

# Linnet Clough

## Off-ground Activity Risk Assessments (Generic and Element Specific)





This document contains the risk assessment and controls for each off-ground activity base on the centre. It covers:

- Climbing
- Crate Stacking
- Gauntlet
- Jacobs Ladder
- High All Aboard
- Ladder Climb
- Leap of Faith
- Wobbly Pole
- Zip Wire

To use this risk assessment:

- 1) Read the Generic off ground risk assessment, **THEN**
- 2) Read the Element specific risk assessment for the activity.

The controls in the risk assessments are split into 4 categories:

	<b>Systematic Controls</b> – these are processes or management actions. They happen outside of the instructed session time.
	<b>What to say</b> – these are instructions or information that the instructor leading the session has to give to the participants.
	<b>What to do</b> – these are actions that the instructor leading the session has to take either before or during the session.
	<b>What to check</b> – these are the key things the instructor leading the session must confirm – they can be either physical things or participant understanding.

### Severity Factor & Remaining Risk Assessment

The following descriptors are used in each risk assessment. Note that a **MEDIUM** residual risk is used to show that a hazard requires dynamic risk assessment and deliberate management within the session by the instructor.

Level	Severity Description	Residual Risk Description
Low	Minor injury requiring no treatment, or simple first aid.	Control measures have reduced the severity and/or likelihood to minimal levels.
Medium	Injury would require the participant to stop doing the activity; medical treatment is beyond the skills of a basic first aider.	Control measures have reduced severity and/or likelihood to an adequate level but hazard still requires dynamic risk assessment and conscious consideration.
High	Injury would require expert medical attention and/or be fatal.	Control measures haven't reduced severity or likelihood to an acceptable level.

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






## OFF GROUND RISK ASSESSMENT

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# Generic Off ground Risk Assessment












- ! This document should be used in conjunction with the Element Specific Risk Assessment for off ground activities.
- o A qualified rescuer must be on site and contactable during all high ropes activities.

Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place  Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)	Residual Risk
General injuries or accidents from poor behaviour, or novice participants taking part in adventurous activities.	Participants	Medium	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Suitable session ratios are detailed in the activity APS and are normally a ratio of 1:10 for group members to instructors.</li> <li>o Physical boundaries or markings may be used to indicate higher risk areas.</li> <li>o Clear responsibilities are outlined in the terms and conditions to ensure accompanying adults understand that they are responsible for supervising the group's behaviour</li> </ul>	Low
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Give an activity safety briefing to help orientate guests and identify any specific hazards and safety rules they must follow.</li> <li>o Set boundaries for the base or operating areas in the safety briefing.</li> <li>o Where participants are able to move beyond visual supervision then set and explain clear time limits, boundaries and emergency procedures</li> </ul>	
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Choose the venue (if possible) based on guest needs and environmental conditions.</li> </ul>	
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Check that rules (including boundaries) were understood, and are followed.</li> <li>o .and understanding checked by the instructor.</li> <li>o Ask visiting staff to provide extra or alternative supervision if appropriate.</li> </ul>	
General injury sustained during participation in the activity	Participants	Medium	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o All instructors hold a minimum of First Response training and can deal with minor and emergency first aid scenarios.</li> <li>o The Duty Manager holds a full first aid at work qualification.</li> <li>o A large capacity "reactive" first aid kit is available at reception.</li> <li>o The centre has a "significant injury plan" if needed to ensure emergency services can get to injured parties quickly</li> </ul>	Low
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o If the injury cannot be managed with a first aid kit then tell the duty manager – if you think an ambulance is needed tell them if there is a <u>significant injury</u>.</li> </ul>	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> ○ Use the <b>SHIFT</b> safety procedure in any emergency:</li> <li>○ <b>S</b> – Stop and get everyone safe. Use other adults to help you.</li> <li>○ <b>H</b> – Help, get assistance from other staff (radio, phone, or in person message)</li> <li>○ <b>I/F</b> – Deal with the incident or first aid. If you were trained on specific procedures for that activity then use them (e.g. Abseil, 3G swing, Belay)</li> <li>○ <b>T</b> – Tell someone, afterwards report the incident and review learning.</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> ○ Check that you have access to a first aid kit, and a means of communication (e.g. radio, phone) at all times.</li> </ul>	
Injury caused by a fall from height	Participants	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> ○ Safety systems &amp; procedures are in place (and approved by independent technical advisors) to protect participants ensuring they are safeguarded from falling, including safe routes to activity areas, use of PPE and activity safety systems.</li> <li>○ All instructors are trained in approved procedures and their competence is assessed by a competent assessor.</li> <li>○ Internal monitoring is completed to validate competence on first deployment.</li> </ul>	Low
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> ○ Explain how PPE is correctly fitted and demonstrate its fitting.</li> <li>○ Explain safety areas and waiting areas to the group.</li> <li>○ Explain and demonstrate how the relevant safety system works, and what they <b>MUST</b> and <b>MUST NOT</b> do to use it safely.</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> ○ Follow any specific instructions for equipment – these are detailed in technical support document, manufacturer’s instructions, or when you were trained.</li> <li>○ Manage the safety system as you were trained – in most cases this needs direct supervision (the ability to immediately physically intervene)</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> ○ Check all PPE is correctly fitted at the start of the session.</li> <li>○ Complete a Final Departure <b>CHECK (FDC)</b> before participants start the activity;</li> <li>○ <b>C</b> – Clothing - check clothing and hair are safe, no entanglement hazards.</li> <li>○ <b>H</b> – Helmet and Harness – check for correct fit.</li> <li>○ <b>E</b> – Environment – check for other hazards (e.g. people in the activity area)</li> <li>○ <b>C</b> – Connections – check carabiners and devices are closed and functioning.</li> <li>○ <b>K</b> – Knots and ropes – check they are in places and not tangled or twisted up.</li> </ul>	
Injury caused by failure of an item of	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> ○ Quarterly checks of activity bases and equipment are completed by people competent people to identify any defects or developing hazards.</li> <li>○ Annual external independent inspections are carried out on activity bases.</li> </ul>	Low

