

Visits and Trips Policy

Author	J Scott
Date	May 2021
Version	3
Approved Date	June 2021
Review Date	April 2023

Contents

SECTION ONE – EDUCATIONAL VISITS POLICY	4
Introduction	4
Duty of Care	5
Special Needs.....	5
Adult / Student Ratios.....	6
Category A visits.....	6
Category B visits.....	7
B1) Visits which extend the normal Academy day by more than one hour before or afterwards, but do not involve any nights away from home.	7
B2) Visits involving any nights away from home (residence in a hotel, hostel, activity centre, holiday complex and camping).	7
B3) Adventure Activities having an element of risk requiring leader competence and qualification.	8
Category C visits.....	8
C1) All visits and residential visits abroad; C2) Activities having an element of risk, but for which, there is no register of approved leaders.....	8
C3) Activities where there is a level of uncertainty about the safe conduct of that particular activity.....	8
Staff accompanied by their own children.....	9
The use of Parents and other Voluntary Supervisors	9
Approval for Educational Visits.....	9
Section Two – Roles and Responsibilities For Educational Visits.....	10
Responsibilities for Educational Visits	10
Terminology	10
Governors’ responsibilities	11
Head Teacher’s responsibilities	11
Educational Visits Co-ordinator’s (EVC) responsibilities.....	11
Assessment of Competence.....	12
Role of a Technical Adviser	13
Team Leader’s responsibilities.....	13
Supervisory Teachers’ responsibilities.....	14
Section Three – Arrangements/Procedures for Educational Visits	15
Basic Principles of Safe Practice.....	15
Competence and effectiveness of Staff	15

Effective Supervision and Staffing Ratios.....	15
Risk Assessment	17
The Risk Assessment Process	18
First Aid Provision	18
101 Team leaders should also ensure that they have:	19
Emergency Procedures	19
Procedures to follow in the event of an Incident	19
Incident Management Flowchart for Visit Leaders.....	20
Actions to be taken by the Team Leader / Supervisor involved in the incident.....	21
Actions to be taken by the Emergency Contact Person.....	23
Action to be taken by the Local Authority	23
Mobile Phones	23
Insurance.....	24
At the end of a school Trip.....	24
Form 'A'	27
Form B Educational Visit Risk Assessment.....	28
Form 'B' Educational Visit Risk Assessment.....	29
Risk Scoring Grid	29
Hazards.....	29
Persons at Risk	29
Risk Description.....	29
Gross Risk Level.....	29
Current Mitigating Action (Existing Control measures)	29
Net Risk Level.....	29
What actions can be taken to further reduce the risk?	29
Appendix A Head Teacher's Responsibilities	30
Appendix B Team Leader's Responsibilities.....	31
Appendix C: Example of Educational Visit Risk Assessment	32
Appendix D Grades of Adventure Activities, as defined by DfES.....	33
Grade 'A' Adventure Activities.....	33
Grade 'B' Adventure Activities.....	33
Grade 'C' Adventure Activities.....	33
Appendix E Trips Flowchart	35

SECTION ONE – EDUCATIONAL VISITS POLICY

Introduction

- 1 This document has been written with due regard to the Good Practice Guide “Health and Safety of Students on Educational Visits (HASPEV)” published by the DfEE in 1998 and the Supplements published by the DfES in 2002. It forms the Educational Visits Policy for the Academy.
- 2 For Academies licensed to offer DofE Expedition work additional policy, procedure and guidance has been produced.
- 3 This policy and the guidance documents are intended to inform all those who have a responsibility for the management of young people or adults taking part in educational visits. The information is designed to enable leaders and potential leaders to acquire the necessary knowledge, experience and confidence required to lead safe and rewarding visits and, where necessary, seek the appropriate further advice.
- 4 Young people from the Academy undertake visits for a wide variety of educational purposes. These range from half-day visits to residential experiences, both locally and abroad. The activities are similarly broad ranging from adventurous pursuits in the mountains or on the water, to urban and rural visits. Various subject areas in the National Curriculum require, by implication or directly, practical experience in the environment for the effective delivery of the syllabus. Residential experiences and involvement in challenging situations also make a significant contribution to personal and social development.
- 5 Educational visits have a variety of forms, aims and approaches. The general principle, underpinning this guidance, is to ensure the safety and welfare of young people and staff. It is acknowledged that such activities make a valuable contribution to the experiences of young people. Provided that the aims and objectives are clearly formulated, and the organisation is methodically carried out, activities will be not only relevant and effective but also safe.
- 6 Any visit or journey will inevitably entail a considerable voluntary commitment by staff. This voluntary input and the responsibility incurred in the supervision of young people on any educational visit is recognised and valued by the Academy which supports and promotes such ventures.
- 7 Head teachers should be mindful of the requirements of the Children Act 1989. It is up to Head teachers to judge in each individual situation the amount of contact time during which volunteers may have access to young people, and where substantial, the necessity to request a DBS check through the Criminal Records and Barring Service. It will be for the Head teacher to decide whether to allow any volunteers to take up duties prior to a positive clearance. It is also the duty of the Head teacher or organiser to decide whether a volunteer possesses the personal attributes needed to take responsibility for the care of groups. The safeguarding of students is paramount.
- 8 It is important that the young people are equipped with the necessary skills and techniques to enable them to make sound judgements before ventures are undertaken. Experience should be acquired gradually and progressively as the young people achieve their independence.
- 9 The aims of outdoor education include encouraging young people to become self reliant, self confident, responsible and to act independently. This may develop from participation in

independent travel skills, project work, fieldwork, environmental studies, adventurous activities and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, amongst other activities. Small group and independent work that is not under the direct supervision of a member of staff can be a most worthwhile approach. However, greater care is required in the management of such activities.

- 10 Accordingly, these guidelines have been designed to provide a framework of good practice in the organisation of educational visits and to identify a means by which they may be safely sustained and developed. The need for clear, unambiguous regulations and guidance has to be set against the difficulty of framing statements to cover all eventualities. Every effort has been made to ensure that advice is relevant to any visit or journey undertaken.
- 11 These guidelines are appropriate to any occasion where young people are participating in any activity whilst legally in the care of the Academy:
 - All off-site curriculum activities
 - All off-site extra-curricular activities
 - Situations involving off-site activities arranged by external providers
 - Any adventurous activity where there is a duty of care to young people
- 12 Whilst these guidelines apply to educational visits, the basic principles of good and safe practice outlined also apply when conducting activities on site. It is possible to introduce many of the activities mentioned in these guidelines in Academy or youth club environments.

Duty of Care

- 13 There is no question of any automatic legal liability for any injury sustained by a young person on an educational visit off site. When a Party Leader takes a group of Students off site he or she is "in loco parentis" ("in the place of the parent") and the duty of care expected is that of a careful parent in similar circumstances. This duty is continuous and cannot be delegated.
- 14 In practice this means that Party Leaders must exercise sound judgement and ensure that their actions:
 - Are compatible with those expected of a careful and prudent parent
 - Take account of the age and known propensities of particular young people
 - Are in line with well developed and accepted practice
 - Are in line with current Academy guidelines.
- 15 Whether accompanying the party or not, a Head teacher's responsibility is (additionally) to ensure that the Party Leader and helpers have made the proper preparations and have sufficient experience and ability to accept the responsibility for the care and welfare of the young people during the journey or visit. Provided this has been done the Head teacher's personal responsibility has been discharged.

