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Subject links:

Science, Maths, Geography,
Citizenship

Ages 5-7

Curriculum links:

Human impact, Environmental responsibility, Data,
Statistics, Fieldwork, Outdoor learning, Community,
Group work

Ocean Literacy Principles:

6. The ocean and humans are inextricably interconnected

Learning Objectives:

- To take part in an activity to look after the local environment
- To analyse and present real life data
- To consider the impact of litter on the natural world and act to help reduce it

Resources provided:

- [Marine Litter Fact File](#)
- [Beach litter through a child's eyes](#) (video)
- [Street and river clean risk assessments](#)
- [Source to Sea survey form](#)
- [Curriculum links](#)

Extra resources required:

Gloves, bin bags, litter
pickers (if you have them)

Taking action on litter

Sustainability Goals:



Step 1

Background

Litter reaches the ocean in a number of ways: it's washed in from our rivers, it's left on our beaches, or it's cast overboard from boats. It not only makes the marine environment look unpleasant, but it impacts the health of thousands of marine animals every year, usually by ingestion, entanglement or suffocation. Plastic is the most-commonly found litter material and it does not biodegrade, but breaks up into smaller and smaller pieces which can be mistaken for plankton or other food sources. You can find more information in the [Marine Litter Fact File](#).

Litter surveys help us understand the type of litter plaguing our environment, and we can then use this information to raise awareness and campaign for change. Our lesson, [How clean are our seas?](#), provides an overview of the marine litter problem.

Step 2

Set the scene

10 minutes – What is marine litter?

Watch the video, [Beach litter through a child's eyes](#), to introduce litter picking and why it's important. Pause the video during the text sections and discuss the statements as a class. After watching, discuss how litter might have travelled to the sea. Explain that most of the litter in the ocean comes from inland sources, so we need to collect litter from our local environment too to prevent it from reaching the sea. Our [Travelling from source to sea](#) lesson explores the ways that litter reaches the coast.

Step 3

Activities

Activity 1: 1 hour – Litter picking

As a class, carry out a litter pick and survey. The litter pick is a great way for students to practise survey techniques and observe litter in the environment first-hand.

Choose a safe area in your local community like a park, river or school grounds and plan the trip using our street and river clean [risk assessment templates](#). Then use our [Source to Sea survey form](#) to record what you find on your litter pick. Discuss the survey and how it works before going out to ensure students understand the categories.

If you're unable to complete a litter pick, students could each bring in three (clean) waste items from home to use for their data. You could organise the litter items as a class in an open space, using hoops to represent different material categories.

Activity 2: 30 minutes – Analysing the results

When you return from your litter pick, compile the results as a class. Display a [survey form](#) on your interactive whiteboard and collect survey data from each group, adding to the board to find out a class total. Analyse and interpret the data as a class to find out the most common and least common items. Students could create simple pictograms or graphs to display the results.

Don't forget to [submit your survey data](#) to our national database!

Step 4

Extend

30 minutes – Reducing litter in the community

Using the most-common item as inspiration, students could design a group poster to be displayed in your local community. The poster should raise awareness of the problem and the types of litter found, and encourage people not to litter. Once posters are designed, you could have a class trip out to put the posters up so that the students see first-hand that their posters will be seen by the public. Posters could be added to noticeboards in shops, at school, or on community boards, or could be shared virtually via local Facebook groups or school social media.

Step 5

Reflect

5 minutes

As a class, discuss your thoughts and emotions when conducting the litter pick. Try not to ask too many closed questions and let the students guide the discussion around their emotions when experiencing litter in the environment.

Step 6

Follow up

Complete our lesson, [What is litter?](#) to sort items into categories based on their properties and degradation times. Continue work on raising awareness and getting creative with our [Artivism](#) lesson.

Marine Litter Fact File



From source to sea

It is estimated that 11 million tonnes of plastic ends up in the sea worldwide each year (1), and that 80% of litter found in the sea is from inland sources (2).

Sources on land can include intentional and accidental littering, items flushed down toilets, sinks and drains, windblown litter from bins and landfills, and litter carried by rainwater into drains, rivers and eventually the sea. Litter is also a problem at sea, with sources like fishing, sailing, speed boats, commercial ships and container spills causing litter pollution.



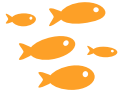
Litter timeline

Litter in the ocean takes longer to degrade than litter on land, but will eventually start to break up due to wave action, currents, saltwater and sunlight. Degradation time varies greatly depending on the properties of the litter.

Microplastics are a serious environmental issue. They are plastics that have broken up into pieces less than 5mm. However, some plastics enter the environment this size already - like microfibres and plastic nurdles. Nurdles are the small plastic pellets used in the production of plastic products.

1. Pew, 2020
2. Europa, 2016

Marine Litter Fact File



Marine life and litter

Litter items can cause harm to all sorts of marine life, from tiny plankton to huge whales.

Animals can become entangled in litter, causing injury, reduced mobility and even death. Ingestion of litter, particularly plastic, is very problematic for marine life as they are unable to digest it. Large amounts of plastic ingestion can lead to starvation, as there is no room left for food. One study found 100% of turtles sampled to have plastic in their stomach (3). In some areas, the extreme amount of plastic on the sea floor can suffocate the animals and plants living there.

Invasive species

Ocean currents can move plastics around the world. Small animals and plants can hitch a ride on the surface of plastic and travel with the currents, introducing non-native species to new areas. The introduction of non-native species could cause harm to the ecosystem.

Plastic chemicals

Several chemicals used in the production of plastic materials are carcinogenic. Toxic contaminants can also accumulate on the surface of plastic materials that have broken up and been underwater for a long time. When marine animals ingest plastic accidentally, these toxic contaminants enter their digestive systems and could build up in the food web over time.



Gannet carrying fishing rope
📷 JHS Archer-Thomson



Microplastic pieces within seaweed
📷 Natasha Ewins

Marine Litter Fact File



Litter surveys

Litter surveys are not only important for clearing rubbish, but also for gathering data on the types of litter polluting our environment. [Beachwatch](#) is our national beach clean and survey initiative, and has been running for nearly 30 years. Our brilliant volunteers head out to beaches across the UK to clean and survey our coastline, collecting and recording the rubbish they find within a 100m stretch of beach. This litter data helps inform our campaigns and lobby government, and has led to influential changes like the UK-wide carrier bag charge, microbead bans and changes to wet wipe packaging.

We also use the data to determine the sources of litter. For example, if a significant amount of sewage-related debris (SRD) is found in an area, we work with local sewage treatment companies to try to improve treatment plants, and with communities to raise awareness of what should and shouldn't be flushed down the toilet.