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Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place <small>(⚙️ Systematic controls, 🗣️ What to say, 🖐️ What to do, 🔍 What to check)</small>	Residual Risk
equipment/ the base/ or the surroundings.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ o Brief the group on any specific hazards identified from your daily check.</li> <li>🗣️ o Brief on not wrapping the rope around hands or over body parts.</li> <li>🖐️ o Follow any specific instructions for equipment – these are detailed in technical support document, manufacturer’s instructions, or when you were trained.</li> <li>🖐️ o Isolate any new hazards if possible or add additional supervision.</li> <li>🔍 o Prior to use each day check the venue and equipment for hazards and record a daily check. If the venue/equipment cannot be made safe do not run the session.</li> <li>🔍 o Carry out visual checks of equipment and the base throughout the session.</li> </ul>	
Injury caused by objects falling from height.	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⚙️ o Bases and systems designed so that equipment is fixed/attached to the structure.</li> <li>⚙️ o Base checks identify developing hazards – e.g. loose climbing holds.</li> <li>🗣️ o Brief the group on the requirement to wear helmets in the activity area, identify the boundaries of this area for them.</li> <li>🗣️ o Tell the group to remove items from pockets which may fall out e.g. phones</li> <li>🖐️ o Ensure that any equipment you have at height is in a safe place (away from an edge), or secured to the structure / yourself.</li> <li>🔍 o Prior to use each day check the venue and equipment for hazards and record a daily check. If the venue/equipment cannot be made safe do not run the session.</li> <li>🔍 o Monitor that participants are wearing helmets when inside the activity areas.</li> <li>🔍 o Check for correct fitting of helmets in your Final Departure Check.</li> </ul>	Low
Injury from misuse of equipment, an element or structure	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ o Brief the group about what must and must not be done on the activity and with the equipment. Use demonstrations and check understanding.</li> <li>🖐️ o Manage the safety system as you were trained – in most cases this needs direct supervision (the ability to immediately physically intervene).</li> <li>🖐️ o Give participants the opportunity to practice using safety critical equipment safely before a participant starts. (e.g. connecting a carabiner, practice belaying)</li> <li>🖐️ o Stay vigilant for developing hazards as the session progresses.</li> <li>🔍 o Monitor and manage group behaviour and use of equipment throughout – if appropriate use accompanying adults to help check instructions are followed.</li> <li>🔍 o Be especially vigilant when new participants are managing safety systems they are not yet familiar with (e.g. Belayers)</li> </ul>	Low
	Anyone in vicinity	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⚙️ o Visual deterrents used where deemed to benefit – e.g. signage, fences, etc.</li> <li>⚙️ o Equipment will be locked when not in use.</li> </ul>	Low

