RISK BENEFIT ANALYSIS FORM
Learning and Discovery Team Visits

The below risks have been analysed, taking into account the significant benefits to be gained from learning in the outdoor environmnet. This analysis should be read in conjuction in with the group leaders health and saftey notes and the generic risk benefit anaylisis.

Date: 1/8/17	**Compiled by: Chris Robinson**
Activity: All visits lead by Peak District National Park Learning and Discovery Team	
Sites: Cavedale – Ecology A level	
Benefits: • **See generic RBA** • Plus specific access to a rich grassland habitat in a small area suitable for ecological study at A level in a relatively accessible and safe place.	

HAZARD	**PERSON AT RISK**	**EXISITING PREVENTATIVE MEASURES**	**BENEFITS AND ADDITIONAL ACTIONS**
Mobile phone signal sporadic	All members of the group	In emergency send a messenger to the main road to alert help before trying mobile higher up the slope.	Learning to manage risk Taking responsibility for your own actions No additional action required
Very steep sided valley which can be slippery when wet. Wet limestone is particularly slippery on access path.	All	Instructions on care, suitable footwear, and facing into the slope if necessary Make an assessment on the day as to suitability.	Learning to manage risk. No further action required Leaders/ teachers to have a walking stick? Take alternative route down past Peveril Castle using long diagonal path if wet.

General Guidance

1. *This form should be used to specify the controls that are in place to deal with any identified hazard where some significant risk of harm/damage or loss is identified.*
2. *A judgement of significant risk may be made through experience of previous incidents, official guidance on risks associated with certain activities or through individual expertise and advice.*
3. *A hazard is anything with the potential to cause harm/damage or loss. Examples include: electricity, vehicles, anything very hot or very cold, any sharp or pointed instrument or object, something very heavy/awkward that must be moved, something toxic or caustic, flammable or dangerous substances.*
4. *The risk calculation is a subjective process to determine whether those with responsibility are satisfied that the controls in place, with respect to a particular hazard, are sufficient to avoid an incident or to make an incident sufficiently unlikely. In certain cases reference to statutory requirements may be necessary.*
5. *Those carrying out the risk assessment should be competent to do so. Competence is the ability to profile the risks in operational activities and then apply the right measures to control and manage those risks. In case of doubt, advice should be sought from the Safety Officer or others as appropriate.*

Specific Guidance