Reducing litter

We all need to do our bit to reduce litter in the environment. By rethinking how we shop and what we use in our daily lives, we can all make a difference. Refusing unnecessary plastic and other materials, reducing the amount of products we consume, and repairing rather than replacing are all important actions we can take. Through education, we can help raise awareness, encourage positive consumer behaviour, and campaign for change from businesses and the government.



© Natasha Ewins



© Aled Llywelyn

Marine Litter Fact File



Recycling

Even if we reduce the number of items we use, we will still need to throw some away. This is where efficient recycling is key. Download a guide from your local council to help students understand what can be recycled at home and at school. Many items can be recycled, but if your local council has limited recycling options check out [Terracycle's website](#) for local drop-off points.

Plastics can only be recycled at best 2-3 times before they lose their strength, so we still need to move away from plastics to materials that can be recycled time and time again. We need to change how products are recycled, and how we incentivise best practice to ensure materials and resources are valued. This could include redesigning products or calling for economic incentives like Deposit Return Schemes (DRS), where a small deposit is paid when consumers buy a single-use drinks container and is refunded when they return it to a store or dedicated recycling point.



Circular economy

We currently have an economy which is linear, which means we make, use and dispose of products using up finite resources. It's estimated that only 9% of all plastic ever made has been recycled (4), so we know that recycling alone isn't the solution. Instead we need to move towards a circular economy, where products are designed to be used time and again, repairable, or re-purposed as new products. The whole life cycle of the product has been considered, so very little ends up in landfill.



Litter collected at a beach clean
📷 Natasha Ewins



Single-use plastic straws
📷 Natasha Ewins

4. Geyer *et al.*, 2017

Beachwatch River Clean Risk Assessment

IMPORTANT: this risk assessment has been developed to include the most likely risks associated with the river environment and the activity of river cleaning with your group. Due to the changing nature of this environment and variations between risks at different locations, you must adapt this document to suit the location of your event and make note of any additional risks present on the day. There are blank lines available to add risks specific to your event. You must sign to indicate that you have done this and keep a copy of this document. NEVER place yourself or others in the position of risk.

River name and event date:	Risk Assessment checked on day of clean by:
Risk Assessment completed by:	Date Risk Assessment checked:
High tide if applicable: use for quick search - https://www.visitmyharbour.com/	Low tide if applicable:
Date of Risk Assessment:	I confirm the Risk Assessment is accurate and has been updated as required. Signed:

Essential for event and RA: First aid kit, container for glass, ***sharps box**, hand sanitiser, strong gloves, (face mask if you would like to wear one)

Who has the First Aid Kit/Is a First aider:

Phone reception: Excellent / Good / Poor (delete as appropriate) Check phone reception on arrival. Check with other adults and if no one has reception, identify the quickest route to a phone – may be a phone box nearby or go into a shop/cafe/kiosk and set up in advance just in case. This is an important stage of the risk assessment as the ability to contact emergency services is required to mitigate many of the identified risks.

Where is the nearest hospital: search England – <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/other-services/Accident-and-emergency-services/LocationSearch/428>

Where is the nearest hospital: search Scotland - <https://www.nhsinform.scot/scotlands-service-directory/aes-and-minor-injuries-units>

Where is the nearest hospital: search Wales - <https://aeinfo.nhs.wales/>

Where is the nearest defibrillator: Search - <http://www.heartsafe.org.uk/aed-locations>

Where is the nearest hospital: search Northern Ireland - <https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/maps/>

Coastguard & Emergency Services: - Call 999

Contact for dead/injured alive animals: - If you find a live marine mammal that is injured call BDMLR on 01825 765546. If you find any other live but injured animal call RSPCA on 0300 1234999.

In Scotland please call Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals - 03000 999 999

Section 1 – Identify who might be at risk (please circle)

MCS Volunteers	Teachers/Group leaders	Young People	Parents/Helpers	Members of the public
Other (please state)				

Section 2 – Identify who is responsible for applying this risk assessment (please circle)

MCS Volunteer organiser	Teachers/Group leaders	Other (please state)	
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Section 3 – Identify Hazards

1	Lack of understanding of the event site, or knowing what to do if something occurs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Sharp or heavy litter	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	Safeguarding – special provisions for welcoming children and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Transmission of coronavirus (Covid-19)	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Hazardous waste (dog faeces, sewage, needles, Weil’s Disease, containers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	Aggressive dogs	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Lifting and carrying heavy items	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Fly tipped waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	17	Lone Working	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Tides/currents	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Unexploded ordnance	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	VIP’s in attendance or contentious issues/event expected	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Slips, Trips & Falls, including features of the environment (for example, steep banks rocks, mud, locks, tunnels, narrow paths)	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Animals (dead/alive);	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	Avian Bird Flu	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Roads and slipways	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	First aid required	<input type="checkbox"/>	20		<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Weather conditions (Heat and Cold)	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	Member of the public becoming involved with the event	<input type="checkbox"/>	21		<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 4 – Risk Controls

