



Activities Covered by this Assessment	Working in Severe / Adverse Weather	Reference	uRA03				
Site Address / Location	1620s House & Garden	Department / Service	Department / Service / Team				
Note: A person specific assessment must be	e carried out for young persons, disabled staff and new and exped	ctant mothers conducti	ng this act	ivity			

Where adverse conditions arrive without notice and conditions pass quickly, there is often little time to respond. However, where hazardous weather can be anticipated, and conditions remain, employers have legal duties to ensure the workplace remains safe. These duties are to ensure they have all that is reasonably practicable to avoid any danger and nothing else could have reasonably been done to prevent an accident or injury occurring.

Further information can be found at: HSE publication INDG147 keep your top on: Health risks from Working in the sun, https://www.hse.gov.uk/logistics/slips-trips-bad-weather.htm

Hazard (Something with a potential to cause harm)	Who might be Harmed & How?	Existing Controls (Consider Hierarchy of Control)	F	Ratin Ratin (S x L pood Pickelihood	g	Further Controls Required (Consider Hierarchy of Control)	Rating Rating (S x L)	g	Act Who (Initial)	Date By:	Done
Cold Temperatures	Staff, contractors, visitors. May suffer ill health from exposure to the cold for long periods of time. Possible ill health could relate to	 Preparation and communication of a Bad Weather Plan Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) padded Hi Vi to ensure that staff remain warm and safe. Ensure that suitable there is always a location to warm up in. 	М	L	L	LCC Prepare for Cold Weather					





	shivering, confusion, for prolonged exposure frostbite & hypothermia	 Ensure additional breaks are taken to use the warm facilities. Provision of hot drinks. Additional checks on those working outside. Ensuring metal handles or equipment is insulated and that controls are capable of being operated with gloves on. 	
Snow and Ice	Staff, contractors, visitors. Slips, trips and falls whilst clearing snow and ice. Injuries may include bruises, lacerations and potentially bone fractures.	 Follow prepared Bad Weather plan. Persons responsible for the activity are equipped with appropriate footwear and padded clothing. Ensure those completing the task do not have health conditions on which the cold could have a negative impact. Lone working is avoided where possible. Where possible leave snow or ice to melt naturally. 	





Heat Stroke & Stress	Staff, contractors, visitors. Sunburn, blisters and skin cancer. Bite and stings may be more common during hot weather.	 Include sun protection advice during health and safety training. Encourage workers to keep covered up during the summer months, hat with a brim or flap that protects the ears and neck, shades and sunscreen), especially around lunch until 3pm Encourage workers to take their breaks in the shade, rather than in the sun. Encourage workers to drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration. Encourage workers to check their skin regularly for unusual spots or moles that change size, shape or colour and to seek medical advice promptly if they find anything that causes them concern. If the symptoms are present 		L	N	Guidance: HSE Outdoor Working NHS be clear on Cancer LCC Prepare for Hot Weather			
Heat Stroke & Stress	Staff, contractors, visitors. Extreme body temperature leading to headaches, dizziness, nausea,	 If the symptoms are present seek medical attention immediately. Do not give the victim any fluids and wait for medical assistance. 	н	L	M	Guidance can be found at: HSE <u>INDG451 Heat Stress in</u> <u>the Workplace</u>			





	confusion, and	•	Get the victim to a shady							
	unconsciousness.		area.							
		•	Cool the victim rapidly using							
			whatever methods are							
			available, e.g., immerse the							
			victim in a tub of cool							
			water, place the person in a							
			cool shower, spray the							
			victim with cool water from							
			a hose, sponge the person							
			with cool water, or, if the							
			humidity is low, wrap the							
			victim in a cool, wet sheet							
			and fan the victim							
			vigorously,							
		•	Monitor body temperature							
			and continue cooling efforts							
			until the body temperature							
			drops to 38-39F							
Strong Winds	Staff, contractors,	•	Stop work at places with							
	visitors and property.		risks of falling objects or fall							
			of persons.							
	Hit by debris and	•	Remove or secure loose							
	unsecured plant and		materials /equipment /							
	equipment, falling		weight with sandbags	н	1	М				
	trees, causing bumps	•	Protect from breakage of		_					
	bruises, lacerations,		window glasses.							
	fractured bones and	•	Do not perform lifting work							
	more serious, life		to high level.							
	threatening / changing									
	injuries.									





