

Risk Assessment- Baby Moon Site

Venue	Rewilding Adventure Site, Dunsdale	Completed by:	Morgan Lax	Date:	14th April 2025	Review Date:	14th April 2027			
Description of site / activity / tools:										
The Baby Moon site is one which is open to the public (via Boutique Camping) and offers therapy sessions, a farm shop and café. In addition to this, trading under a separate name is the provision of glamping facilities in yurts. The site also has 15 acres of woodland which is used for some activities but many. Rewilding use the woodland for Forest School, bushcraft and target sport activities which are often marketed as ‘bushcraft’ as this is a more commonly known concept. This risk assessment considers the site as a whole rather than any specific activities. The camping facilities are usually occupied on weekends and during weekdays during school holidays; much of the provision we offer does not co-occur with high occupancy; likewise, the activity site has a natural separation from the café, therapy rooms and car park, as well as the camping field.										
	Hazard	Harm	People at Risk	Existing Control Measure	Likelihood (1-3)	Severity (1-3)	Rating P x S (1-9)	New Control Measure	Who? When?	Comments
1.	Car park	•Struck by car	All	• Leaders to be aware of cars entering/leaving • Clear car park straight away • Meeting point to the rear of the Baby Moon Camp Shop and reception • Main meeting point in garden (for groups under 16 years) • Collection point is the herb garden/garden (for groups under 16 years)	1	3	3	•Include meeting point in FS Handbook (Complete Oct 2015)		
2.	Proximity of road	•Wonder into carriage way •Struck by car	All	• As above • Instruct younger participants not to exit car park	1	3	3	•		
3.	Poor Mobile Signal	•Delayed emergency contact •Worsening condition of casualty	All	• Send responsible adult (if available) off-site with phone and emergency details to summon help (if poor signal is experienced) • Request help from Baby Moon staff/visitors	1	2	2			• Mobile phone signal is consistently good at the site
4.	Other site users	•Stranger danger	Participants	• Other site users aware of activity provision • Group control in ‘field’ area • Generally exclusive use of forest area • Head count at beginning, throughout and end of session	1	2	2	The activities are shared with those staying onsite via an information pack that is available in all accommodation.		
5.	Separated from group	•Worry/Panic •Cannot re-locate the group •Exposure •Abduction	Participants	• Familiarisation walks • Boundary of woodland made clear • Use of recall method explained (‘1,2,3 where are you’/whistle • Head count at beginning, throughout and end of session	2	2	4			Particularly relevant to younger children This has not occurred in the

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader observation of group and visitors • Whistle used to recall participants to camp • Avoid the word 'hide' in hide and seek type games, opt for 'predator' or 'capture the flag' 						preceding 5 years.
6.	Child Absconding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Worry/Panic •Cannot re-locate the group •Exposure •Injury 	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above • Seek to prevent absconding rather than deal with it • If individual child's risk assessment suggests a risk, then visiting staff ratios likely to increase; or alternative activity provided for them • If seen leaving, then one staff member to trail (not pursue), and another if possible to take transport ahead of them • If not seen leaving, then initial search of site conducted (circa 15 minutes), then police contacted to escalate search 	1	3	3			Absconding children are those who intentionally flee the site and look to evade being relocated. The site cannot be totally fenced. There has been one incident of 2 children absconding from a PRU/EBD School (see report); this risk has been included here and a separate 'Absconder' policy created as a result
7.	Nettles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stings 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage participants to identify nettles and avoid contact • Locate camp in an area largely free from nettle • Wear long sleeve and trousers when maintaining site 	3	1	3			See 'Collecting Natural Materials RA' for further detail
8.	Presence of Bramble/Hawthorne (thorns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Scratches •Caught in eye 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage participants to identify bramble/hawthorne and avoid contact • Locate camp in an area largely free from bramble/hawthorne • Wear long sleeve and trousers when maintaining site • Clear hawthorne/bramble from pathways 	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Site maintenance to clear areas bramble •Use of bramble vines in basketry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ongoing 	See 'Collecting Natural Materials RA' for further detail
9.	Tree stumps/fallen branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Trip over and injure self •Fall onto •Impalement (if sharp) 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert participants to possibility of branches on the ground • Maintain site, removing stumps and fallen branches • Be alert to further fallen branches during high winds • Stumps cut to ground level when maintaining site 	2	2	4			

