

RISK BENEFIT ANALYSIS FORM
Learning and Discovery Team Generic Visits



The below risks have been analysed, taking into account the significant benefits to be gained from learning in the outdoor environment. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the group leaders health and safety notes and the generic risk benefit analysis and site and activity specific risk benefit analysis.

Date:	1/8/17	Compiled by: Chris Robinson	
Activity: Hydrology: All visits close to rivers and water, also those involving entering water for fieldwork purposes including Hydrology			
Sites: All sites			
Benefits: See generic RBA and Water generic RBA			
HAZARD	PERSON AT RISK	EXISTING PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	BENEFITS AND ADDITIONAL ACTIONS
Inappropriate activities near and in water including slips in the water leading to wet clothes and hypothermia	All members of the group	Leaders to give group briefing about safety near water before setting off Leaders to ensure all members of group have appropriate footwear (i.e. Wellingtons) before setting out. Leader can choose to curtail visit if group are inadequately equipped Groups to be reminded to keep to paths when walking alongside rivers Leaders to carry spare clothes such as waterproof trousers and jackets, as appropriate	Learning to manage risk Taking responsibility for your own actions No additional action required
Changes in water level due to weather conditions lead to unsafe water conditions	All members of the group	Leaders aware of daily weather report and daylight hours before beginning activity and can choose to curtail visit if water levels deemed unsafe Leaders to review state (i.e. height and speed) of water before and/or on approach to river activity sites and if necessary to make decision to cancel, curtail or modify activity	Learning to manage risk Taking responsibility for your own actions No additional action required
Activities causing contact with water and open cuts resulting in contraction of Weil's disease	All members of the group	Teachers to be sent guidance about Weil's disease in Health and Safety Notes for Teachers. Leaders to instruct group members with open cuts to wear waterproof plasters	Learning to manage risk Taking responsibility for your own actions No additional action required
Mobile phone signal sporadic	All	In emergency send a messenger to the village to alert help before trying mobile.	Learning to manage risk. No further action required
Water height in river	All	Make an assessment on the day as to	No further action

Noe site and sometimes Grindsbrook after heavy rain		suitability	required
Walking on main road	All	Extra vigilance and if time use the route across the fields to the church and then approach from the village to the car park. Possible use of High Vis jackets if necessary!	Learning to manage risk. No further action required
Low Branches in river	All	Leaders to give extra warning about dangers to eyes and mobility through water	
Sheep Bridge	All	Very insubstantial bridge in place for sheep, presents danger of collapse	No access to people

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