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Injury from unsupervised use of equipment			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where possible remove equipment or make inaccessible when you leave a venue. E.g. locking doors to towers/gates, placing banners over climb faces, removing staples/foot pegs, or clipping safety systems out of reach. (check APS for specifics)</li> </ul>	
Risk of equipment failure due to weight	Participants	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum weight limit of 18 stone (120kg) for off ground activities.</li> <li>All activity safety systems have a factor of safety inherently built into design.</li> <li>This will be communicated to customers through pre-arrival information.</li> </ul>	Low
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you believe that a participant is over the weight limit then you must not let them participate. Call the duty manager if you need support communicating this.</li> </ul>	
Injury in the activity waiting area (e.g. trips or falls, misbehaviour)	Participants	Medium	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity bases must be equipped with lighting if used in hours of darkness.</li> <li>Quarterly checks of activity bases and equipment are completed by people competent people to identify any defects or developing hazards.</li> </ul>	Low
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make participants aware of any specific hazards of the waiting area – e.g. if there are trip hazards, or areas which should be avoided.</li> <li>Ask the accompanying adult to supervise the group, ensuring rules are followed.</li> </ul>	
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tidy away any unused equipment and manage safety systems (e.g. tidy ropes)</li> </ul>	
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check everyone has suitable clothing during the activity, including suitable footwear for the conditions and task (consider grip, closed toes, ankle support)</li> <li>Be vigilant for behavioural issues if group members are become disengaged, use the accompanying adult to manage these.</li> </ul>	
Injury caused by entrapment (including strangulation, and hair entanglement)	Participants	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety systems are designed to minimise the risk of entanglement, or entrapment.</li> <li>An instructor should always be positioned in direct supervision of entrapment hazards when in use – e.g. next to belayers.</li> </ul>	Medium
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When briefing participants on use of ropes ensure they clearly understand where to place their hands, and the hazards of things becoming caught in devices. (e.g. figures of eight abseil device, Gri-Gri)</li> <li>If participants are descending instruct them to use their feet and hands to fend off from the element – minimising the chance of getting their harness/helmet caught.</li> </ul>	
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When participants are descending watch for developing hazards and control the descent to fix the problem.</li> <li>If a participant's helmet (or similar) is caught causing strangulation;               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tell them to step or climb up if possible</li> <li>Tell them to unclip the helmet/remove the item if possible</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	

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			<p>3) Use the rest of the group to help lift them if possible/safe to do.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o If a participant becomes entrapped and you cannot resolve thorough the procedures, you were trained (e.g. stepping up) then call a rescuer.</li> </ul> <p> o Complete a final departure check (FDC) to check for hazard – e.g. loose hair, loose clothing, shoe laces, jewellery, twisted ropes or safety systems.</p>	
Injury resulting from poor visibility if operating at night.	Participants	Low	<p> o Activity bases must be equipped with lighting if used in hours of darkness.</p> <p> o No activity without fixed lighting should be used in hours of darkness without an additional an RA being completed to ensure sufficient lighting is available.</p>	Low
			<p> o Adapt rules and instructions to control for the lack of visibility – this may include reducing the size of the operating area to that visible by the instructor.</p>	
			<p> o Be equipped with an additional light source (e.g. a torch) in case the main lighting fails at a critical time.</p> <p> o Return all participants swiftly to a place of safety if the lighting fails.</p> <p> o Place additional controls to highlight or isolate hazards which are now harder to identify. E.g. on stairs, of where there are trip hazards.</p>	
			<p> o Check that lighting systems are working correctly as part of your pre-use check.</p>	
Injury resulting from environmental/weather conditions	Participants	Low	<p> o The duty manager will check the weather forecast prior to the day's activities and pass on relevant information to each instructor.</p> <p> o If extreme weather is forecast, then the Duty Manager must use the centres Inclement Weather Plan to make alternative arrangements for safety.</p>	Low
			<p> o Make participants aware of the ground they will be working on and explain the implications for how they should behave. Consideration the surroundings e.g. trees and fences, slippery or wet ground, and visibility levels/distances.</p>	
			<p> o Be ready to dynamically change or adapt the activity if the environmental condition compromises the safety or learning of the group.</p> <p> o Follow the 30:30 rule; if the gap between thunder and lightning (flash to bang) is under 30 seconds go to safety for 30 minutes. Restart with each new lightening.</p>	
			<p> o Check everyone has suitable clothing during the activity, including suitable footwear for the conditions and task (consider grip, closed toes, ankle support)</p> <p> o Be vigilant for signs of foreseeable conditions related to the weather conditions (e.g. hypothermia, dehydration) and take appropriate action (e.g. shelter)</p>	

