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# Safety policy and risk assessments for day service activities

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Safety Policy for day service activities

## Purpose of the document

The aim of this document is to enable QE2 Activity Centre to provide activities to its users in a way that is safe for service users, staff and others who may be affected, with specific regard to day service activities.

Individual activities may have further control measures in place; see individual safety policies for further information.

#### **Control measures**

Without control measures staff or service users may be put at risk. With suitable control measures in place our visitors will be able to benefit from taking part in a range of educational and recreational activities.

Venue	QE2 Activity Centre River Hamble Country Park Other offsite venue	Group leader must have sufficient knowledge of the
	Other onsite venue	area they are working in
Qualification	NGB qualification needed	Certificate on file Shadowing Leading under supervision, Signed off
	No NGB qualification needed	Training Shadowing Leading under supervision Signed off
	First Aid	All staff are first aid trained Carry first aid kit Carry mobile phone
Ratio	1:4 2:8	See Page 9

Equipment	Equipment must be in a good state of repair	Logged monthly checks will be carried out Leader of the session to check before (& during & after) the session  Faulty/damaged equipment should be taken out of service and repaired/replaced at the earliest opportunity
Pre Session	Check equipment Check venue Check conditions Check participants	<ul> <li>Preparation is key to good delivery</li> <li>Know what you intend to achieve</li> <li>Have a plan how to get there</li> <li>Be ready to amend your plan</li> </ul>

Session	Give introduction and safety briefing	Prepare for your activity Manage the activity Break it up into bite size chunks Involve everybody Be vigilant  Service users should be involved in  setting up, carrying out the activity, reviewing the activity, clearing up after the activity.  One aim of the activity/task is to promote a sense of personal responsibility — a safety talk is part of that.  Explain risks / hazards / safety explain objectives, expectations, rules of the session  Staff are not there to do everything for the service user, staff are there to help service users achieve.  The level of achievement will be different for everybody.
	Encourage working together  Upskilling	Another aim is to encourage teamwork, so enable paired/group working. In addition to promoting team work this will reduce the number of different activities going on.  Upskilling – we want our service users to experience new activities, and we want our staff to, too. Stretch yourself, but be aware of your limitations  Don't put yourself or others at risk - Don't do things that are outside of your training / experience / competence
	Potential hazards	If you feel that the activity is getting away from you, regroup; take a break, adjust the activity  Be alert, carry out your own dynamic risk assessment (The continuous process of identifying hazards, assessing risk, taking action to eliminate or reduce risk)  See also risk assessment

End of Session		The job's not finished until:
	Clear up,  Review what the team has done,  Report any issues to line manager	<ul> <li>Clearing up is done</li> <li>The group has reviewed the session</li> <li>thinking about what has been achieved</li> <li>what went well,</li> <li>who did well,</li> <li>what could have been done better, - and what the next steps are.</li> <li>Be positive!</li> </ul>

Day service safety policy PJO MP KL April 2024

Revised KL2025

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Harm to self

Harm to others

Harm to property

### Know your group -

Ask.

- Read the care plan
- Pay attention

**Be aware** of different behaviours, extra happy, extra sullen, distracted, intense

Be aware of other people's potentially triggering behaviour.

Look out for triggers

#### Read the road ahead

In the event of an incident - de-escalate

Don't make a scene, stay calm, stay in control

Don't insist on a narrow pattern of behaviour

Make sure you have an escape route / plan

Remove other people from danger

#### Listen:

Try to find out what is at the root of the change in behaviour; it may be rational (but then again it may not) and easily solved – by giving space, headphones, turning the music off (or on)

Remember, there are times to engage and times to not engage. Don't get into a circular unresolvable argument

Get help but don't overcrowd; let one staff member take the lead If you are not immediately involved take a step back

If the service user has their own support staff, let them take the lead. This applies to day service users as well as activity visitors.

Damage to property is better than damage to people

## Risk Assessment – environment

Onsite: Uneven flooring, obstructions	Trips, slips and falls	Know your area store and set up equipment avoiding obstructions
Offsite: Uneven ground, muddy ground, tree roots, low branches		Assess terrain, avoid worst terrain – pick your route give support Consider mobility impairments, sensory needs
Accessibility: steps, steep slopes		
Bodies of water	Drowning	Take care near water, give safety talk Don't go on RHCP pontoon without lifejacket
Weather Summer – sun / heat Winter – rain / wind /snow	Sunburn Hypothermia	Correct clothing, Sunblock, sun hat, cover up, water available Appropriate clothing Avoid woodland in very windy conditions
Facilities	Welfare	Know your area Availability of toilets, shelter, seating
Noise	Welfare	Know your group Awareness – consider noise cancelling headphones, quiet routes Avoid popular areas in busy periods