Special Needs

- 16 In line with the Academy's Equal Opportunities Policy, young people and adults with Special Needs have an entitlement to participate in a rich and varied educational activity programme.
- 17 In order for young people and adults to participate in activities and to maintain high quality teaching and learning, staffing ratios need to take into account individuals' special needs.

- 18 Any programme offered should maximise the attainment and achievement of everyone participating, helping to develop his/her self esteem, self confidence and citizenship skills (e.g. living in a community with others – often denied due to his/her special needs).
- 19 It is important, if a provider is being used, to identify the specific roles of the Group Leader and Instructor. The Instructor must be made aware of individual needs within the group.
- 20 When working with groups with Special Needs it is important that Group Leaders have an established relationship with the group and that any instructor is made aware of individual problems.

Adult / Student Ratios

- 21 It is recommended that students on educational visits should be accompanied by a minimum of two adults (depending upon the level of supervision dictated by the risk assessment). Where there are two adults, one of them must be a teacher at the Academy and the other an employee. Where there is only one adult supervisor, that person must be an employee. Academy students cannot be included as adult escorts. It is strongly recommended that, subject to availability all visits involving an overnight stay should have at least one accompanying adult of the same sex as the students. Adults employed by the venue or an agency must not be counted when calculating the adult / student ratio.
- 22 Where a visit is to the local area and returns the same day as departure, it may be possible for a single adult to accompany the students subject to assessing the risks.
- 23 There are many variables and it is not possible to give precise staffing ratios to cover all situations. The following are a minimum. Head teachers may wish to improve these ratios according to the type of activity being undertaken, where young children are involved or with groups with special needs. There should also be one extra supervisor available for emergencies when determining the ratio of groups with special needs. A risk assessment should be carried out to determine the ratios.
- 24 Minibuses can be driven locally with a maximum of 16 passengers plus the driver, providing the driver is a teacher at the Academy and deemed competent with the necessary risks assessed. Any journey involving motorway travel must include an adult supervisor in addition to the driver of the minibus. For longer journeys, two drivers are recommended. On coaches, there should be at least two adults in addition to the driver.

Category A visits

- 25 These are day visits (i.e. visits that take place within the normal Academy day or extend the Academy day by no more than one hour before or after the normal Academy day), where the element of risk is similar to that normally encountered in daily life.
- 26 Any off-site activity, however, will demand an awareness of rural or urban hazards and the exercise of due care.
- 27 Examples of such activities may include farm visits, visits to sites of historic, commercial or cultural interest, most fieldwork, sports tours and leisure centre visits, local walks, journeys to the zoo or theatre etc.

Nursery	Under 5's	1 adult : 3 Students	
Infant	Years 1-3 + Reception	1 adult : 6 Students	
Junior	Years 4-6	1 adult : 15 Students (max)	
Secondary	Years 7 and over	1 adult : 20 Students (max)	
Special Needs:	SLD	1 adult : 3 Students	Unless a risk assessment shows otherwise
	PMLD/Epileptic	1 adult : 1 Student	

Adult / Student Ratios for Category A visits

- 28 There may be occasions, particularly when using Authority approved transport or for journeys between "Academy" sites, where the above ratio may reasonably be varied as determined and directed by the Headteacher.
- 29 Young people with challenging behaviour, or who are particularly disruptive, will require the necessary staff provision to be available to deal with any difficulties that may arise.

Category B visits

B1) Visits which extend the normal Academy day by more than one hour before or afterwards, but do not involve any nights away from home.

Nursery	Under 5's	1 adult : 3 Students	
Infant	Years 1-3 + Reception	1 adult : 6 Students	
Junior	Years 4-6	1 adult : 15 Students (max)	
Secondary	Years 7 and over	1 adult : 20 Students (max)	
Special Needs:	SLD	1 adult : 3 Students	Unless a risk assessment shows otherwise
	PMLD/Epileptic	1 adult : 1 Student	

Adult / Student Ratios for Category B1 visits

B2) Visits involving any nights away from home (residence in a hotel, hostel, activity centre, holiday complex and camping).

Nursery	Under 5's	1 adult : 3 Students	
Infant	Years 1-3 + Reception	1 adult : 6 Students	
Junior	Years 4-6	1 adult : 10 Students	
Secondary	Years 7 and over	1 adult : 10 Students	
Special Needs:	SLD	1 adult : 3 Students	Unless a risk assessment shows otherwise
	PMLD/Epileptic	1 adult : 1 Student	

Adult / Student Ratios for Category B2 visits

B3) Adventure Activities having an element of risk requiring leader competence and qualification.

- 30 These activities fall in the scope of the Adventure Activities Licensing Authority (AALA) unless mentioned in the guidance. Such activities may take place in hazardous or remote environments and generally require specific skills, experience and safeguards in order to contain risk at an acceptable level.
- 31 Examples of these activities are mountain and moorland walking, canoeing, climbing and camping and are generally referred to as outdoor pursuits.
- 32 Adult / Student ratios for Category B3 visits and the levels of Leader competence required vary according to the activity to be undertaken.

Category C visits

C1) All visits and residential visits abroad; C2) Activities having an element of risk, but for which, there is no register of approved leaders

C3) Activities where there is a level of uncertainty about the safe conduct of that particular activity.

- 33 Examples in the latter case may relate to the nature of the activity, the staff involved or the location in which the proposed activity takes place.

Junior	Years 3-6	1 adult : 6 Students, plus 1 extra adult
Secondary	Years 7-13	1 adult : 10 Students, plus 1 extra adult
Special Needs:	SLD	1 adult : 3 Students, plus 1 extra adult
	PMLD/Epileptic	1 adult : 1 Student, plus 1 extra adult

Adult / Student Ratios for Category C visits

- 34 For any visit (all categories) where the party subsequently splits into sub-groups, the Party Leader will need to consider how many adults are needed to accompany each sub-group (at least two adults per sub-group).
- 35 Female and male adult supervisors should accompany mixed groups of young people. Overnight trips must be supervised by at least two adults to match the sex mix of the students.
- 36 An improvement on these basic adult: Student ratios and staffing may be required dependant upon the:
 - Nature and location of the activity
 - Gender, ages, attitudes, disability, behaviour and competence of the group members
 - Duration of the activity
 - Weather conditions
 - Availability of prompt outside assistance
 - Type of accommodation
 - Experience and competence of the staff. (Inexperienced staff should be counted as group members).
- 37 The longer an activity or visit lasts, the more essential it is to have an adequate staffing ratio. When faced with the continuous responsibility of being 'in loco parentis' staff cannot work efficiently and maintain the necessary degree of alertness and concentration if they are

overtired. Adequate provision must be made for staff to have breaks and relaxation. The ratio must also take into account any domestic role that the staff may have, such as the preparation and supervision of meals.