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Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place  Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)	Residual Risk
Participants becoming psychologically stuck, scared or frightened.	Participants	Low	 Sessions are designed to be progressive and offer options for participants to set their own level of challenge.	Medium
			 Tell participants that they can set their own level of challenge (Challenge by choice) – e.g. they can climb to half way, or just leave the floor.	
			 Use the techniques you were trained to lower off or safely release a participant who is frozen – these are detailed in the Technical Support Document.	
			 Check what each participant wants to achieve, challenge them to move beyond their comfort zone, but don't push them beyond their stretch zone into panic.	
Pre-existing health issues including personal injury or illness	Participant	Medium	 All groups are required to provide information about significant medical requirements during the booking process. The duty manager will ensure that instructors have access to this information.	Low
			 Discuss health risks with the group leader at the start of the session.	
			 Carry out a warm up activity at the start of active sessions, repeated if needed.  Vary activities if appropriate to avoid excessive strain.	
			 Check that accompanying adults have any essential medication accessible (e.g. asthma inhalers, auto-injectors for allergies)	
Injury from activities involving self-led equipment/sessions	Participants	Medium	 Supervising adults must be given access to Self-Led Guidance before the activity.  The supervising adults are responsible for their own activity risk assessment.  An induction for the activity must be completed and be recorded on the intranet.	Low
			 Give them information about the specific hazards of the venue or equipment.  Tell them that centre staff will intervene if they observe unsafe activity.	
			 Show them the activity base or equipment.  Provide them with Self Led Guidance sheet.	
			 Check proof of qualification/permit for relevant activities.  Check that they are familiar with the type of equipment used.  Check that they understand the emergency procedures and arrangements.	
Clients with additional abilities or needs	Individuals with	Medium	 Groups must share information prior to arrival using the inclusion pro-forma.  This should be reviewed by the relevant supervisor/manager and any specific adaptations determined with an individual risk assessment.	Low

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	additional needs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="891 212 1921 284">○ Adaptations to sessions should conform to any approved techniques included in Technical Support documentation where relevant.</li> <li data-bbox="891 292 1921 363">○ Instructors should be informed about additional needs or adaptations by supervisors. Additional support should be given if necessary to manage safety.</li> <li data-bbox="813 371 1821 403">🖐️ ○ Check what adaptations need to be made with your supervisor/manager.</li> <li data-bbox="891 411 1821 443">○ Additional adults can be used for extra supervision or specialist competence.</li> <li data-bbox="891 451 1619 483">○ Consult accompanying adults for advice during the activity.</li> </ul>	

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# Element Specific Off ground Risk Assessment

- ! This document should be used in conjunction with the Generic Risk Assessment for off ground activities.
- A qualified rescuer must be on site and contactable during all high ropes activities.