10.	Ticks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bitten • Lyme Disease 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise participants to wear long-trousers • Alert participants/parents to the possibility of ticks • Ticks included in hand-book, along with signpost as to where to get advice • Ticks not to be removed by first aider 	1	2	2			Unlikely as this site does not have much livestock (no reported tick bites in 9 years [March 2025])
11.	Bees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sting • Anaphylaxis 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruct participants to stand still when bee/wasp near them • Leave hives alone if located • Medical questionnaire alerting Rewilding staff to those with identified allergy • Safe carriage of Epi-pen where prescribed 	1	2	2			This is the most frequent entry in the accident book...
12.	River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slips, trips, falls • Getting cold • Leptospirosis • Drowning 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking through stream minimised • Alerting participants to the likelihood of slippery rocks • Monitoring play in the stream, observing for safety and to avoid younger children sitting in stream • Covering of open cuts when playing in stream • Washing of hands prior to eating 	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View the stream in spate to re-assess conditions (View Oct. 2015- during spate conditions participants kept away from the stream). 		Although the depth of the water is sufficient for narrowing it is a slow moving and a shallow stream (ankle depth). Have postponed one session due to dangerously high river level
13.	Disused Mine Entrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut on ironwork • Falling debris • Trip in dark 	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp located away from mine entrance • Participants largely unaware of its existence 	1	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of mine entrance largely avoided 		
14.	Water works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injure self on disused sight 	Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site located over stream and off-site • Disused water-works not used in activities 	1	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
15.	Steep banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slip and slide down • Fall down in dark 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants advised to wear suitable footwear • Make participants aware of steep banks • Use of buddying to negotiate steeper paths • Passing of heavy loads to aid balance • Introduction to site during daylight hours to aid familiarity • Use of illumination of toilet/camp sites during night to avoid 	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
16.	Uneven ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stumble fall and injure self • Lower limb injuries 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants advised to wear suitable footwear • Participants made aware of the state of the ground • Use of existing pathways to move around the site 	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp located on flatter areas of the site • Wide games initiated on suitable areas 						
17.	Dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bitten • Fall over when trying to get away 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs not allowed on site • If dogs is present instruct participants to be calm and still • Encourage owner to take control of dog and remove from site 	1	2	2	•		
18.	Fungi Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poisoning 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request participants to avoid fungi • Make participants aware that the picking and consumption of fungi is not allowed • Ensure hands are washed prior to eating 	1	2	2	•		Insurance policy excludes foraging for fungi The site does not have a great deal of fungi present
19.	Drainage ditches/ watercourses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falling in and injuring self • Possibility of contaminants from farmland 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of pathways to move around site • Wide games initiated in suitable areas away from ditches • Make participants aware of the presence of drainage ditches • Advise participants not to play in drainage ditches/ watercourses • Washing of hands before eating 	1	2	2	Foot bridges installed over ditches •		
20.	Rope swings/ rope traverses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falling and injury 	All users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable trees used (strong, secure which present a reduced risk of hitting main trunk) • Use of suitable rope • Rope is static on the tree to prevent wearing through • Substantial 'sit stick' used, and hands high up the rope is advised • Traverses keep low to the ground and are appropriately tensioned • Feet at 90° to the rope will prevent a slip • Loops in the rope are avoided to prevent entrapment 	1	3	3	•		Rope swings have been a feature of the woodland for 5 years, without any instances.
Comments/Concerns: This risk assessment will be reviewed in the event of any incident or near miss in order to be fully informed for the future. It is not an exhaustive list, and is written with experience of FS activities in mind and the incidents (or lack of) that have been encountered in the preceding 9 years.					Recommendations: For bi-annual review- due April 2027					