		 Do not perform work at height that could not be safely performed. Do not use umbrella which can cause loss of body balance due to strong winds. Do not stay near windows. Means of services back up are considered in case of power failure. Assess condition of trees and buildings after wind has subsided and secure any areas where there has been damage. 						
Lightning	Staff, contractors, visitors, and property Hit by lightning causing electric shock, burns, life changing injuries and death.	 Stop outdoor work and stay inside safe shelter. Stay away from metal pipes, cable, structure or fences. Remove metal objects from body. Stay away from windows. Use battery operated radio for listening weather broadcasts. Follow safety instructions. Always remain alert on changing of working environment. 	н	 M				





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		■ Do not stay in water or at
		exposed areas.
		■ Do not stay under trees,
		lamp posts or any
		conductive objects.
		■ Do not use plugged-in
		electrical equipment.
		■ Do not use corded
		telephone.
		■ Do not wear highly
		conductive equipment, e.g.,
		headset.
		■ Do not hold rod-like or
		sharp pointed objects.
		■ Do not lean against vehicles
		or wall of structure.
		■ Do not rely on rubber boots
		and raincoats as protection
		from lighting strike.
Persistent Rain	Staff, contractors,	■ Be alert of signs of rising
	visitors.	water or in-rush of water.
		Prepare for evacuation at
	Slips, trips and falls	any moment.
		■ Be familiar with the escape
		routes in case of H L M
		emergency.
		■ Resume work at area only
		when flooded water has
		been drained away and the
		ground conditions
		improved.





		 Do not walk-through flooded water without knowing the conditions of the ground. Be aware of submerged items which may not be obvious or on view 							
Storms	Staff, contractors, visitors, and property Hit by debris and unsecured plant and equipment, falling trees, causing bumps bruises, lacerations, fractured bones and life most serious threatening/ changing injuries.	 Avoid standing under damaged / fragile structures. Avoid entering any water because of underwater / floating debris and danger of being swept away / trapped. Be alert to damages power lines and gas pipes. 	Н	L	М				
Rainwater	Staff, contractors, visitors, and property Higher risk of slips, trips and falls due to ground / floor / water course conditions resulting in cuts, bruises, lacerations, broken bones. In more extreme conditions, drowning	 Discourage people from taking shortcuts over grass or dirt which are likely to become slippery when wet. Make all site users aware of the path conditions. 	М	L	L				





or asphyxiation may					
occur.					
There could be an					
increased risk of					
Weil's disease/					
leptospirosis from					
rising water and					
displaced vermin.					

To add more rows to the risk assessment, place the cursor within the last row right click and select insert row below.

During this activity, what could go wrong resulting in an emergency situation?	Lack of preparation and planning, lack of arranging suitable and sufficient welfare facilities to provide shelter, facilities and equipment. Individuals may be more susceptible than others to heat and cold and separate personal risk assessments may be required. Allergic reactions to insect bites could be at increased risk during warmer months and a personal risk assessment may be required. Increased presence of ticks promoting Lyme disease requiring daily skin checks. Increased presence of hazardous plants eg Giant Hogweed.
How could this emergency situation be prevented /	Work is planned and prepared within seasons and pro-active knowledge of weather forecasting is understood.
controlled?	Job rotation, PPE performance monitoring.
Who should respond to a potential emergency situation and	Trained first aiders, managers and supervisors contact details to be kept up-to-date and readily available.
how? Have staff been trained to respond to this emergency	Review first aid kits for additional reasonable items suitable for the tasks. Personal risk assessment for those
situation?	with allergies in place.
Could any non – routine changes affect the safety	Spare, dry clothing, emergency foil blankets in first aid kits considered, clothing layered and suitable for
arrangements in place for this activity? (E.g. weather,	conditions.
people, equipment etc.) What can be done?	

	Genna Bowley		
Risk Assessor (s) Name(s):		Risk Assessor(s) Signature	
Nisk Assessor (5) Name(5).		(S):	





Authorised By:	Liz Esnouf	Authoriser Signature:		
Date Conducted:	28 November 2024	Date Review Due	Date of Review	Initial
		March 2025	18 March 2025	LE

Potential Severity of Harm	High Death, paralysis, long term serious ill health.	Medium	High	High
	Medium An injury requiring further medical assistance or is a RIDDOR incident.	Low	Medium	High
	Low Minor injuries not resulting in any first aid or absence from work.	Low	Low	Medium
		Low The event is unlikely to happen.	Medium It is fairly likely to happen.	High It is likely to happen.
Likeliho			Likelihood of Harm Occurring	

Risk Rating Definitions

Low

This is an acceptable level of risk. No further controls are required as the risk rating cannot be reduced any further. However, it is advised that continual monitoring occurs in order to ensure that no changes / deviation of control measures occur.





Medium	It is advised that further controls are implemented to reduce the risk rating to as low a level as possible. If the risk cannot be reduced to lower than a medium, then on site monitoring should occur to ensure that all stipulated controls are being adhered to.	
High	This is an unacceptable risk rating. Urgent interim controls should be implemented to reduce the risk so far as is reasonably practicable. If the risk rating cannot be reduced to lower than a High , then a documented safe system of work should be implemented to control the activity. It may be necessary to seek further professional advice. Serious considerations should be given to the validity of carrying out the activity at all. Regular monitoring of the activity should occur.	

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