

Water Margin Inland Tick List

Do you know the area and potential hazards? More information required? seek advice; SVS team, national park staff, outdoor activity centres (Over half of the 90 UK fatalities on school trips in the last 25 years involved water)	
The Group: How well do you know them, behaviour, supervision required	
Supervision: is it based on the needs of the group doing that activity? How will supervision be managed? Small groups managed by assigned members of staff can be more effective than keeping a large group together with staff having undefined roles. Easier to head count, watch, know all their names	
The Assistant Leader: are they involved in the planning and know the area. If you were not there would you be happy for the assistant leader to lead the visit? If not change your AL or have clear alternative plans.	
The Staff/Helpers: competence? Sufficiently briefed about the visit and health & safety issues	
Hazards: is the river or stream prone to flash flooding (local knowledge)	
Hazards: fast flowing. Water is always more powerful than you think	
Hazards: Deep water, literally out of your depth very quickly! Lakes or river, but particularly reservoirs often have steep sides so it goes deep in a short distance from shore	
Hazards: slippery paths, wet rock slippery rock (limestone in particular) Path location to the water (river gorges like Cheedale have high paths above small cliffs which can present a fall from height hazard)	
Weather forecast: <u>Before.</u> Flash flood/high water level risk (dry or saturated ground can lead to rapid runoff)	
Weather forecast: <u>Now.</u> Heavy rain	
Weather forecast: <u>Future.</u> Any weather warnings?	
Do you intend/need to go in the water?	
Swimming: see Adventurous Activities risk assessment pro-forma	
Paddling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the above has been taken into consideration. The situation, stream, river, lake assessed Water considered to be benign and low risk (ankle/calf deep, slow flowing, no deep water surprises, or close downstream hazards) 	
Hygiene: wash hands before eating, fingers in mouths, rubbing eyes to be avoided.	
Water borne diseases: Cow & Rat urine (Weils), Gastroenteritis. Other nasties: ticks (lyme's) (faeces) Toxocarasis	
Toileting: away from the water (recommended distance 60m)	
Emergency: Falling in. what to do if someone does? Thinking the un-thinkable, though for some students almost anticipated! Saves lives. A stick to reach, tied together clothes	
Emergency procedures are in place and disseminated to staff	
Emergency equipment/phone Staff know the location of	
Emergency contact details	
Critical incident plan	