Animals	Animal bite, kicking	Don't approach animals, unless invited to
		Support service uses who are unsure (take care not to instil fear)  Don't approach horses, etc, from behind

Risk Assessm	Risk Assessment – health, medical emergency and accidents		
Accidents	Injury, death	First aider, first aid kit, mobile phone, contact numbers	
Health Service user / staff	Medical emergency	Know your group Are there health concerns? Check care plan / Who Am I sheet  Do you know how to deal with possible health emergencies (diabetic incident, seizure, asthma)?  Are medications available (eg Ventolin, Epipen)? Follow protocols of service user; support	
Allergies		Know your group see care plan / Who Am I sheet for known allergies, Ask Carry epipen	
Muscle injury	Injury	Warm up before strenuous activity (eg, gym, football)	

Risk Assessm	ent – transport	ing service users in personal cars
Accident	Injury, death	QE2 office to
		- check driver has valid driving licence.
Break down		- hold details of business insurance,
=1		- check car has valid MOT
Flat tyre		- check car is taxed
Run out of fuel		Driver to
		<ul> <li>check car is in good working order, tyres, lights, fuel</li> </ul>
		- follow Highway Code, traffic signals, etc
		- know directions,
		- carry mobile phone in case of breakdown, et
		Anyone applying for a new taxi licence has to show that they are a fit and proper person. Penalty points or a previous disqualification from driving are not an automatic bar.

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Behaviour	DS co-ordinator to assess participants' compatibility to each other, and for the activity

Risk Assessment – offsite				
Lone worker	Let other people know  - where you are going,  - who you are going with,  - what time you will be back record on Whats App (WA)  Check in (WA) when you get there  Use WA to inform of any changes to your agreed plan			

Traffic Road safety		Know your area not too busy, not too secluded; Be alert, exercise road sense, cross at crossings Assess, Manage the group: if two staff members, one at the front & one at the back; Possibly pair people Regular head counts Stop & regroup regularly Cross roads together Cross at crossings,
Gym/ Swim Changing rooms	Members of the public	Progamme activity at quiet time Check changing rooms, wait in corridor
	Injury	Warm up Use equipment as instructed Clean gym equipment before/after use with antibac spray, provided by the gym Follow directions from lifeguards & gym staff
Group control	Drowning	Know your group keep your group together frequent head counts

Risk Assessment – o	nsite
Cooking	

	Kitchen Hot water / hot pans, etc Burns & scalds	Safety talk PPE Be vigilant First aider, first aid kit Access to cold running water
Workshops		
Equipment – Hand tools	Injury	In good order PPE provided Follow manufacturer's instructions Don't use equipment you haven't been trained on Supervise service users' use of tools
Power tools		Check power tools (wiring, moving parts) before use Annual PAT testing Wear PPE (masks, ear defenders)
Use of paint, solvents, cleaning materials		Avoid using substances likely to harm If unavoidable, explain safety issues, ensure PPE is worn, be vigilant
Group control		Know your group keep your group together frequent head counts On site we can, and should, encourage independence, ie, service users working independently. However this needs to be managed

## **Ratios**

Ratios Ratio 1: 4	When planning activity groups the DS coordinator needs to consider	Group selection	Think about behaviour / medical issues / relationships balance of the group
8:32	<ul> <li>the make up of the group,</li> <li>the staff member(s),</li> <li>the activity.</li> </ul> Also location / availability of other staff to support in an emergency	Staff allocation  Activity allocation	competencies, training, experience has the Support Worker been signed off for that activity
		апосатіоп	Is it the right activity for the service users
		Location	Consider environmental factors (weather, location, other people around)
		Timetabling	Is there enough / not enough / too much time allocated? What else is going on? Distractions / other groups
			The choice of activity should reflect the service user's needs and wants, as reflected in their care plan

1:4 is a good starting point when considering ratios for the day service. Overall numbers on site should be within ratio, but within activity groups there is room for manoeuvre.

In practice, some activities are going to work better with a 1:1, 1:2 or 1:3 ratio; and some are going to be fine with ratios of 2:10 or 2:12. Factors to take into consideration are the individuals within the group, the experience of the staff member, the nature of the activity, and where it is taking place.

For example, the ukulele session, which is a low risk activity (in terms of equipment and environmental factors) with a self-selected group of service users that enjoy doing it; is onsite, focussed, contained; and there are likely to be other staff within easy reach. The risk to a group of up to a 12 service users with two staff is low.

Another example: a group of eight with two staff divided 3/5 or 2/6, where the other staff member/group is within communication distance.

On the other hand, when cooking a smaller group (than 1:4) might be more appropriate.

Some activities work better with larger groups – football, or team challenge (problem solving). One area we want to avoid large groups is walking in the woods – it is easier to lose a person in a large group.

Where service users have accompanying staff, those staff should not be counted as QE2 staff; but having other responsible adults within the group can relieve pressures of supervision.