

Cockermouth Angling Association – River Derwent risk assessment - April 2015

No	Risk	Assessment of risk (assumes no control measures in place)			Risk Control Measures	Assessment of residual risks (with control measures in place)		
		Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating		Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating
1	Cattle stampeding – risk higher when calves at foot or when bull is present	3	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware – if in doubt avoid risk • Walk fence perimeters avoiding walking through herds • Do not approach animals and avoid proximity to calves 	3	1	4
2	Drowning – The river Derwent is a dangerous deep river with strong flows. Floods alter the river bed and past familiarity should not be relied upon.	3	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware – do not take for granted that areas safe to wade in previous years remain the same. • Wade within own capability • Use a wading staff in deep water and life jacket 	3	1	4
3	Slip hazards	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware that banks are slippery and by nature access to the water's edge can be difficult. Approach with care and within personal capability • Styles and bridges are put in place to support access but cannot be subject to constant monitoring. Use them with care and report any defects to The Secretary on 01900 824798 	2	1	3
4	Trip hazards from long grass, other vegetation and uneven banks. Particular hazard at night.	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigated by annual trimming of riverside vegetation in specific locations consistent with recognition of the need to balance environmental impact on the river Derwent SSSI status. • Anglers to take care 	2	1	3

5.	<p>Specific hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Throughout system there is fencing wire left from previous flood events, some covered in vegetation. ○ Where banks have been repaired with logs - Barn Dub / Lancaster flats and Woodbottom holes can appear between the logs and the bank presenting a trip hazard - caution needs to be exercised ○ Giles Wood – due to major land slip during 2009 floods there is no access between Lancaster Flats and Cherry tree. Recommended route from Lancaster Flats is via field above Giles wood ○ White Reynolds – Bank subject to major land slide. No longer safely fishable. ○ Iron Bridge: Major damage caused by 2009 flood. Some banks undercut. Fish with care. ○ Cunnah wath: Extreme care to be exercised when traversing stones along length of river side especially when wet. 	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anglers to be aware and apply judgement based on own capability 	2	1	3
6	Spinners – face / body injury	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be aware that spinners caught on trees or vegetation on the opposite bank and pulled bank under tension can cause serious injury. 	2	1	3
7	Injury to members of the public from back casts	3	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anglers to exercise care in areas where members of the public may be present 	3	1	4
8	Weil's disease – Serious disease in	3	2	5	Bacterial infection carried in the	2	1	3

	<p>human beings that requires hospital treatment</p>				<p>urine of rats which contaminates water and banks of lakes, rivers and ponds. Early symptoms are similar to flu and normally starts 3 to 19 days after exposure to contaminated water. Doctor should be consulted.</p> <p>Precautions to be observed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover any cuts, sores or scratches with waterproof plasters or gloves • Disinfect any wounds that occur at the waterside • Wash hands or cover food with wrapper before you eat and do not put hands or equipment in your mouth after immersing in water • Do not touch dead animals especially rats and do not leave food or rubbish on the bank side 			
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Key to impact and likelihood: 3 = High 2 = Medium 1 = Low

Completed by Mark Hastings CAA committee member and responsible for risk management

Date: 21st April 2015