



Risk Assessment Record (Health & Safety)

Team:	Wessex – Wiltshire NNR Group	Assessment Date:	25 Oct 24
Assessment of: (e.g., activity, location, person)	Langley Wood NNR	Review Date:	25 Oct 25
Notes (e.g., Mandatory safety precautions, compulsory training)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the site hazard map for What3words for access gates All work parties must have access to a vehicle so they can drive to a place with mobile reception in an emergency (refer to site hazard map for mobile hotspots) All work parties must have a charged mobile phone with them at all times 	Signed off by (SRM or TL):	Stuart Hales

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What precautions are you already taking?	What further action is necessary?
Lone and remote working	Staff, volunteers & visitors Increased risk when managing emergency situations in more remote locations	Lone working should be avoided where possible. Contractors are responsible for their own health and safety. For NE staff and volunteers, if lone working during normal working hours, make sure a clear buddy system is in place before going to site. For NE staff and volunteers, if lone working outside of normal working hours, Peoplesafe technology should be used. Contact reserve manager for further details on lone working policy.	

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		<p>Always carry a charged mobile phone and take note of the mobile service hot spots (see hazard map).</p> <p>Always carry a personal first aid kit.</p> <p>Familiarise yourself with the location of the nearest access point to the woods (see hazard map for What3Word locations. Please note that these locations are also attached to gate posts at gates 1, 3, 4 & 5).</p>	
Hazardous trees	<p>Staff, volunteers & visitors</p> <p>Struck by falling dead wood</p>	<p>Do not enter the woodland during periods of high winds (e.g., gusts forecast above 30 mph; see Beaufort scale below)</p> <p>Minimise time underneath/nearby hazardous trees and, where practicable, adopt ways of working that reduce risk levels. i.e. don't walk under windblown trees, don't walk under hung up branches and, where possible, avoid working under mature trees (where volume of deadwood in the canopy can be greater).</p> <p>Report any trees of concern to the site team. 3rd parties must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - produce their own task-specific risk assessment, stating appropriate control measures. 	<p>Tree safety work carried out as required from inspections and patrols</p> <p>Individual trees of particular concern to be inspected by a qualified arborist.</p>
Driving on soft or uneven ground - vehicle losing traction and/or becoming stuck	<p>Drivers and passengers</p> <p>Vehicle overturning or tilting; Personnel becoming stuck; Bruises, cuts, strains</p>	<p>Refer to site hazard map for access routes appropriate for 4x4s.</p> <p>Avoid driving ATVs on unsurfaced tracks during winter months to avoid damage to ground.</p>	<p>Dynamic risk assessments when driving in the woodland.</p>
Deer ticks	<p>Staff, volunteers;</p> <p>contracting undiagnosed Lyme disease</p>	<p>Organise the work programme to avoid high risk areas during the tick season e.g., winter only in places with long vegetation or areas of high deer activity.</p> <p>Keep to open footpaths and tracks where possible but avoid animal tracks. Keep out of areas of long vegetation e.g., bracken.</p>	

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		<p>Wear long sleeved clothing, insect repellent and tuck your trousers into your socks</p> <p>Once home remove and wash clothes immediately. Inspect body thoroughly for ticks that have attached themselves. Remove the tick immediately. Ideally use a tick remover (following instructions provided with each model). Alternatively use needle nosed tweezers or thread. Carefully lift the body of the tick and softly grip as close to the skin as possible, avoiding squeezing the tick’s body. With the minimum of pressure slowly pull the tick directly out from the skin without twisting. If done carefully the tick will still be alive, ideally put in a small, dated container and freeze it for future analysis.</p> <p>Be aware Lyme disease can be contracted from ticks so small the bite goes unnoticed.</p> <p>Be aware of the symptoms of Lyme disease Lyme Disease - NHS Choices. Immediately visit your GP if the following stage 1 symptoms develop in the days and weeks following a tick bite: a red ring or “target” developing around the bite. Flu like symptoms. Fatigue. Joint pain.</p> <p>Be aware other symptoms can develop later if the disease is not diagnosed at stage 1 e.g., swollen joints, a facial palsy, anxiety, depression.</p>	
Avian Influenza	Staff, volunteers, contractors. Contracting the avian influenza virus leading to serious illness or fatality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff, volunteers and contractors must not approach or handle any living, dead or sick wild birds or living, dead or sick wild carnivorous mammals - Be vigilant to the symptoms of avian influenza. If symptoms become apparent or if you have accidental exposure, please refer to NHS guidance. - You may not know if a bird or scavenging mammal is infectious or not. You should treat all direct contact (within 2 metres of wild birds or wild carnivorous mammals) and all handling of wild birds or wild carnivorous mammals (living or dead) as exposure and be vigilant to 	