Staff accompanied by their own children

- 38 Due to the likelihood of conflict of role, staff should not be accompanied by their own child or children without the specific agreement of the Head teacher and other leaders. Where agreed, some adjustment may need to be made to the staffing ratio.

The use of Parents and other Voluntary Supervisors

- 39 The use of parents and other volunteers (who must be CRB checked) under the direction of the party leader is acceptable. The principle of being 'in loco parentis' applies to them, but a court is unlikely to expect the same standard of care from them as it would a teacher, who is employed to exercise supervision. Head teachers and party leaders should bear this in mind when allocating responsibilities and they may find it advisable to keep children with problems or behaviour difficulties under their own supervision.
- 40 Note: The Academy defines 3 categories (A, B and C) for visits but also accepts the Adventure Activity definitions recognised by DfES (Appendix D).

Approval for Educational Visits

- 41 All Party Leaders undertaking educational visits /activities must follow the Authority's system of approval, as detailed below. There are three categories of activities and associated approvals:

Cat'	Type	Risk Assessment:		Approval by:
		Recorded?	Copy to LA.?	
A	Day visits in UK	Yes	No	Head teacher
B1	Visits in UK extending the normal Academy day (>1 hr before or afterwards).	Yes	No	Head teacher
B2	Overnight visits in UK	Yes	Yes	Head teacher, Chair of Governors
B3	Adventure Activities	Yes	Yes	
C1	Visits abroad (Day & Residential)	Yes	Yes	Head teacher, Chair of Governors
C2/C3	Higher risk Adventure Activities	Yes	Yes	

Section Two – Roles and Responsibilities For Educational Visits

Responsibilities for Educational Visits

Terminology

- 42 The table below defines the terminology and roles of the wide variety of people to whom this policy is addressed.

Governors	All members of Academy governing body
Headteacher	The Head of the establishment
EVC	The Educational Visits Co-ordinator is the member of staff in an Academy specifically involved in the management and planning of Educational Visits. The participants or group members for whom the activities are provided.
Young people Parent(s)	Including guardians or carers where the latter terms are more appropriate
Party/Team Leader	The person who takes charge and has overall responsibility for the whole group undertaking an educational visit and the activities they undertake. Frequently the party leader will also be acting in the role of a group leader.
Group Leader	The person who is responsible for managing a group engaged in a particular activity, (usually a teacher, youth worker, or instructor) under the direction of the party leader. At times, a number of group leaders may be answerable to the party / team leader. In certain cases, such as when using the services of a commercial provider, the “group leader” may work with an “instructor” to whom the responsibility for the specialist instruction and decision making has been delegated. In these cases areas of responsibility need to be understood and agreed.
Supervisor	Any other person with a level of responsibility within the group.
Technical Adviser	Individuals with a high level of experience in a particular activity who are able to make judgments about the competence of others within their area of expertise and are named in the relevant sections of this document.

- 43 The Head Teacher and Governing Body have responsibilities and a legal duty to ensure that educational visits are conducted in such a way that participants and staff are not subjected to unacceptable levels of risk to health and safety. Educational visits should comply with the establishment’s Health and Safety Policy statement.

44 The Head Teacher and Governors must:

- Be satisfied of the competence (training and experience) of staff undertaking and supervising the various activities. Evidence of the training and experience of staff supervising an activity is provided in the EVOLVE system.
- Ensure that appropriate training is provided where necessary.

Governors' responsibilities

45 The Governing Body should ensure that all visits and journeys are approved and that:

- Visits have specific and stated objectives.
- Proposals comply with Regulations, Codes of Practice and Guidance. This responsibility may be delegated to the Head Teacher where the proposed visit is a repeat of one previously approved by the Governing Body provided that:
 - The visit is within the United Kingdom
 - The visit is non-residential
 - No significant changes have been made to the itinerary since the previous trip

Head Teacher's responsibilities

46 The Head teacher has extensive responsibilities (listed in Appendix A), but broadly he/she should:

- Ensure that visits comply with Regulations, Codes of Practice and Guidance;
- Ensure that the group leader is competent to lead the activity (staff experience will be tracked using Evolve trip history and competence levels monitored with training opportunities available) and to monitor the risks during the activity and that the team is suitably balanced (see 1.4 Adult / Student Ratios)
- Be clear about his/her own role if taking part in the activity as a team member – i.e. they should follow the instructions of the Group Leader who has sole charge of the visit.

47 The Academy has a senior member of staff with the responsibility for Educational Visits or a member of staff with suitable ability and the confidence to work within the environment of the Senior Management Team. The person will be known as the Educational Visits Co-ordinator (EVC).

Educational Visits Co-ordinator's (EVC) responsibilities

48 The functions of the EVC are to:

- Support Party Leaders of educational visits, helping to establish the purpose of each visit and the procedures used to manage the risks identified for the programme;
- Support the Head and Governors with decision making and approval;
- Organise the induction of leaders, accompanying staff and volunteer helpers;
- Selection and appointing of all potential leaders
- Observation and monitoring of all leaders
- Knowing how the activities are normally conducted or having recourse to sound advice about activities outside of their experience.
- Organise the training of all leaders, accompanying staff and volunteer helpers which will commonly involve training such as first aid, hazard awareness, National Governing Body Awards etc.

- Assess the competence of all leaders, accompanying staff and volunteer helpers. This will commonly be done with reference to an 'awarding body' such as first aid, but could also include practical observation or verification of prior experience.
 - Organise the emergency planning including the identification of an Emergency Contact for each visit.
 - Keep records for individual visits both as an indicator of staff experience and to include accident and 'near miss' reporting.
 - Review systems and monitor practice.
- 49 The EVC must be appropriately experienced and competent.
- 50 The term "Appropriate" takes into consideration the size of the Academy and the extent and nature of the visits planned.
- 51 The criteria for "Experience" relates to the practice of leading, planning and delivering of educational visits. Evidence of this may be through qualification, but more usually will be through demonstrated practical leadership over many years of off-site visits.
- 52 "Competency" can be judged by the proven ability to manage the process of educational visits. Commonly, but not exclusively, this will be vested in a person on the senior management team of the Academy.
- 53 Each EVC will be supported in their functions by the Academy with:
- Appropriate advice and guidance and training
 - Access to appropriate training for the EVC and all staff involved in leading educational visits
- 54 The EVC may well be involved in the planning and management of adventure activities led by staff in the Academy. Where this is the case, the EVC will support both leaders and the Head teacher by ensuring that the employers' guidelines for leading activities are followed. This will involve:
- Ensuring that all leaders are competent
 - Checking that activity guidelines are followed
 - Obtaining specialist advice from a Technical Adviser as appropriate
 - Ensuring the proper delegation, control and storage of specialist equipment
 - Putting in place systems for monitoring activities and if this involves specialist activities, then using Technical Advisers as appropriate.

Assessment of Competence

- 55 It is the responsibility of the Academy to ensure the competence of those leading and supervising particular activities.
- 56 Competence is acquired by the process of on-going learning from accumulated experiences. Key aspects of competence include personal experience in the particular activity, up to date training and experience of working with appropriate groups. Whilst technical competence can be achieved through training events, safety judgements are more dependent on broad but relevant personal experience in the environment or the activity.
- 57 Attendance at training events should be regarded as enhancing personal experience but not as an alternative to it. Training may accelerate the process of acquisition of sound judgement, but does not replace the need for experience.