Hazard No.	Description of Hazard	<p style="text-align: center;">Measures to manage the risk that the hazard could have.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ensure that you are satisfied that the measures effectively control the risk to the minimum possible level.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Where risks cannot be reduced sufficiently, consider that the event cannot run</p>	Who is responsible for implementing the controls, and when?
1	Lack of understanding of the event site, or knowing what to do if something occurs.	<p>Prior to the litter-pick taking place, River Clean Organiser provides a briefing and safety talk, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risks and general information about correct use of the equipment • the requirement to clean hands frequently with soap, or sanitiser • particular features of the chosen area for cleaning (like banks, narrow paths etc) • risks from hazardous waste and the need to avoid touching with hands/gloves • who to contact if an accident occurs • where and when to meet if the group becomes separated • any issues that have become more hazardous (for example, due to the weather on the day, other events on the river, increased traffic, overcrowding/ability to maintain social distancing etc). 	<p>River Clean Organiser in advance of the event and in the briefing on the day.</p> <p>Organiser can call the event to a close if behaviour is putting others at risk, or for any other hazards and risks that appear</p>
2	Covid / Respiratory infections	<p>As we learn to live safely with coronavirus (COVID-19), there are actions we can all take to help reduce the risk of catching COVID-19 and other respiratory infections and passing it on to others. These actions will also help to reduce the spread of other respiratory infections such as flu.</p> <p>What to do if you have symptoms of a respiratory infection:</p> <p>Do not attend if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If You've Tested Positive for COVID-19, be aware that you can be infectious to others for anything up to 10 days after initial infection • If you have symptoms of a respiratory infection, such as COVID-19, and you have a high temperature or do not feel well enough to go to work or carry out normal activities • If you have been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 or are waiting for the results from a PCR test. 	<p>River Clean Organiser</p> <p>Part of the health and safety briefing at the start of the event.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants must be advised to bring along their own gloves, always wear them, and use litter pickers if they are available. Follow good hygiene practices for handwashing, sneezing, coughing and although face mask wearing is no longer required, we respect some people may continue to wear them. <p>Any litter picking equipment given out to Participants must be cleaned before and after use with a household disinfectant.</p>	
3	Lifting and carrying heavy items	<p>Volunteers instructed not to over-fill bags or try to carry heavy items.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to be aware of their own limitations by the event organiser during the briefing and not lift heavy items found during the clean up</p> <p>Volunteers with pre-existing injuries are not to lift bags or heavy items</p> <p>No more than one bag at a time to be carried</p> <p>Young people are always supervised by a parent or guardian.</p> <p>Only organisers/volunteers trained in safe manual handling procedures should offer guidance for safe lifting practices and reducing/removing common hazards and risks (reducing load weight, postural advice when lifting, handling asymmetrical loads, grip, other environmental factors, carry distance, obstacles en-route).</p> <p>Volunteers advised on safe manual handling practices.</p> <p>If too heavy to handle, leave the object in place and report it to the organiser to arrange removal by the council.</p>	<p>River Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.</p> <p>River Clean Organiser monitors during the clean.</p> <p>River Clean Organiser to inform the Council/River Owner for removal of waste</p>
4	Tides/currents	<p>If on a foreshore then the tide times will be checked, and timing of event planned to ensure the sea will not be too close to participants.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to stay away from water's edge, not to enter the water</p> <p>Volunteers advised of tidal times and not to go to areas of the foreshore that could be cut-off.</p> <p>Special consideration of risks from the water for young people in the group – to be supervised at all times.</p>	<p>River Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.</p> <p>River Clean Organiser monitors and cancels event if water conditions threaten volunteer safety.</p>
5	Slips, Trips & Falls, including features of the environment (for example, steep banks rocks, mud.	<p>Event organiser to choose a location with minimal hazard to the participants. Volunteers advised of any hazardous areas and informed that these are to be avoided.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to wear supportive, slip resistant footwear and no open toed shoes.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to take care when negotiating steps, on overgrown areas, rocky areas or wet/muddy ground.</p>	<p>Event organiser to include particular features and cautions applicable to the cleaning site in the</p>

	<p>Locks Tunnels Narrow paths</p>	<p>Volunteers instructed to take extra care when carrying heavy bags and not carry them for long distances. If in doubt, don't carry on if an area looks or becomes slippery or dangerous. Volunteers advised to stay away from steep banks and any visible landslips. Ensure children and young adults are supervised, particularly at locks where there is a risk of falling in. Note if buoyancy aids/life rings are available in the area of your route - choose locations that have them where possible. If someone falls in Call 999. Shout that help is on its way. Encourage them to float on their back. If being carried with water flow try to stay ahead of them. Use a life ring or a long branch if possible and safe to do so, and doesn't put you at risk of falling in.</p>	<p>briefing and the conditions on the day. Monitor activity during the event. Event organiser to cancel event if weather is sufficiently extreme.</p>
6	<p>Roads</p>	<p>Prior to event, organiser to advise participants of any requirement to cross roads Children to remain under supervision and in sight of a responsible adult at all times, preferably by a parent or guardian. All volunteers advised not to work on roads or roadside verges No litter picking near railway lines or bridges.</p>	<p>River Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.</p>
7	<p>Weather conditions: Heat: Sunstroke, sunburn Dehydration, heat exhaustion Cold/Wind/Rain: Hypothermia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River clean organiser to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Be aware of the predicted weather conditions in the lead up to the event and assess if the event can go ahead. Reschedule event to time when conditions are improved. ○ Shorten the event duration due to the conditions or to end the event if the weather changes, or the location becomes unsafe. • Hot weather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Take regular breaks and seek shade if necessary. ○ Have access to water and advised to drink plenty. ○ Apply sunscreen (SPF 30 or higher) as directed on the tube / pump bottle. Reapplying every 2 hours is recommended. ○ Encourage the removal of personal protective equipment (gloves, shoes & tabard) when resting to help encourage heat loss (don't forget to put them back on when you resume) ○ Wear clothes and sunglasses that provide sun protection, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A wide brimmed hat that shades the neck and ears ▪ A long-sleeved top ▪ Trousers or long skirt in close-weave fabric that do not allow sunlight through 	<p>River Clean Organiser to assess the conditions on the day, and monitor during the event. Event organiser to cancel event if weather is sufficiently extreme</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sunglasses with wrap around or wide arms with the CE Mark and British Standard mark 12312-1:2013 E • Be aware of heat exhaustion and heat stroke and how to look after them. If in doubt seek medical attention • Fires- consider risks of fire during dry summer period and no open fires or BBQ's if risk of combustion with vegetation or other combustible material. • Cold / wet weather: Wear appropriate clothing. Be aware of hypothermia and how to look after them. If in doubt seek medical attention • Unstable, steep ground: avoid areas where debris could come loose, i.e., trees, poorly maintained structures in high winds • Lightning: cease using litter pickers and stop the event. Be aware of objects that can conduct or attract lightning, for example, litter pickers, gazebo poles, anything. If you have a metal object that is not necessary for your safety, put it aside. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 30/30 rule: if the flash to bang is 30 seconds in length or less you should seek shelter. Staying inside this shelter is advised until 30 minutes past the last clap of thunder. This ensures that any distant strikes at the beginning of the storm (lightning can travel up to 10 miles), or trailing storm clouds at the back of the storm do not take anyone by surprise. • Seeking shelter from lightning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ideally, seek shelter inside a large building or a motor vehicle keeping away from, and getting out of wide, open spaces and exposed hilltops. ○ If you are exposed to the elements with nowhere to shelter, make yourself as small a target as possible by crouching down with your feet together, hands on knees and your head tucked in. This technique keeps as much of you off the ground as possible. ○ Do not shelter beneath tall or isolated trees, it has been estimated that one in four people struck by lightning are sheltering under trees. ○ If you are on / near water, move away as quickly as possible as water will transmit strikes from further away. 	
8	Sharp or heavy litter	<p>Overall message is 'if in doubt, don't touch'.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to wear sturdy gardening type gloves at all times, to use a litter picker in preference to hands, and never pick handfuls of litter as broken glass and sharp items may be hidden inside.</p> <p>Glass and sharp items not to be put loose in a collecting bag. Collect glass in a separate container or bucket, and at the end of the clean, put into an appropriate recycling bin if one is available. Participants</p>	River Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event

