



Ropley Cricket Club

Guidance Notes & Risk Assessment - Outdoor Cricket Training

Introduction

Young and inexperienced people will face unfamiliar risks when playing or learning to play cricket. There is a risk because of their possible lack of awareness of existing or potential risks, immaturity and inexperience.

They are also likely to lack confidence and be eager to impress or please others. Whilst training young people, there is an opportunity to instil within them an understanding and importance of health and safety which will help them throughout their working life.

Duties to assess the risks

The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations (1999) requires the employer to assess the health and safety risks to all employees and they have particular responsibilities towards young people:

- To assess risks to all young people under 18 years of age, **before** they start.
- To ensure the risk assessment takes into account their psychological or physical immaturity, inexperience and lack of awareness of existing or potential risks.
- To introduce control measures to eliminate or minimise the risks, so far as is reasonably practical.

Employers must also:

- Let the parents/guardians of any attendees still of compulsory school age know any significant findings of the assessment and control measures **before** the attendee starts. Address certain specified factors in the assessment.
- Take account of the risk assessment in deciding whether the young people should be prohibited from certain work activities.

Outcome of the risk assessment

In carrying out the risk assessment, control measures should be identified which will control or eliminate health and safety risks.

By complying with other specific health and safety law, for example the Manual Handling Operations 1999 and the Display Screen Equipment Regulations 1992 (amended 2003), employers should find that some of the risks to the pupil are already being adequately controlled.

If a significant risk remains in spite of efforts to do what is reasonably practical to control it, the young person must not be allowed to do this work.

Restrictions on sport

The risks identified in the assessment will also determine whether restrictions should be made in the activities being carried out.

Coaches should not allow young people to do sport which:

- Is beyond their physical or psychological capacity.
- Involves a risk of accidents, which they are unlikely to recognise because of their lack of experience, training or sufficient attention to safety.

Training, information and supervision

Young and inexperienced people will need adequate training and instruction on the hazards and risks present in playing, and training to play, cricket and the control measures that have been put in place to protect their health and safety.

In the induction process, the trainees should be given a basic introduction to health and safety i.e. first aid and fire evacuation procedures and specific risk assessments should be explained and understood.

The assessment should identify the tasks where young and inexperienced people will need constant supervision.

ROPLEY Cricket Club**Risk Ref: RJCC02T (07 03 2019)****Risk Assessment for: Outdoor Cricket Training****Date of Assessment** 07 03 2019-----**Assessment Revalidation Date:** April 2020

Activity/ Process/ Operation	What are the Hazards to Health and Safety	What Risks do they pose and to whom?	Risk Level H/M/L	What existing control measures are in place to reduce the risk?	Risk Level Achieved H/M/L	What further action / control measures are still required to reduce the risk	Date to complete further action:
Introduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of emergency procedures 2. Awareness of surroundings 3. Inappropriate Equipment 4. See also Transfer between activities and uncontrolled equipment below 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unaware of what to do in the event of an emergency 2. Unawareness of the risks associated with playing outdoors 	H	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Induction at start of session identifying restricted areas such as car parks, roads, store rooms, Method of alarm. Muster points., Method of evacuation., Recognition of First Responders; Method of communication for Emergency Services and location of first aid kit, Attendees to inform leader when leaving or joining group 2. Attendees to be warned that they are playing with hard equipment and that they must be careful where they put or how they throw/hit with it. 3. Coaches to check that playing area is free from debris and trip hazards. E.g. Spare kit is placed outside playing area. 4. Coach to collect equipment from store room and check equipment provided is fit for purpose 5. Check for illnesses / injury / medical conditions. 6. Method of communicating to first responders. 7. Role call 8. U13s to go to their separate playing area by the tennis courts. 9. See also Transfer between activities and uncontrolled equipment below 	L	<p>Coaches to ensure that unused equipment is kept out of the playing area.</p> <p>Medical assessment form to be processed for minors including medical conditions / medication required and points of contact in times of emergency.</p>	Ongoing
Warm up and cool down	Attendees unready for exercise	Risk of injury for attendees who are not mentally or physically ready for activity/rest	M	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attendees to be reminded of the need to bring suitable clothing and refreshments, particularly water. 2. Coaches to check attendees' equipment and preparedness. E.g. check shoelaces, flat soles, correct fitting clothes and shoes. 3. Coach will lead attendees through gentle, 	L	Continue to assess individuals for initial displays of onset of medical	Ongoing

Activity/ Process/ Operation	What are the Hazards to Health and Safety	What Risks do they pose and to whom?	Risk Level H/M/L	What existing control measures are in place to reduce the risk?	Risk Level Achieved H/M/L	What further action / control measures are still required to reduce the risk	Date to complete further action:
				increasing/decreasing activities to stimulate / relax bodies and minds			
Equipment usage	Injury due to impact with hard objects	Injury to attendees and coaches due to contact with hard objects, such as ball & /or bat	H	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protective clothing must be worn where appropriate. 2. Helmets are required to be worn by all players when batting using real cricket ball and fielding close to stumps, such as wicket keeper. 3. Coaches to remind all players that bats can be dangerous quoting loss of tooth by player in indoor training. 4. Coaches need to remind players round nets that the balls can still come out from the nets. 	L	Coaches to monitor	Ongoing
Training	Activities not appropriate for attendees	Injury to attendees	H	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tailor activities to attendees' level of experience and capabilities. 2. Care must be taken when children are training with children outside of their actual/usual age group. 3. Coach to develop training plan 4. Attendees to be encouraged to drink water at regular intervals 	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure regular breaks for rehydration on hot evenings 	Ongoing
Transfer between activities	Damage to individuals and equipment	People exposing themselves to risks from other activities that are going on	H	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities to be arranged so that they are a safe distance away from other activities. Special care must be taken to consider the movement of people or equipment during the activities. 2. Activities to be arranged so that the next activities are adjacent to the current activities. 3. People must have clear instruction of what activities they will be doing next. 4. Care is needed to ensure that other non-cricket (football or tennis) activities do not interfere with the cricket activities. 5. Care must be taken when players are around nets by clear definition of waiting and playing areas. 	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim is to control the end of activities so that change overs occur simultaneously 	Ongoing
Uncontrolled equipment e.g. bats and balls	Damage to individuals and equipment	People damaging themselves or others with	H	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities being close to each other have to have clear defined route for the transfer of equipment, such as balls, that avoid the path people will take during the activities. An example if the bowl off in 	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure use defined areas for equipment during training. • Juniors are not to 	Ongoing

Activity/ Process/ Operation	What are the Hazards to Health and Safety	What Risks do they pose and to whom?	Risk Level H/M/L	What existing control measures are in place to reduce the risk?	Risk Level Achieved H/M/L	What further action / control measures are still required to reduce the risk	Date to complete further action:
		equipment e.g. falling over on bats/balls		the end of season extravaganza. 2. There needs to be a defined area where kit is left during training when it not in use. 3. When removing equipment from the store room specific care must be taken to ensure that integration with equipment and physically going to the equipment is safe.		remove equipment from upstairs in the store.	
End of lesson processes & procedures	Unaccompanied minors at conclusion of training put at risk	1. Minor left unattended at conclusion of training.	H	1. Role call at conclusion of training 2. Ensure attendees return to the point of pick by parents 3. Coach to return equipment to stores.	L	•	Ongoing
<u>Name of Person undertaking Risk Assessment:</u> AFG Robson				<u>Signature</u> 			
<u>Name of Assessment Reviewer</u> D Burgess				<u>Signature</u> 			