- 58 An assessment of technical competence may take into account any one or all of the following:
- National Governing Body (NGB) Awards
 - Local Validation will apply to the specific named individual, apply to named activities, not be transferable to other persons or organisations, require periodic revaluation and training
 - Site Specific Induction

- 59 Where appropriate individuals are specifically trained to cope with the unique demands of a particular named location, induction would take place on site and be conducted by a suitable Technical Adviser. In Category 'A' field study activities a highly experienced practitioner with knowledge of the planned venues may be appropriate.

Role of a Technical Adviser

- 60 Technical Advisers are individuals with a high level of experience in a particular activity whose capability is recognised by the relevant National Governing Body. They are able to make judgements about the competence of others within their area of expertise.

Team Leader's responsibilities

- 61 One teacher, the Team Leader, shall have overall responsibility for the supervision and conduct of the visit and shall have regard to the health and safety of the group. Specific tasks / responsibilities are identified in Appendix B.
- 62 All Team Leaders should be mindful of the Academy's child protection policy procedures. The Team Leader should be a qualified member of staff. It is the duty of the Head teacher to decide whether a potential leader possesses the attributes needed to take responsibility for the care of groups.
- 63 In considering approval for a proposed programme the following factors will need to be considered in relation to the competence of the Team and Group Leaders:
- Personal level of skill and recent experience.
 - Experience in supervising participants of the age and ability level concerned.
 - Experience of the location and activities to be undertaken.
 - Organising ability and sense of responsibility.
 - Level of support available.
- 64 In addition to being responsible for the planning and preparation of the venture and the emergency procedures, the Team Leader is responsible for briefing the accompanying staff, supervisors, parents and helpers and any instructors if a third party is involved. A briefing must take place before an activity or journey.
- 65 The Team Leader must brief also the young people and their parents concerning their tasks, arrangements, organisation and the expectations that are being placed upon them.
- 66 Prior to the visit, the Team Leader must have defined and communicated the contingency plan for leadership responsibility in case the party becomes divided, or in the absence of the leader.
- 67 Where there is more than one teacher/leader involved, a Team Leader should be appointed who has authority over the whole group. If more than one "Academy" is involved an overall

Team Leader should be identified, usually the person with the most experience in leading such visits.

- 68 All adult supervisors, including teachers and parent/volunteer helpers, must understand their roles and responsibilities at all times. In particular, all supervisors must be aware of any young people who may require closer supervision, such as those with special needs or behavioural problems.
- 69 The programme for a visit should be arranged by the Team Leader and any leisure time incorporated into that programme should be appropriate to the age and ability of the young people concerned. Leisure periods should be structured and supervised. There are different levels of supervision based on the nature of the activity or specific needs of the group ensuring all necessary risks have been assessed.

Supervisory Teachers' responsibilities

- 70 Supervisory Teachers on educational visits
- Act as employees of the Academy, whether the visit takes place within normal Academy hours or outside those hours, by agreement with the Head Teacher and Governors;
 - Must do their best to ensure the health and safety of everyone in the group and act as any reasonable parent would do in the same circumstances;
 - Must (as well as all other adults assisting the Team Leader) consent and agree that the Team Leader has full authority to reasonably direct their supervision of the Students;
 - Should abide by all laws when abroad and be aware that there may be local customs that should be considered.

Section Three – Arrangements/Procedures for Educational Visits

Basic Principles of Safe Practice

71 The basic principles of safe practice planning and undertaking educational visits include:

- Ensuring that leaders are competent and effective;
- Ensuring effective supervision and staffing ratios;
- Ensuring that risk assessments are recorded and communicated for each visit.
- Ensuring appropriate levels of first aid provision.

Competence and effectiveness of Staff

72 It is essential that all staff responsible for the leading, planning and execution of educational visits or outdoor activities are competent to conduct such activities safely.

73 There is no substitute for experience, qualification and competence. A breadth of experience will enhance a leader's ability in making sound judgements as to what constitutes a dangerous situation. Local validation, National Governing Body Awards and a varied background of recent and professional experience in related activities enhances safe practice, developing knowledge and expertise in the ongoing process of risk assessment.

Effective Supervision and Staffing Ratios

74 For every educational visit there must be a Team Leader who manages the whole visit. Whilst at times the group will be managed as a whole depending upon numbers, for many activities it is better for groups to be small, each with a group leader. Supervision will at times be directly with the Team Leader and at times with individual group leaders. Supervision works best when:

- The aims and objectives of the visit are clearly understood by all involved;
- The visit and activities have been carefully and thoughtfully planned;
- Participants have been involved in the overall plan, including identifying potential hazards;
- Clear guidelines for standards of behaviour have been agreed;
- The young people have had prior contact with supervisors;
- Everyone involved in the visit understands the supervision arrangements.

75 Supervision can be close or remote:

- Close supervision occurs when the groups remain within sight and contact of the supervisor.
- Remote supervision occurs when it is planned that the group works away from the supervisor. This includes "free time" during visits, including residential visits.

76 For all supervision, the Group Leader:

- Will normally be a teacher;
- Is responsible for the safety of their group at all times;
- Will have a clear plan of the activity to be undertaken and its objectives;
- Needs to anticipate potential hazards and act where necessary;

- Continuously monitors the appropriateness of the activity, the physical and mental condition of the group members and the suitability of the prevailing conditions;
 - Needs to exercise appropriate control of the group;
 - Will have a clear understanding of the emergency procedures and be equipped to carry them out.
- 77 Potential danger points can occur when re-arranging groups. In particular:
- When a large group is split into smaller groups for specific activities;
 - When groups transfer from one activity to another and change supervisor ;
 - During periods between activities;
 - When small groups re-form into a large group.
- 78 It is therefore most important that the supervisor:
- Clearly takes responsibility for the group when their part of the programme commences;
 - Clearly passes on responsibility for the group when their part of the programme is concluded, together with any relevant information.
- 79 Supervision ratios will need to be set for each visit and activity, according to the aims and objectives and a risk assessment of potential hazards. The factors to be taken into consideration will include the:
- Particular activity
 - Group involved, and the needs of individuals within the group
 - Environment in which the activity takes place
 - Other helpers. Depending upon their personal experience helpers may need to be counted as a supervisor or as a participant
- 80 For all supervision, the participant will:
- Know who their group leader is at any given time and how to contact them
 - If appropriate, have a 'buddy'
 - Have been given clear, understandable and appropriate instructions
 - Not normally be on their own unless suitably trained
 - Alert the group leader if someone is missing or in difficulties
 - Have a meeting place to return to, or an instruction to remain where they are, if separated
 - Understand the expected standards of behaviour.
- 81 To ensure good practice for close supervision, group leaders will:
- Have prior knowledge of the group,
 - Carry a list of all group members
 - Have prior knowledge of the venue
 - Not normally be on their own unless suitably experienced to make required decisions
 - Check regularly that the group is all present. Visual checks for small groups (less than 7) and headcounts for larger groups (greater than 6)
 - Have appropriate access to first aid

- 82 In addition, when supervision is remote, groups must be sufficiently trained and assessed as competent for the level of activity to be undertaken, including first aid and emergency procedures:
- Participants will be familiar with the environment
 - Clear and understandable boundaries will be set for the group
 - Clear lines of communication between the group, Team Leader and the Head
 - Team Leader needs to monitor the group's progress at appropriate intervals
 - Clear arrangements for the abandonment of the activity
 - Clear point at which the activity is completed
- 83 The process of supervision also involves "Academy based" management. For each visit they must:
- Provide named contact(s) who will be available at all times
 - Monitor the group's progress whilst away
 - Provide an alert should groups not report back when expected
 - Provide emergency back-up services as appropriate, this may include a mobile phone if necessary
- 84 Other helpers:
- May include support assistants, volunteers, and parents;
 - Must have received training appropriate to the role they will be undertaking;
 - Must have their role and responsibilities clearly explained and understood by all involved in the visit, from the Head teacher to the participant.