		<p>instructed to wrapped up securely, or in a sealable container which can be put in the waste bag at the end of the clean for safe removal.</p> <p>Bags not to be overfilled and made difficult to carry,</p> <p>Heavy or partially buried items should be left and the land owner informed to arrange collection.</p>	River Clean Organiser to ensure a suitable container is provided for collecting sharp items.
9	<p>Hazardous waste:</p> <p>Dog faeces</p> <p>Sewage related items</p> <p>Suspicious containers</p> <p>Needles/medical waste</p> <p>Weil's Disease</p>	<p>Overall message is 'if in doubt, don't touch'. Rivers can contain a variety of unpleasant and hazardous materials that can pose a risk to human health. Children should be supervised at all times and instructed to ask for help with hazardous waste.</p> <p>Always wear sturdy gardening type gloves, or use a litter picker in preference to hands, and never pick handfuls of litter as broken glass, metal, syringes, and other sharp items may be hidden inside.</p> <p>River clean organiser to check with the council/landowner about their approach to collecting used PPE when they are arranging for waste collection.</p> <p>Glass and sharp items must not to be put loose in a collecting bag.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collect glass in a separate container or bucket, and at the end of the clean, put into an appropriate recycling bin if one is available. ○ Wrap the item securely, or in a sealable container which can be put in the waste bag at the end of the clean for safe removal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collect bagged dog faeces with litter pickers if possible or only with gloves on. Unbagged dog faeces should be left - clean footwear if waste is stepped in. ● Sewage related items to be collected using litter pickers if possible – or only with gloves on. ● Never approach suspicious looking containers with or without hazard warning sign and any suspicious drums, materials, barrels to be left untouched and Environment Agency Pollution Hotline to be contacted (Tel 0800 7312453) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Tel 0800 80 70 60), Natural Resources Wales (Tel 0300 065 3000), Northern Ireland Environment Agency (Tel 0845 302 0008) ● Do not to touch oil/tar/chemicals found but to report to event leader; if considered appropriate the relevant agency will be informed. (Agencies = Environment Agency (England); Natural Resources Wales; Scottish Environment Protection Agency; Northern Ireland Environment Agency). ● Syringes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Syringes and needles must be left where they are and never put in collection bags. ○ The river clean organiser should be alerted immediately and advise all participants to keep away from the area. ○ The land owner should be notified to collect and dispose of the syringe. ○ For councils owned land you can use the following link https://www.gov.uk/report-syringes and leave information on the location of the syringe. ● First aid and treatment 	<p>River Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event</p> <p>River Clean Organiser to contact Environment Agency Pollution Hotline to be contacted (Tel 0800 7312453) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Tel 0800 80 70 60), Natural Resources Wales (Tel 0300 065 3000), Northern Ireland Environment Agency (Tel 0845 302 0008) with any suspicious or hazardous containers are found.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any piercing injury by a syringe should be immediately treated at medical practice or A&E ○ All participants should be advised to seek medical advice if they become ill in the weeks following the event and to ensure they inform medical staff that they took part in a river clean. ● Participants to pay particular attention to hand washing/using sanitiser to reduce the risk of infection. Wear gloves and keep them sanitised throughout the day. Cover all existing wounds on hands with dressings and consider wearing a thin pair of extra gloves under the work gloves. <p>The risk of Weil's disease will be outlined in the H&S briefing at the start of the event. Volunteers must keep hands/gloves clean, use clean water to rinse if available, wash hands or use sanitiser. Ensure that all volunteers have cuts and grazes covered and all must be wearing gloves.</p> <p>Participants to pay particular attention to hand washing/using sanitiser to reduce the risk of infection. Wear gloves and keep them sanitised throughout the day. Cover all existing wounds on hands with dressings or Nitrile gloves under work gloves.</p> <p>All volunteers should be advised to seek medical advice if they become ill in the weeks following the event and to ensure they inform medical staff that they took part in a river clean.</p>	
10	Fly tipped waste	<p>If there is an accumulation of waste which would obviously have been fly-tipped deliberately on site, then this should be left alone and the relevant local authority with responsibility for fly-tipping clearance informed.</p> <p>It is possible that asbestos could be found amongst smaller accumulations of litter that may not appear to be fly tipping. A simple asbestos ID chart can be found on the HSE website here: http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/gallery.htm</p>	River Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.
11	Unexploded ordnance	<p>Health and safety briefing at the start of the event will highlight the hazard of unexploded ordnances. Participants advised not to touch and/or approach suspected unexploded ordnance, but to immediately inform the event leader.</p> <p>Event leader to stop all activity and participants moved a safe distance away from the unexploded ordnance.</p> <p>Event leader to immediately notify Emergency Services/999 and establish a safe cordon around the device.</p>	River Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event
12	Animals (dead/alive)	<p>Included in Health and safety briefing at start of event - dead animals are to be reported to relevant agency for removal.</p> <p>Participants instructed not to touch but immediately inform event leader (see Weil's Disease above).</p> <p>Remain safe distance from animal.</p>	River clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event
13	First aid required	River Clean Organisers advised to have a first aid kit available and to let participants know how to access it.	River clean Organiser informs as part of the

		<p>It is recommended that all clean-up hosts are First Aid trained</p> <p>Event organiser to have mobile phone in case of emergency and call 999 if help is needed.</p> <p>Before each litter pick takes place, organiser updates and keeps a copy of details of local walk in centres and accident & emergency departments</p> <p>Organiser to replace used first aid items immediately after event, check kit before every event and undertake formal inventory on a quarterly basis</p>	H&S briefing at the start of the event
14	Member of the public becoming involved with the event	<p>River clean Organiser to monitor the event closely and ensure that they are known as the point of contact/discussion with any members of the public.</p> <p>Conflict can occur with recreational or competition anglers, moored boats, groups of people socialising/picnicking.</p> <p>Interested members of the public can be directed to the Beachwatch website to find suitable cleans to get involved with.</p> <p>If a confrontation occurs move the group away and if it persists, contact the police.</p> <p>We do not recommend that you approach members of the public to challenge inappropriate behaviour such as dog fouling or littering. If you do, please be polite and respectful.</p> <p>Do not trespass onto private property whilst litter picking.</p>	River clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event
15	<p>Safeguarding – special provisions for welcoming children and young people at an event</p> <p>Lost child</p>	<p>Rivers are great environments for young people to enjoy, however, there are many distractions, and hazards that will need supervising at all times.</p> <p>Young people remain the duty of care of their parent or guardian at all times.</p> <p>Keep all young people in sight at all times – no wandering off to explore.</p> <p>Keep all young people away from the water.</p> <p>If you are a school or children's group leading a clean, be sure to work in small groups directly supervised by an adult helper. The size of group will depend on your particular group and location.</p> <p>On report of a missing child, the River clean Organiser must identify when they were last seen and where, if possible. If child is still not located after contacting other members of the group, a widespread search of the river bank should be conducted.</p> <p>If they are still not located, the police should be contacted on 999</p>	River clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.

