

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 environment. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the group leaders health and safety notes and the generic risk benefit analysis.

Date: 1/8/17		Compiled by: Chris Robinson	
Activity: All visits lead by Peak District National Park Learning and Discovery Team			
Sites: North Lees and Stannage			
Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See generic RBA • See Rivers and streams RBA • Working in such a different environment with such extensive views 			
HAZARD	PERSON AT RISK	EXISTING PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	BENEFITS AND ADDITIONAL ACTIONS
Getting lost	All	Particular care required to navigate if misty or foggy Adequate training required – pre visit recommended.	Learning to manage risk. No further action required
Extreme weather conditions as at a higher altitude.	All	Make an assessment on the day as to suitability of visit – see generic RBA	No further action required
Use of Chemicals in pH kits.	All	Read Haz cards about chemicals in pH testing	Learning to manage risk, no further action
Hood Brook	All	Can be in flood and be uncrossable	Learning to manage risk, no further action
High winds	All	Keep away from the edge or don't go to the top	Learning to manage risk, no further action

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