ENGLISH HERITAGE
EDUCATION

STONEHENGE, WILTSHIRE

Risk Assessment for Discovery Visit Session

Activity: Neolithic Life
Duration: 90 minutes
Created: 18 August 2021
Review date: 18 August 2022
Prepared by: Education Visits Officer (Stonehenge)

Description and Notes

This risk assessment covers the Neolithic Life Discovery Visit from when the group meets the facilitator at the Groups Building, to the time when the session ends. It does not cover the walk from the coach/car park to the site or any aspect of your visit outside of the Discovery Visit – this information can be found in the Hazard Information on our Schools page.

Hazard	Who is at risk?	Control measures	Risk after controls C x L = R		
Object handling	EH facilitators, Leaders, Students	Group leaders must manage student activity and behaviour at all times. Facilitators will wear gloves or ensure objects used for demonstration as part of the delivery are cleaned or quarantined appropriately. Facilitators, Leaders and Students will sanitise hands before handling any replicas. Replica tools and weapons have blunt edges and tips.	2	1	2
Hazel rod handling (carrying and weaving).	EH facilitators, Students, Leaders	Appropriate supervision ratios are required at all times. Group leaders must manage student activity and behaviour at all times. The rod is handled by the facilitator at all times. Always start weaving with thick end of rod, to be held in place. Students will be instructed to stand a safe distance away.	1	1	1
Uneven footing and ground obstructions.	Leaders, students, EH facilitators	Appropriate supervision ratios are required at all times. Group leaders must manage student activity and behaviour at all times. Running is not permitted in the on the site. Movement on site follows designated paths wherever possible and verbal warning of specific hazards will be given during the session. Walking or climbing on wood piles is not permitted.	2	1	2

Students getting lost/separated from the group.	Students	Appropriate supervision ratios are required at all times. Coloured wristbands identify students from Education groups and there are clear site procedures in place for missing children	2	1	2
Severe/adverse weather.	Leaders, students, EH facilitators	The group is informed in advance to dress appropriately for the weather (heat, cold, wind, rain, sun). This session takes place entirely outdoors.	1	2	2
Bites and stings.	Leaders, students, EH facilitators	Accompanying adults will carry necessary medication for any students with allergies. EH facilitators will be aware of any unusual insect activity on site. All dogs on site must be on leashes; please do not approach them.	3	1	3
Thistles and long grasses	Leaders, students, EH facilitators	The group is informed in advance to dress appropriately for the landscape (trousers, close-toed footwear). Movement on site follows designated paths wherever possible and verbal warning of specific hazards will be given during the session.	1	1	1
Emergency situation at the property	Leader, students, EH facilitators, Property Team	In case of an emergency the EH property team will inform the EH facilitator about the appropriate actions and will take control of the situational response. The teacher will be expected to have oversight and control of their class to allow for the most effective response.	3	1	3
Protest at Stonehenge	Leader, students, EH facilitators, Property Team	Due to A303 tunnel, there is a higher risk of protestors coming onto the property via the landscape. Protests are generally peaceful in nature and focused on the monument itself. Training and emergency response measures are in place for protests at Stonehenge and surrounding environs. Emergency protocols are to be followed in this instance with the EH facilitator connected to their radio at all times.	1	2	2

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Risk Assessments for Discovery Visits

Risk = consequence x likelihood in the context of a task i.e. when undertaking this task how bad could it be if it went wrong (almost regardless of whether it would) and what are the chances of it going wrong. They are both qualitative judgements based on objective data.

The Consequence Evaluation

The data you need to evaluate consequence (in the context of the task) are:

- Hazard - the thing with the potential to cause harm.

Consequence is graded on the three point scale where:

- 3 is death or life changing injuries
- 1 is first aid treatable injures
- 2 is everything else.

The Likelihood Evaluation

Local knowledge/information will help judge the chances of the accident happening. It will include things like:

- Frequency and duration
- Numbers of people, vulnerable people
- The environment the activity is carried out in e.g. inside/outside, time of day, weather, distractions
- Accident/incident history
- Controls/supervision
- The equipment involved and its level of maintenance
- Anything else relevant to the likelihood evaluation.

It is not necessary to try to collect every piece of data that might have an effect on the likelihood; we just need to collect the most important pieces of data.

Likelihood is graded on the English Heritage three point scale where:

- 3 is almost certain to occur
- 1 means we would be surprised if the accident happened
- 2 is everything else.

Risk

Risk is calculated by multiplying the consequence rating by the likelihood rating giving potential risk ratings of:

- High (6 and 9)
- Medium (3 and 4)
- Low (1 and 2).