16	Aggressive dogs	<p>Volunteers advised of the threat of aggressive dogs and to not approach any unknown dog.</p> <p>Dog Walkers in vicinity to be advised by group leader of the litter pick and to keep dogs under control</p> <p>Children to remain under adult supervision and within sight of adults at all times</p> <p>Adopt recommended posture if confronted by a dog – do not look in eyes, look down, do not run, pull limbs into body. Retreat slowly</p> <p>Visit A&E if bitten or attacked</p> <p>Report attack to the Police and refer to the government guidance on controlling dogs in public if you feel this is necessary: https://www.gov.uk/control-dog-public/report-a-dog</p>	River clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.
17	Lone Working	Let someone know where you are going to be and what time they should be back. Have a little check in, during the day if it's going to be a few hours. Consider location sharing on your phone.	River Clean Organiser

Put any additional risks that are relevant to the location and group of people attending

Hazard No.	Description of Hazard	<p>Measures to manage the risk that the hazard could have.</p> <p>Ensure that you are satisfied that the measures effectively control the risk to the minimum possible.</p> <p>Where risks cannot be reduced sufficiently, consider that the event cannot run.</p>	Who is responsible, and when?
18	Events with VIPs, Ministers, contentious issues – possibly attracting opposition or other campaign groups and publicity.	<p>Depending on the event, a member of the MCS Staff Team may be in attendance and will be responsible for managing the VIP/Minister with a separate colleague(s) handling press and monitoring for disruption. The MCS representatives will take responsibility for halting the event in line with the contingency plans and any extra safety considerations based on the nature of the event.</p> <p>No person is to be left alone, or become separated from the group without an appropriate plan to ensure their safety.</p> <p>Whether MCS Staff Team are attending or not, if there is a VIP visitor to an event, they will brief the River Clean Organiser in advance to outline the purpose and messages and advise on any confidentiality issues and press/social media embargoes. They will also support on any contingency plans to update this risk assessment.</p>	MCS Lead Representative inform the River Clean Organiser prior to the event and include any instructions for the briefing at the start of the event.

19	Avian Bird Flu	Current status – At risk <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not touch any sick or dead birds.• Do not work in areas where birds congregate; nesting, feeding, roosting sites etc., where exposure to contaminated materials is more likely.• Staff & Participants should continue to follow good hygiene procedures, such as regular and thorough handwashing.• If you find an injured or sick animal call; England & Wales, the RSPCA- 0300 1234999 Scotland, the SPCA - 03000 999 999 Northern Ireland, the USPCA - 028 3025 1000.• If you find dead birds or +5 of any other species in one place, please report them to Defra on 03459 335577 or in NI to DAERA on 0300 200 7840.• For the latest information https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu#latest-situation	
20			
21			

Beachwatch Street Clean Risk Assessment

IMPORTANT: this risk assessment has been developed to include the most likely risks associated with the Street environment and the activity of Street Cleaning with your group. Due to the changing nature of this environment and variations between risks at different locations, you must adapt this document to suit the location of your event and make note of any additional risks present on the day. There are blank lines available to add risks specific to your event. You must sign to indicate that you have done this and keep a copy of this document. NEVER place yourself or others in the position of risk.

Street name and event date:	Person responsible for calling emergency services (999 for Coastguard, Ambulance, Fire/Rescue, Police):
Risk Assessment completed by:	Time of Street Clean:
Date risk assessment is checked:	I confirm the Risk Assessment is accurate and has been updated as required: [tick box]

Essential for event and RA: First aid kit, container for glass, ***sharps box**, hand sanitiser, strong gloves, (face mask if you would like to wear one)

Where is the nearest hospital: search England – <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/other-services/Accident-and-emergency-services/LocationSearch/428>

Where is the nearest hospital: search Scotland - <https://www.nhsinform.scot/scotlands-service-directory/aes-and-minor-injuries-units>

Where is the nearest hospital: search Wales - <https://aeinfo.nhs.wales/>

Where is the nearest hospital: search Northern Ireland - <https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/maps/>

Where is the nearest defibrillator: Search here - <http://www.heartsafe.org.uk/aed-locations>

Emergency Services: Call 999

Contact for dead/injured alive animals: phone RSPCA on 0300 1234999 (alive animals) In Scotland please call Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals - 03000 999 999

Who has the First Aid Kit/Is a First aider:

Phone reception: Excellent / Good / Poor (delete as appropriate) Check phone reception on arrival. Check with other adults and if no one has reception, identify the quickest route to a phone – may be a phone box nearby or go into a shop/cafe/kiosk and set up in advance just in case. This is an important stage of the risk assessment as the ability to contact emergency services is required to mitigate many of the identified risks.

Section 1 – Identify who might be at risk (please circle)

MCS Volunteers	Teachers/Group leaders	Young People	Parents/Helpers	Members of the public
Other (please state)				

Section 2 – Identify who is responsible for applying this risk assessment (please circle)

MCS Volunteer organiser	Teachers/Group leaders	Other (please state)	
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Section 3 – Identify Hazards

1	Lack of understanding of the event site, or knowing what to do if something occurs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Sharp or heavy litter	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Safeguarding – special provisions for welcoming children and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Transmission of coronavirus (Covid-19)	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Hazardous waste (dog faeces, sewage, needles, Weil's Disease, containers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	14	Lone Working	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Lifting and carrying heavy items	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Fly tipped waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	VIP's in attendance or contentious issues/event expected	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Slips, Trips & Falls, including features of the environment (for example, steep banks rocks, mud, narrow paths)	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Animals (dead), Aggressive dogs	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	Avian Flu	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Roads	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	First aid required	<input type="checkbox"/>	17		<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Weather conditions (Heat and Cold)	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Member of the public becoming involved with the event	<input type="checkbox"/>	18		<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 4 – Risk Controls

