measures to reduce the risk to as low as is reasonably practicable.
4. If the residual risk is green, additional controls are not necessary.
5. If the residual risk is amber the activity can continue but you must identify and implement further controls to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.
6. If the residual risk is red do not continue with the activity until additional controls have been implemented and the risk is reduced.
7. Control measures should follow the risk hierarchy, where appropriate as per the pyramid above.
8. The cost of implementing control measures can be taken into account but should be proportional to the risk i.e. a control to reduce low risk may not need to be carried out if the cost is high but a control to manage high risk means that even at high cost the control would be necessary.

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| Likelihood | |
| 1 | Rare e.g. 1 in 100,000 chance or higher |
| 2 | Unlikely e.g. 1 in 10,000 chance or higher |
| 3 | Possible e.g. 1 in 1,000 chance or higher |
| 4 | Likely e.g. 1 in 100 chance or higher |
| 5 | Very Likely e.g. 1 in 10 chance or higher |