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		<p>the onset of AI symptoms in the 10 days following contact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Symptoms range from a mild flu like illness, sometimes with conjunctivitis (red, sore, discharging eyes), diarrhoea and abdominal pain, to a severe respiratory illness with breathing difficulties and pneumonia. Human infections may be fatal. 	
Injury sustained during work	Staff and volunteers	<p>Wherever possible, work in groups of 3. In the event of an emergency, this allows for one person to get help, whilst someone stays with the sick/injured person if they're unable to walk.</p> <p>Wear appropriate PPE at all times and be aware of the space and other people around you.</p>	
Open water/springs and deep ditches	Staff, volunteers; drowning	Refer to the site hazard map for open water and spring locations. No lone working in close proximity to these locations.	
Accidental discharge of firearm	Staff, volunteers & visitors; shot whilst deer stalking is taking place	<p>Deer stalking takes place between 1st November and 31st March when the following access restrictions apply:</p> <p>All users must adhere to access signage. No shooting takes place across waymarked access routes so access along the waymarked circular route and public rights of way is unrestricted.</p> <p>Work to be carried out during times of day when stalking is not in progress</p>	
Potentially dangerous or aggressive people, anyone engaged in illegal activity.	Staff or volunteers confronting someone and being the victim of verbal or physical abuse.	<p>Do not approach or confront anyone you suspect to be engaged in illegal activity.</p> <p>If appropriate call the police and inform the relevant member of Natural staff.</p>	
Injury sustained by members of the public (relevant for contractors working	Members of the public injured when walking on footpath if site is not left	The work site is to be left in a safe and accessible manner at the end of each shift. i.e. ground level, stable and suitable for walking on. No tools left on site. No plant left on site. Any materials stored in a suitable location (for most this will be at the Barn, other than for the aggregate, which must be in	

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on site)	safe and accessible	a stable stockpile at gate 1, not blocking access)	
Interface with public (relevant for contractors working on site)	Members of the public harmed if unaware of contractors on site	Signage and banksmen to be in place to inform public of works and safely guide them through worksite. Site to be made safe at end of shift.	

Comments / Further Information

Beaufort Number	Wind Speed (miles/hour)	Wind Speed (km/hour)	Wind Speed (knots)	Description	Wind Effects on Land
0	<1	<1	<1	Calm	Calm. Smoke rises vertically.
1	1-3	1-5	1-3	Light Air	Wind motion visible in smoke.
2	4-7	6-11	4-6	Light Breeze	Wind felt on exposed skin. Leaves rustle.
3	8-12	12-19	7-12	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and smaller twigs in constant motion.
4	13-18	20-28	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Dust and loose paper are raised. Small branches begin to move.
5	19-24	29-38	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Small trees begin to sway.
6	25-31	39-49	22-27	Strong Breeze	Large branches are in motion. Whistling is heard in overhead wires. Umbrella use is difficult.
7	32-38	50-61	28-33	Near Gale	Whole trees in motion. Some difficulty experienced walking into the wind.
8	39-46	62-74	34-40	Gale	Twigs and small branches break from trees. Cars veer on road.
9	47-54	75-88	41-47	Strong Gale	Larger branches break from trees. Light structural damage.
10	55-63	89-102	48-55	Storm	Trees broken and uprooted. Considerable structural damage.
11	64-72	103-117	56-63	Violent Storm	Widespread damage to structures and vegetation.
12	> 73	> 117	> 64	Hurricane	Considerable and widespread damage to structures and vegetation. Violence.