Hazard No.	Description of Hazard	Measures to manage the risk that the hazard could have. Ensure that you are satisfied that the measures effectively control the risk to the minimum possible level. Where risks cannot be reduced sufficiently, consider that the event cannot run	Who is responsible for implementing the controls, and when?
1	Lack of understanding of the event site, or knowing what to do if something occurs.	<p>Prior to the litter-pick taking place, Street Clean Organiser provides a briefing and safety talk, covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> risks and general information about correct use of the equipment the requirement to clean hands frequently with soap, or sanitiser particular features of the chosen area for cleaning (like traffic, banks, narrow paths etc) risks from hazardous waste and the need to avoid touching with hands/gloves who to contact if an accident occurs 	<p>Street Clean Organiser in advance of the event and in the briefing on the day.</p> <p>Organiser can call the event to a close if behaviour is putting others at risk, or for any</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where and when to meet if the group becomes separated • any issues that have become more hazardous (for example, due to the weather on the day, other events on the Street, increased traffic, overcrowding/ability to maintain social distancing etc). 	other hazards and risks that appear.
2	Covid / Respiratory infections	<p>As we learn to live safely with coronavirus (COVID-19), there are actions we can all take to help reduce the risk of catching COVID-19 and other respiratory infections and passing it on to others. These actions will also help to reduce the spread of other respiratory infections such as flu.</p> <p>What to do if you have symptoms of a respiratory infection:</p> <p>Do not attend if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If You've Tested Positive for COVID-19, be aware that you can be infectious to others for anything up to 10 days after initial infection • If you have symptoms of a respiratory infection, such as COVID-19, and you have a high temperature or do not feel well enough to go to work or carry out normal activities • If you have been in close contact with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 or are waiting for the results from a PCR test. • Participants must be advised to bring along their own gloves, always wear them, and use litter pickers if they are available. • Follow good hygiene practices for handwashing, sneezing, coughing and although face mask wearing is no longer required, we respect some people may continue to wear them. <p>Any litter picking equipment given out to Participants must be cleaned before and after use with a household disinfectant.</p>	Street Clean Organiser Part of the health and safety briefing at the start of the event.
3	Lifting and carrying heavy items	<p>Volunteers instructed not to over-fill bags or try to carry heavy items.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to be aware of their own limitations by the event organiser during the briefing and not lift heavy items found during the clean up</p> <p>Volunteers with pre-existing injuries are not to lift bags or heavy items</p> <p>No more than one bag at a time to be carried</p> <p>Young people are always supervised by a parent or guardian.</p> <p>Only organisers/volunteers trained in safe manual handling procedures should offer guidance for safe lifting practices and reducing/removing common hazards and risks (reducing load weight, postural advice when lifting, handling asymmetrical loads, grip, other environmental factors, carry distance, obstacles en-route).</p> <p>Volunteers advised on safe manual handling practices.</p>	Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event. Street Clean Organiser monitors during the clean. Street Clean Organiser to inform the Council for removal of waste

		If too heavy to handle, leave the object in place and report it to the organiser to arrange removal by the council.	
4	Slips, Trips & Falls, including features of the environment (for example, steep banks rocks, mud. Narrow paths	<p>Event organiser to choose a location with minimal hazard to the participants. Volunteers advised of any hazardous areas and informed that these are to be avoided.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to wear supportive, slip resistant footwear and no open toed shoes.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to take care when negotiating steps, on overgrown areas, rocky areas or wet/muddy ground.</p> <p>Volunteers instructed to take extra care when carrying heavy bags and not carry them for long distances.</p> <p>If in doubt, don't carry on if an area looks or becomes slippery or dangerous.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to stay away from steep banks and any visible landslips. Ensure children and young adults are supervised.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to stay away from cliffs and never access caves or overhangs.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to stay away from visible landslips</p> <p>All participants to stay a minimum of 5m from cliff faces</p>	<p>Event organiser to include particular features and cautions applicable to the cleaning site in the briefing and the conditions on the day.</p> <p>Monitor activity during the event.</p> <p>Event organiser to cancel event if weather is sufficiently extreme.</p>
5	Roads	<p>Roads/streets are inherently difficult to manage the risks posed by traffic. Events to avoid very busy stretches and to have as good sight lines to view oncoming vehicles as can be made possible.</p> <p>Children to remain under supervision and in sight of a responsible adult at all times, preferably by a parent or guardian.</p> <p>All volunteers advised not to work on roads or roadside verges</p> <p>No litter picking near railway lines or bridges.</p>	Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.
6	<p>Weather conditions:</p> <p>Heat:</p> <p>Sunstroke, sunburn</p> <p>Dehydration, heat exhaustion</p> <p>Cold/Wind/Rain:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street clean organiser to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Be aware of the predicted weather conditions in the lead up to the event and assess if the event can go ahead. Reschedule event to time when conditions are improved. ○ Shorten the event duration due to the conditions or to end the event if the weather changes, or the location becomes unsafe. • Hot weather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Take regular breaks and seek shade if necessary. ○ Have access to water and advised to drink plenty. ○ Apply sunscreen (SPF 30 or higher) as directed on the tube / pump bottle. Reapplying every 2 hours is recommended. 	<p>Street Clean Organiser to assess the conditions on the day, and monitor during the event.</p> <p>Event organiser to cancel event if weather is sufficiently extreme</p>