Risk Assessment

- 85 Safe practice in the outdoor environment is not about eliminating risk: off-site activities, by their nature, will entail some level of risk. It is one of the factors that enable valuable lessons about awareness and responsibility to be learnt. It is the role of the provider to manage the risk to an acceptable level and to prepare young people progressively to cope with the level of risk inherent in the activity.
- 86 The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) advocates the importance of preventative strategies in the management of risk. Whatever visit is proposed, an awareness of potential problems allows intervention before difficulties arise. Planning is essential and a pre-visit is therefore highly recommended.
- 87 Risk assessments have always been carried out as part of any responsible team leader's preparations. However, legislation (Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999) requires that risk assessments must be recorded and the findings communicated to persons taking part in the activity.
- 88 Consequently, for each educational visit, a risk assessment must be made, recorded and communicated to Students / parents and supervisory staff (irrespective of whether the visit is Category A, B or C). It is recommended that assessments are recorded on the Educational Visit Risk Assessment Form 'B'.
- 89 However, risk assessment is a process not just a document, starting in the planning phase of the visit and continuing through the end of the visit when the participants return to the

Academy. Changes to the itinerary, changes to the weather, incidents (whether minor or major) will give rise to the need to re-assess risk. The Team Leader and other supervisors should monitor the risks throughout visits and take appropriate action as necessary to control any risk changes.

- 90 Risk assessments may be generic (for routine visits) or individual (for every visit of a higher than normal risk). Any new ideas arising out of the post-trip evaluation should be fed back into the process.

The Risk Assessment Process

- 91 Consider the 'significant' hazards – i.e. those that might lead to the risk of serious accidents – and the actions needed to eliminate or at least minimise the risk. Use the 5 steps of the risk assessment process:

- Identify the hazards - anything which could cause harm (e.g. an unguarded pool of water, or an assembly point on a busy road)
- Decide who might be affected by those hazards and the potential consequences
- Consider what control measures are already in place (including supervision)
- Calculate the 'residual risk' with the existing control measures: The likelihood that someone might be harmed by the hazard (e.g. falling into the water, or stepping from behind a coach into the road)
- Where the residual risks are anything more than low, put in place additional control measures to minimise or prevent harm, including steps to be taken in an emergency

- 92 Reference to the "Guidance for Management of Educational Visits" document may assist you.

- 93 Think of each change of environment – from coach to car park, from hotel to beach – as a change of 'work area'. Health and safety legislation requires that you consider the safety of each member of the team as they enter and leave the work area and that you examine the area for conditions, equipment, or activities that could pose a hazard.

- 94 Detailed advice and training on risk assessment can be obtained through the Authority's Corporate Health and Safety Team.

- 95 An example of a risk assessment appropriate to off-site visits can be found in Appendix C

- 96 When the visit has been completed, it is good practice to review the risk assessment to measure the effectiveness of control measures and whether any additional unforeseen hazards had been encountered. The review should be recorded on the Post Off-Site Visit Evaluation Form 'E' and submitted to the Head Teacher and Educational Visits Co-ordinator following the end of the visit.

First Aid Provision

- 97 Team leaders should have a working knowledge of first aid. The level of knowledge or qualification required will depend upon the nature of the activity, the extent of outside assistance, the remoteness of the environment and the current health of the group.

- 98 A valid First Aid certificate is a pre-requisite for many National Governing Body Awards relating to outdoor activities but leaders should have a recognised procedure for help and assistance if they are unhappy about any aspects of first aid.

- 99 Team leaders who supervise water-based activities should take account of seasonal differences and be competent in water rescue and life saving techniques including cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, (CPR). This should be reflected in their qualification and experience.
- 100 Team Leaders are reminded to take copies of all relevant paperwork on the visit with them including:
- Insurance documentation
 - Medical Identity Cards (E111)
 - Passports
 - Group Lists
 - Medical Consent Forms
 - Emergency Planning Documents.
- 101 Team leaders should also ensure that they have:
- Contingency money
 - First Aid Kit
 - Mobile Phones (and Chargers)
 - Left behind 2 copies each of Itinerary, Group lists, Emergency contacts information:, copy 1 to the nominated Emergency Contact(s), copy 2 to the Head Teacher's P.A.