Hypothermia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Encourage the removal of personal protective equipment (gloves, shoes & tabard) when resting to help encourage heat loss (don't forget to put them back on when you resume)○ Wear clothes and sunglasses that provide sun protection, such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ A wide brimmed hat that shades the neck and ears▪ A long-sleeved top▪ Trousers or long skirt in close-weave fabric that do not allow sunlight through▪ Sunglasses with wrap around or wide arms with the CE Mark and British Standard mark 12312-1:2013 E● Be aware of heat exhaustion and heat stroke and how to look after them. If in doubt seek medical attention ● Fires- consider risks of fire during dry summer period and no open fires or BBQ's if risk of combustion with vegetation or other combustible material.● Cold / wet weather: Wear appropriate clothing. Be aware of hypothermia and how to look after them. If in doubt seek medical attention ● Unstable, steep ground: avoid areas where debris could come loose, i.e., trees, poorly maintained structures in high winds● Lightning: cease using litter pickers and stop the event. Be aware of objects that can conduct or attract lightning, for example, litter pickers, gazebo poles, anything. If you have a metal object that is not necessary for your safety, put it aside.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 30/30 rule: if the flash to bang is 30 seconds in length or less you should seek shelter. Staying inside this shelter is advised until 30 minutes past the last clap of thunder. This ensures that any distant strikes at the beginning of the storm (lightning can travel up to 10 miles), or trailing storm clouds at the back of the storm do not take anyone by surprise.● Seeking shelter from lightning<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Ideally, seek shelter inside a large building or a motor vehicle keeping away from, and getting out of wide, open spaces and exposed hilltops.○ If you are exposed to the elements with nowhere to shelter, make yourself as small a target as possible by crouching down with your feet together, hands on knees and your head tucked in. This technique keeps as much of you off the ground as possible.○ Do not shelter beneath tall or isolated trees, it has been estimated that one in four people struck by lightning are sheltering under trees.○ If you are on / near water, move away as quickly as possible as water will transmit strikes from further away.	
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7	Sharp or heavy litter	<p>Overall message is 'if in doubt, don't touch'.</p> <p>Volunteers advised to wear sturdy gardening type gloves at all times, to use a litter picker in preference to hands, and never pick handfuls of litter as broken glass and sharp items may be hidden inside.</p> <p>Glass and sharp items not to be put loose in a collecting bag. Collect glass in a separate container or bucket, and at the end of the clean, put into an appropriate recycling bin if one is available. Participants instructed to wrapped up securely, or in a sealable container which can be put in the waste bag at the end of the clean for safe removal.</p> <p>Bags not to be overfilled and made difficult to carry,</p> <p>Heavy or trapped items should be left and the Council informed to arrange collection.</p>	<p>Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event</p> <p>Street Clean Organiser to ensure a suitable container is provided for collecting sharp items.</p>
8	<p>Hazardous waste:</p> <p>Dog faeces</p> <p>Sewage related items</p> <p>Suspicious containers</p> <p>Needles/medical waste</p> <p>Poisonous Plants</p> <p>Oil/Chemicals</p>	<p>Overall message is 'if in doubt, don't touch'. Streets can contain a variety of unpleasant and hazardous materials that can pose a risk to human health. Children should be supervised at all times and instructed to ask for help with hazardous waste.</p> <p>Always wear sturdy gardening type gloves, or use a litter picker in preference to hands, and never pick handfuls of litter as broken glass, metal, syringes, and other sharp items may be hidden inside</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass and sharp items must not be put loose in a collecting bag. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collect glass in a separate container or bucket, and at the end of the clean, put into an appropriate recycling bin if one is available. ○ Wrap the item securely, or in a sealable container which can be put in the waste bag at the end of the clean for safe removal • Collect bagged dog faeces with litter pickers if possible or only with gloves on. Unbagged dog faeces should be left - clean footwear if waste is stepped in. • Sewage related items to be collected using litter pickers if possible – or only with gloves on. • Never approach suspicious looking containers with or without hazard warning sign and any suspicious drums, materials, barrels to be left untouched and Environment Agency Pollution Hotline to be contacted (Tel 0800 7312453) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Tel 0800 80 70 60), Natural Resources Wales (Tel 0300 065 3000), Northern Ireland Environment Agency (Tel 0845 302 0008) • Do not to touch oil/tar/chemicals found but to report to event leader; if considered appropriate the relevant agency will be informed. (Agencies = Environment Agency (England); Natural Resources Wales; Scottish Environment Protection Agency; Northern Ireland Environment Agency). • Syringes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Syringes and needles must be left where they are and never put in collection bags. ○ The litter pick organiser should be alerted immediately and advise all participants to keep away from the area. ○ The land owner should be notified to collect and dispose of the syringe. ○ For councils owned land you can use the following link https://www.gov.uk/report-syringes and leave information on the location of the syringe. • First aid and treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any piercing injury by a syringe should be immediately treated at medical practice or A&E 	<p>Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event</p> <p>Street Clean Organiser to contact Environment Agency Pollution Hotline to be contacted (Tel 0800 7312453) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (Tel 0800 80 70 60), Natural Resources Wales (Tel 0300 065 3000), Northern Ireland Environment Agency (Tel 0845 302 0008) with any suspicious or hazardous containers are found.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All participants should be advised to seek medical advice if they become ill in the weeks following the event and to ensure they inform medical staff that they took part in a litter pick. ● Participants to pay particular attention to hand washing/using sanitiser to reduce the risk of infection. Wear gloves and keep them sanitised throughout the day. Cover all existing wounds on hands with dressings and consider wearing a thin pair of extra gloves under the work gloves. ● If unsure or concerned about presence of irritant and dangerous plants in the area, organiser to advise relevant authority, i.e. Local Authority. 	
9	Fly tipped waste	<p>If there is an accumulation of waste which would obviously have been fly-tipped deliberately on site, then this should be left alone and the relevant local authority with responsibility for fly-tipping clearance informed.</p> <p>It is possible that asbestos could be found amongst smaller accumulations of litter that may not appear to be fly tipping. A simple asbestos ID chart can be found on the HSE website here: http://www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos/gallery.htm</p>	Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.
10	Animals (dead) Aggressive dogs	<p>Included in Health and safety briefing at start of event - dead animals are to be reported to relevant agency for removal.</p> <p>Participants instructed not to touch but immediately inform event leader (see Weil's Disease above).</p> <p>Remain safe distance from animal.</p> <p>Volunteers advised of the threat of aggressive dogs and to not approach any unknown dog.</p> <p>Dog Walkers in vicinity to be advised by group leader of the litter pick and to keep dogs under control</p> <p>Children to remain under adult supervision and within sight of adults at all times</p> <p>Adopt recommended posture if confronted by a dog – do not look in eyes, look down, do not run, pull limbs into body. Retreat slowly</p> <p>Visit A&E if bitten or attacked</p> <p>Report attack to the Police and refer to the government guidance on controlling dogs in public if you feel this is necessary: https://www.gov.uk/control-dog-public/report-a-dog</p>	Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event
11	First aid required	<p>Street Clean Organisers advised to have a first aid kit available and to let participants know how to access it.</p> <p>It is recommended that all clean-up hosts are First Aid trained</p> <p>Event organiser to have mobile phone in case of emergency and call 999 if help is needed.</p> <p>Before each litter pick takes place, organiser updates and keeps a copy of details of local walk in centres and accident & emergency departments</p> <p>Organiser to replace used first aid items immediately after event, check kit before every event and undertake formal inventory on a quarterly basis</p>	Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event