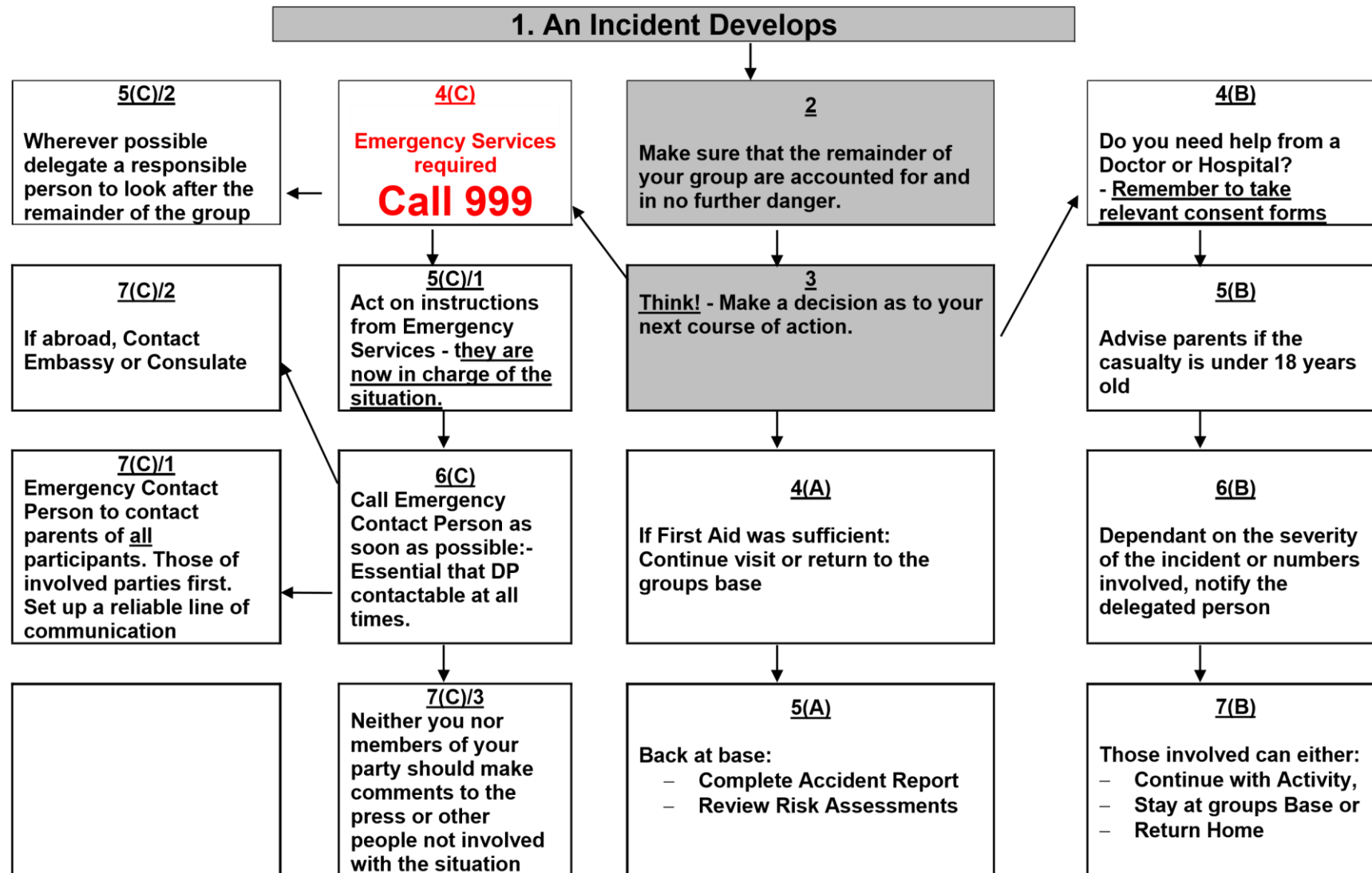
Emergency Procedures

- 102 All those involved in the planning, approval and organisation of visits should recognise that risks involved will be minimised if careful attention is paid to planning, preparation and supervision. An emergency is difficult to define. There are many variables, given the extent of a problem that may arise and how Leaders may respond. Emergencies will require an on-the-spot response by the party leader.
- 103 In the event of emergency procedures being implemented, it is the responsibility of the Head teacher to make all official statements to the media. It is important that the Leaders or party members do not make any comment either directly or indirectly to the media. No admission of liability should be made.
- 104 If it becomes necessary for young people to return either to Academy or their established base, separately to the rest of the group, it is important that an adult accompanies them. If this adult is not a parent or close relative then it should be a supervisor. Such an occurrence will affect supervision ratios and the party leader will need to make appropriate arrangements. Any serious injury or illness should be notified to parents as soon as possible through the party leader, or if the emergency services are involved, through the emergency contact person.
- 105 Training will be made available regarding these procedures via Educational Visit Co-ordinators.

Procedures to follow in the event of an Incident

- 106 The Incident Management Flowchart, below, has been designed to be a practical field guide for managing emergencies that involve medical / injury incidents or when the Emergency Services may need to be called. Team Leaders may find it useful to take laminated copies of the flowchart and the supporting notes with them on the educational visit.

Incident Management Flowchart for Visit Leaders



Actions to be taken by the Team Leader / Supervisor involved in the incident

107 The following notes extend the flowchart referred to above:

Ref.	Instruction	Notes
1	An Incident Develops	Assess the nature and extent of the emergency.
2	Make sure that the remainder of your group is accounted for and in no further danger.	Give first aid as appropriate: this will probably indicate the extent and severity of the situation.
3	Think! Make a decision. STOP, think and decide your course of action. Dependent on the severity of the situation you have 3 choices available to you	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can solve the problem with first aid. • The incident requires medical assistance, but NOT from the emergency services. • You need help from the emergency services
4(C)	Emergency Services Required Call 999	<p>This is the most serious route to take. Call the emergency services as required, give your name and address, location and telephone number followed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and time of the accident. • State the nature of the incident, details of injuries and who is injured. • The condition of those involved and where they are located. • State what action you have taken so far
5(C)/2	Wherever possible delegate a responsible person to look after the remainder of the group	Having handed over to the Emergency Services, you are still responsible for the rest of the group.
7(C)/2	If abroad and appropriate notify the British Embassy or Consulate	

108 The Police have a responsibility for investigating all serious accidents or fatalities whether on the highway or in the hills. If the accident is in the United Kingdom the Police will endeavour to withhold the identities of casualties until parents have been informed.

Ref.	Instruction	Notes
5(C)/1	Act on instructions from the Emergency Services.	<p>You should now allow Emergency Services to take control of the situation. However, whilst they have taken responsibility for the Duty of Care for your group or individual(s) involved in the incident, the Leader will need to care for the remainder of the group if necessary and will need to follow the groups own emergency procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If required collect the remainder of the group and arrange for their return to base. If it is a serious incident staff and children may be in a state of shock. They will also require care and comfort. • Keep them informed. Protect them from any press or media attention. • An adult should accompany any casualties to hospital. • If necessary, arrange for one adult to remain at the incident site to assist or liaise with the Search/Rescue/Emergency Services. • If appropriate contact the group's off-site base and/or the Team Leader. • Advise party members not to contact other people
6(C)	Call Emergency Contact Person as soon as possible and implement agreed emergency procedures.	<p>An Emergency Contact Person will need to be accessible at all times.</p> <p>Give the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your name, location and telephone number. • The location and time of the accident. • The nature of the incident. • Details of injuries and names of individuals involved. • The condition of those involved and where they are located. • What action you have taken so far. • Agree location and telephone numbers for future communication. The above information is very important. Write it down first to make sure all the facts are given. This will allow the appropriate action to be taken.
5(A)	Return to the base or an agreed location to maintain communication and be with the remainder of the Group.	<p>If appropriate the following should be actioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A written report should be prepared by all adults involved whilst still fresh in the memory. A record should be kept of names and addresses of any witnesses. Keep any equipment involved in its original condition. • Restrict access to a telephone until the Head teacher or delegated contact person has been informed and sufficient time has elapsed for the Head teacher or delegated contact person to contact the parents of those directly involved. • Do not make statements to press/media or allow anyone else to make statements. Legal liability should not be discussed or admitted. • Depending upon the situation jointly decide the next course of action with the Team Leader, group and Emergency Contact Person. • On return to Academy complete accident/near miss forms.

Actions to be taken by the Emergency Contact Person

- 109 Depending upon the situation all or some of the following will be relevant:
- 110 Write down all the information that is given and confirm that it is correct.
- 111 As the incident is likely to be picked up by the media, it is vital to identify an alternative telephone number known only to the Team Leader and the contact person to maintain a free communication channel in the event of any future problems. If at all possible this should not be a mobile phone because of its limitations.
- 112 If the Emergency Contact is not the Head teacher, then if possible notify the Head teacher.
- 113 Notify the next of kin of the young people directly involved in the incident. Advise if appropriate of:
- The nature of the incident
 - The location of the incident
 - Any travel arrangements that may be necessary
 - A means of continued communication
- 114 Notify the next of kin of the remainder of the group. Advise if appropriate of
- The nature of the incident
 - The well being of their child
 - A means of continued communication
- 115 At the discretion of the Head or Emergency Contact Person inform the Local Authority via the Emergency Planning Officer or the 24 hour emergency number. In the event of a major emergency any further information will be issued through the Local Authority office dealing with the incident.

Action to be taken by the Local Authority

- 116 The Local Authority will work with and support the school to:
- Ensure that all the relevant information has been received.
 - Appoint a designated Senior Officer to co-ordinate the response to the emergency and liaise with the press/media centrally.
 - The designated person should act as the on-going point of contact to which all involved should direct questions and requests.

Mobile Phones

- 117 Many Leaders now carry a mobile phone to save time in the event of an emergency. While it may be a useful item of additional equipment, technical difficulties arise easily especially in mountainous areas and when batteries cannot be recharged. Their use, therefore, should complement and not replace traditional safety and communication procedures. (During remote supervision of a group, student mobile phone numbers will be collected. School mobile phone numbers will be shared with Students. This will allow two way contact). Leaders will have to decide a policy regarding the carrying of phones by the group.

Insurance

- 118 The Academy has a 'blanket cover' insurance with Zurich Municipal. This is based on student numbers and will cover any trip or excursion, including exchange visits and work experience placements, where appropriate authorisation has been completed, involving travel outside the school boundaries.
- 119 Winter Sports Holidays and trips or excursions where insurance is provided are excluded from this policy.
- 120 Please check the details of the insurance policy with the finance manager to see what is covered regarding all categories of trip.

At the end of a school Trip

- 121 When pupils return to school, parents/carers or nominated representatives should be present to receive them back into their care. Where a nominated representative has been chosen, this must be done in advance, or through a telephone call on a mobile phone to the party leader. Pupils will be asked to notify parents at a suitable time when the driver is able to give an accurate return time so that parents arrive in advance of the coach. If pupils are not collected, the law states that after 50 minutes, the police can be notified.
- 122 For safeguarding reasons staff should not transport students in their own cars. However, in exceptional circumstances where this may need to happen, approval from a Senior Leader should be obtained.

School Visit Initial Request/ Form A

TO BE COMPLETED BY TRIP LEADER

Trip Leader _____

Destination _____

Purpose of Visit _____

Description of Visit _____

(Education or Otherwise) _____

Date _____ Cost Estimate _____

Year Group _____ Pupil Numbers Estimate _____

Staff Numbers _____

Does the Team Leader and/or an accompanying Member of Staff have a working knowledge of First Aid (as stated in the School Trips Policy) _____

Will the visit impact on curriculum time? _____

Is the trip on the school calendar? _____

Does the visit clash with any activity already on the school calendar _____

If so, please give details _____

Are any other staff already absent on that date _____

If so, please give details _____

TO BE COMPLETED BY COVER SUPERVISOR

Who needs cover? _____

Approximate cover cost? _____

External cover cost? _____

Declaration - Please delete as appropriate:

—

*I have previously attended school based Team Leader training

*I agree to undergo school based Team Leader training (This may be held outside of contact time)

*I shall appoint as deputy a trained Team Leader who has agreed to provide me with ongoing training

Appendix 3 b

TRIPS – COST CALCULATOR

FORM A

TRIP:

DATE:

NO OF PUPILS:

NO OF STAFF:

NO OF PUPIL PREMIUM PUPILS:

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS:

EXPENDITURE		COST PER PUPIL	
Transport			
Accommodation			
Admission (Day Trip)			
Insurance (£1 per pupil per day)			
Cover Costs			
1.3% Parentpay charge			
Other - ie additional excursions, hoodie etc			
TOTAL			

Comments (if any) :

Authorisations:

Team Leader

Date:

Finance Office

Date:

Head Teacher

Date:

Form 'A'

Financial Arrangements			
Expenditure		Income	
Transport		No. of Students x cost requested per head (£)	
Admissions		Total from Students (£)	
Insurance		Concessions x cost per head	
Staff Cover		Other income (grants, funds):	
Accommodation			
Total expenditure		Total Income	
Comments (if any)			

Attachments: Proposed Letter to Parents

Authorisations:

Team Leader

Date:

Educational Visits Co-ordinator

Date:

Finance Officer

Date:

Head Teacher

Date:

Form B Educational Visit Risk Assessment

Visit Description		Team Leader				Year Group	
Date of Visit		Male Staff		Female Staff		Number of Students	

Hazard	Persons at Risk	Risk Description	Gross / Initial risk		Risk Level	Current Mitigating Action (Existing Controls /Precautions)	Net risk		Risk Level	Owner
			Likelihood	Impact/ Severity			Likelihood	Impact/ Severity		
Assessed by (Print)			Signed			Date assessed				

EVC does not need to sign this risk assessment as it will be submitted onto EVOLVE and checked through an online process

Form 'B' Educational Visit Risk Assessment

Risk Scoring Grid

Impact / Severity	High	6	7	9
	Med	3	5	8
	Low	1	2	4
		Low	Med	High
	Likelihood			

Hazards

- Look only for hazards that you could reasonably expect to result in significant harm, i.e. requiring at least a hospital visit.
- Consider the stages of the visit in chronological order, examining the activities that take place at each stage. For example: assembling; journey, including rest stops; arrival; accommodation (if appropriate); activities; breaks; re-assembly; return journey (if different from outbound) and finally dispersion.

Persons at Risk

- Staff / Students / All.

Risk Description

- What harm could result to the Persons at Risk if there were no controls in place to control the Hazard.

Gross Risk Level

- The level of risk from a hazard when no control measures in place.

Current Mitigating Action (Existing Control measures)

- Consider the physical geography e.g. upon arrival at destination are there pavements, barriers etc.; if residential, is there adequate security within the accommodation.
- Consider the management systems that are in place e.g. Ratio of staff to students, First Aid training etc.

Net Risk Level

- The residual level of risk from a hazard with the Mitigating Actions (Existing Control Measures in place.)

What actions can be taken to further reduce the risk?

- Can the risk be removed completely?
- Is there a less risky option?
- Can access to the hazard be prevented?
- Can arrangements be made to reduce exposure to the hazard?
- Can particular clothing or equipment be provided?
- Do specific warnings need to be included in meetings for students / parents?