12	Member of the public becoming involved with the event	<p>Street Clean Organiser to monitor the event closely and ensure that they are known as the point of contact/discussion with any members of the public.</p> <p>Conflict can occur from groups of people socialising, playing in the streets, on footpaths.</p> <p>Interested members of the public can be directed to the Beachwatch website to find suitable cleans to get involved with.</p> <p>If a confrontation occurs move the group away and if it persists, contact the police.</p> <p>We do not recommend that you approach members of the public to challenge inappropriate behaviour such as dog fouling or littering. If you do, please be polite and respectful.</p> <p>Do not trespass onto private property whilst litter picking.</p>	Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event
13	Safeguarding – special provisions for welcoming children and young people at an event Lost child	<p>The local community is a great environment for young people to enjoy, however, there are many distractions, and hazards that will need supervising at all times.</p> <p>Young people remain the duty of care of their parent or guardian at all times.</p> <p>Keep all young people in sight at all times – no wandering off to explore.</p> <p>Keep all young people away from the water.</p> <p>If you are a school or children's group leading a clean, be sure to work in small groups directly supervised by an adult helper. The size of group will depend on your particular group and location.</p> <p>On report of a missing child, the Street Clean Organiser must identify when they were last seen and where, if possible. If child is still not located after contacting other members of the group, a widespread search of the area should be conducted.</p> <p>If they are still not located, the police should be contacted on 999</p>	Street Clean Organiser informs as part of the H&S briefing at the start of the event.
14	Lone Working	Let someone know where you are going to be and what time you should be back. Have a little check in, during the day if it's going to be a few hours. Consider location sharing on your phone.	Street Clean organiser

Put any additional risks that are relevant to the location and group of people attending

Hazard No.	Description of Hazard	<p>Measures to manage the risk that the hazard could have.</p> <p>Ensure that you are satisfied that the measures effectively control the risk to the minimum possible.</p> <p>Where risks cannot be reduced sufficiently, consider that the event cannot run.</p>	Who is responsible, and when?
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15	VIP's in attendance or contentious issues/event expected	<p>Depending on the event, a member of the MCS Staff Team may be in attendance and will be responsible for managing the VIP/Minister with a separate colleague(s) handling press and monitoring for disruption. The MCS representatives will take responsibility for halting the event in line with the contingency plans and any extra safety considerations based on the nature of the event.</p> <p>No person is to be left alone, or become separated from the group without an appropriate plan to ensure their safety.</p> <p>Whether MCS Staff Team are attending or not, if there is a VIP visitor to an event, they will brief the Street Clean Organiser in advance to outline the purpose and messages and advise on any confidentiality issues and press/social media embargoes. They will also support on any contingency plans to update this risk assessment.</p>	MCS Lead Representative inform the Street Clean Organiser prior to the event and include any instructions for the briefing at the start of the event.
16	Avian Bird Flu	<p>Current status – At risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not touch any sick or dead birds. • Do not work in areas where birds congregate; nesting, feeding, roosting sites etc., where exposure to contaminated materials is more likely. • Staff & Participants should continue to follow good hygiene procedures, such as regular and thorough handwashing. • If you find an injured or sick animal call; England & Wales, the RSPCA- 0300 1234999 Scotland, the SPCA - 03000 999 999 Northern Ireland, the USPCA - 028 3025 1000. • If you find dead birds or +5 of any other species in one place, please report them to Defra on 03459 335577 or in NI to DAERA on 0300 200 7840. • For the latest information https://www.gov.uk/guidance/avian-influenza-bird-flu#latest-situation 	Street clean organiser informs as part of the health and safety briefing at the start of the event.
17			
18			

Source to Sea Litter Quest

80% of the litter we find in our ocean comes from inland sources.
Your survey will help track litter items from source to sea.



About your survey

Where did you clean?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Town | <input type="checkbox"/> | River | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Countryside | <input type="checkbox"/> | Playground | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Park | <input type="checkbox"/> | Office grounds | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Street | <input type="checkbox"/> | School grounds | <input type="checkbox"/> |

First half of your postcode:

How many bags of litter did you fill?

Weight of litter (kg):

About your group

How many people are in your group?

Is your group taking part as a:

School group? Youth group?

What is the age range of those taking part?

Are you taking part as part of an organisation?

What is the weirdest thing you found?

Try to recycle the litter you collect if you can, but always keep yourself safe!


What to do – Spot the litter, write down what you found, then pick it up.
You can use a tally to keep track as you go along. ||||

Plastic drink bottles




How many?

Loose plastic bottle caps/lids




How many?

Plastic drink cups




How many?

Glass bottles




How many?

Metal drink cans




How many?

Polystyrene fast food container



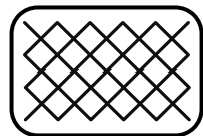
How many?

Paper cups



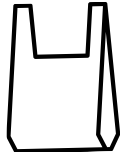
How many?

Disposable BBQs




How many?

Single-use plastic bags



How many?

Polystyrene cups




How many?

Plastic bags for life



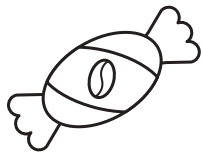
How many?

Wet wipes



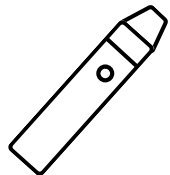
How many?

Packets e.g. crisps, sweets



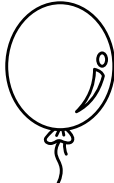
How many?

Vapes



How many?

Balloons



How many?

Curriculum links

England

Citizenship

- Responsibility for themselves and their environment.
- To realise that people and other living things have needs, and that they have responsibilities to meet them.
- What improves and harms their local, natural and built environments and about some of the ways people look after them.

Maths

- Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least.
- Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables.

Wales

Humanities

- I have experienced a range of stimuli that have enthused and inspired me to imagine and be curious about my locality and Wales, as well as the wider world.
- I am beginning to recognise the effects that I have on the natural world.
- I can describe how people and the natural world may impact on each other.
- I can take care of resources and not waste them, and I am conscious of the importance of creating a sustainable future.
- I am beginning to understand that my actions and those of others have causes and effects. I can contribute actively and constructively to my community.
- I can recognise that my actions and those of others impact upon communities and the environment.

Science

- I can explore the environment, make observations and communicate my ideas.

Maths

- I can use mathematical language to describe quantities, and to make estimates and comparisons such as 'more than', 'less than' and 'equal to'.
- I am beginning to represent and interpret data, using a range of methods.

Scotland

Social sciences

- I explore and discover the interesting features of my local environment to develop an awareness of the world around me.
- I explore and appreciate the wonder of nature within different environments and have played a part in caring for the environment.
- I can consider ways of looking after my school or community and can encourage others to care for their environment.

Science

- I have contributed to discussions of current scientific news items to help develop my awareness of science.

Maths

- I am developing a sense of size and amount by observing, exploring, using and communicating with others about things in the world around me.
- I have explored a variety of ways in which data is presented and can ask and answer questions about the information it contains.
- I have used a range of ways to collect information and can sort it in a logical, organised and imaginative way using my own and others' criteria.