Appendix A Head Teacher's Responsibilities

The Head Teacher should ensure that:

- 1 Adequate child protection procedures are in place
- 2 All necessary actions have been completed before the visit begins
- 3 A suitable risk assessment has been completed and appropriate safety measures and emergency procedures are in place
- 4 Training needs have been assessed by a competent person and the needs of the staff and students have been considered
- 5 The group leader has experience in supervising the age groups going on the visit and will organise the group effectively
- 6 The group leader or another teacher / instructor is suitably competent to instruct the activity and is familiar with the location / centre where the activity will take place.
- 7 Group leaders are allowed sufficient time to organise visits properly
- 8 Non-teacher supervisors on the visit are appropriate people to supervise children
- 9 Ratio of supervisors to students is appropriate
- 10 The Governing body has approved the visit, if appropriate
- 11 Parents have signed consent forms
- 12 Arrangements have been made for the medical needs and special educational needs of all the students
- 13 Adequate first-aid provision will be available
- 14 The mode of transport is appropriate
- 15 Travel times out and back are known, including pick-up and drop-off points
- 16 There is adequate insurance cover
- 17 The Academy has: the address and telephone number of the visit's venue; a contact name; details of companies providing transport, including flight numbers
- 18 An Academy contact has been nominated and the group leader has details
- 19 The group leader, supervisors and nominated Academy contact have a copy of the emergency procedures
- 20 The group leader, supervisors and nominated Academy contact have the names of all the adults and students travelling in the group and the contact details of parents and the teachers' and other supervisors' next of kin
- 21 There is a contingency plan for any delays including a late return home
- 22 The financial aspects of the trip meet the requirements of the Governors Policy for Financial Management and Charging and Remissions.

Appendix B Team Leader's Responsibilities

The team leader must:

- 1 Obtain the Head Teacher's prior consent
- 2 Follow Governing Body policies
- 3 Appoint a deputy
- 4 Clearly define each group supervisor's role and ensure all tasks have been assigned
- 5 Be able to control and lead students of the relevant age range
- 6 Where tuition is given by Academy staff, be suitably competent to instruct students in an activity
- 7 Where tuition is given by external provider, ensure that their competency has been demonstrated
- 8 Wherever possible, be familiar with the location / centre where the activity will take place*
- 9 Be aware of child protection issues
- 10 Ensure that adequate First-Aid provision will be available
- 11 Undertake and complete the planning and preparation of the visit including the briefing of group members and parents, highlighting full expectations.
- 12 Undertake and complete a comprehensive risk assessment for all activities on the visit.
- 13 Review regularly undertaken visits / activities and advise the Head Teacher where adjustments may be necessary
- 14 Ensure that teachers and other supervisors are fully aware of what the proposed visit involves
- 15 Have enough information on the students to assess their suitability or be satisfied that their suitability has been assessed and confirmed
- 16 Ensure the ratio of supervisors to students is appropriate for the needs of the group
- 17 Consider stopping the visit if the risk to the health or safety of the students is unacceptable and have in place procedures for such an eventuality
- 18 Ensure that the group supervisors have details of the Academy contact
- 19 Ensure that group supervisors and the Academy contact have a copy of the emergency procedures
- 20 Ensure that the group's supervisors have the details of student's special educational or medical needs which will be necessary for them to carry out their tasks effectively
- 21 Observe the guidance set out for teachers and other adults in the main policy
- 22 (*) If, despite sufficient warning, the Team Leader cannot arrange a pre-visit, evidence of risk assessment must be sought from the centre to be visited. Where the location / accommodation are re-arranged with insufficient warning, the Team Leader must complete a risk assessment at the earliest opportunity and take the decision to continue or abandon the visit.

Appendix C: Example of Educational Visit Risk Assessment

Visit Description	Scuba Diving		Team Leader	John Smith			Year Group	7 - 9		
Date of Visit	8 th – 12 th October 2002		Male Staff	2	Female Staff	1	Number of students	19		
Hazard	Persons at Risk	Risk Description	Gross / Initial risk		Risk Level	Current Mitigating Action (Existing Controls /Precautions)	Net risk		Risk Level	Owner
			Likelihood	Impact/Severity			Likelihood	Impact/Severity		
Coach Accident	All	Range of potential injuries from minor cuts to death.	Med	High	High	Using Licensed Contractor and following LA Code of Practice for travelling by Coach	Low	Med	Low	Head Teacher / EVC
Loss of students during rest stops	Students	<input type="checkbox"/> Students left without supervision <input type="checkbox"/> Potential for injury in traffic accident. <input type="checkbox"/> Potential abduction	Med	Med	Med	Management procedure requiring a register of Students and headcounts before departing stop. Ensure Mobile Phone communication between multiple coaches	Low	Low	Low	Team Leader
Disembarkation on major road	All	Range of potential injuries from minor cuts to death.	Med	High	High	Ensure that participants disembark away from passing traffic Warn Students of the dangers Student Code of Conduct.	Low	Med	Low	Team Leader
Scuba diving	All	Range of injury potential from minor to death	Med	High	High	Under Instructor or Dive Master at all times. Signed liability forms	Low	Med	Low	Team Leader / Instructor
Carriage of scuba equipment	All	Cuts, bruising and potentially fractures if equipment dropped on limbs etc.	Med	High	High	Training is provided in care and use of equipment	Low	Med	Low	Team Leader / Instructor
Assessed by (Print)		John Smith		Signed	J.Smith		Date assessed		7 th July 2002	
Approved by EVC (Print)		Mel Jones		Signed	M. R. Jones		Date		21 st July 2002	

Appendix D Grades of Adventure Activities, as defined by DfES

- 1 In order to discharge their responsibility for the safe supervision of adventure activities, The Academy should determine which activities entail a level of risk sufficient to bring additional procedures into play beyond those applied to off-site visits generally.
- 2 These additional procedures may involve training, induction and formal assessment of leader competence, and obtaining and heeding expert technical advice.
- 3 A broad range of activities could be considered “adventurous”. The categorisation here is intended to assist Head Teachers and EVC’s to determine an appropriate course of action in respect of activities presenting different levels of potential risk.

Grade ‘A’ Adventure Activities

- 4 Activities that present no special risks and can be supervised by a teacher (who has been judged competent to lead educational visits, generally) are considered to be Grade ‘A’. In accordance with good practice, these activities are conducted following the Academy’s standard visits procedures.
- 5 Examples of Grade A activities might include:
 - Walking in parks or on non-remote country paths
 - Field studies in environments presenting no particular hazards

Grade ‘B’ Adventure Activities

- 6 Activities where safe supervision requires that the leader should, as a minimum, have undergone an additional familiarisation or induction and been approved as appropriately competent by the Academy. A National Governing Body (NGB) award such as the Basic Leadership Award (BELA) may also be relevant as a measure of competence for teachers supervising Grade ‘B’ activities.
- 7 Examples of Grade B activities might include:
 - Walking in “open country”
 - Camping in summer
 - Cycling on roads or non-remote off-road terrain
 - Climbing on indoor climbing walls
 - Low level initiative challenges

Grade ‘C’ Adventure Activities

- 8 Activities for which safe supervision requires that the leader should normally have undergone a recognised course of training, have gained relevant experience and have been judged competent, either by the appropriate National Governing Body (NGB) or by a person acting as a technical advisor for the activity. The process of training, accumulation of experience and assessment may lead to the award of a recognised NGB qualification.
- 9 Alternatively, it may lead to a local or site specific validation.
- 10 Activities in Grade ‘C’ include all those within the activities scope of the Adventure Activities Licensing Regulations 1996, as well as other activities for which this rigour of assessment of leader competence is appropriate.

11 Examples of the latter might include:

- Remote hill or moorland walking
- Camping in winter
- Swimming in the sea or open water
- Climbing / Abseiling outdoors

Appendix E Trips Flowchart