## Climbing

Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place <small>( Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)</small>	Residual Risk
Access to the Tower (outdoor)	Trespassers	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tower gates must be locked whenever the tower is unsupervised.</li> </ul>	Low
Access to the walls (Indoor)	Trespassers	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gate must be locked whenever the area is unsupervised inside the tower</li> </ul>	Low
Injury from lead bolts on tower	Participants	Low	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tell participants not to use these as climbing holds.</li> </ul>	Low
All other hazards covered by generic risk assessment				












## Crate Stack

Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place <small>( Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)</small>	Residual Risk
Participant struck by falling crates	Participants	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crate stack bases should allow sufficient separation from belayers to ensure falling crates do not normally reach this area.</li> </ul>	Medium
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teach the crate passers that they can only pass crates by either physically handing them to the climbers, using the crate haul rope, or the "Posting" method.</li> <li>Tell the group that the area 3m around the crate stack is the "danger zone". If they are in this area they must face towards the stack and prepare to move out of the way.</li> </ul>	
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remain vigilant for stacks falling and give clear instructions about when to move away from the "danger zone"</li> </ul>	








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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the climbers reach the maximum height/end of their turn encourage them and to push the crates away from them and other participants in a controlled way.</li> <li> Check that the crate tower is orientated so that the long edge faces away from the belayers – encouraging the crates to fall in that direction.</li> <li>Check that the “danger zone” is clear when climbers step up/push the stack down.</li> </ul>	
Injury from damaged/sharp crates	Participants	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Quarterly checks of activity bases and equipment are completed by people competent people to identify any defects or developing hazards.</li> <li> Complete a daily check of the activity identifying any crates which are too damaged to be used. Crates with sharp edges, large sections missing, missing feet, or with cracks which could pinch peoples fingers should be removed from service.</li> </ul>	Low
Climbers landing on crates in descent and twisting ankles	Participant	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Tell other group members when to clear the crates away from the landing area (this should be after the crates have fallen and before the climbers are lowered)</li> <li> Lower the climbers under control, watching them all the way to the floor and be vigilant for obstructions – stopping the lower if necessary.</li> </ul>	Low
Low level fall causing injury to ankles and feet during climbing	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Low stretch ropes are used to minimise dynamic elongation in a fall which may result in a ground impact.</li> <li> Build the crates in a stair case as shown in the TSD to allow climbers to quickly ascend so a protective safety knot can be placed in the belay system.</li> <li>Only on climber should ascend at a time to the safety knot height, with the instructor playing close attention to their belayer, and assisting to minimise any slack rope.</li> </ul>	Low

### Gauntlet CUBE

Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place  Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)	Residual Risk
Unsupervised use of the activity	Trespassers	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> The Gate must be locked whenever the area is unsupervised.</li> </ul>	Low
Collision with activity equipment	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Instruct all participants to sit back into their harnesses and hang on their ropes together – wait until they are stable before commencing any lowering.</li> <li>Tell those being lowered to protect themselves from collision using hands and feet.</li> <li> Visually check the is safe all the way to the floor</li> </ul>	Low

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Injury from metal splinters, wires or sharp edges on metal components.	Participants	Medium	⚙️ Quarterly checks of activity bases and equipment are completed by people competent people to identify any defects or developing hazards.	Low
			🗣️ Tell participants not to touch any metal components while they climb	
Climbers becoming entangled in SRBS or pulleys	Participants	Medium	🗣️ Tell climbers that they can only climb as far as touching the last rung of the ladder, they must not climb on top of it.	Low
			🔍 Be vigilant that climbers stop at the correct point.	
Entanglement in the element	Participants	Medium	🗣️ Tell participants to stay on their own side, not climbing through or around.	Low

### Jacobs Ladder

Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place (⚙️ Systematic controls, 🗣️ What to say, 🖐️ What to do, 🔍 What to check)	Residual Risk
Unsupervised use of the activity	Trespassers	High	⚙️ Outdoor - Lower removable rungs to be taken off the activity when not in use. ⚙️ Indoor - The gate must be locked whenever the area is unsupervised.	Low
Injury while moving rungs (outdoor)	Instructors	Medium	🖐️ Instructors must work in pairs to move and attach the removable rungs	Low
Collision with activity equipment	Participants	Medium	🗣️ Instruct all participants to sit back into their harnesses and hang on their ropes together – wait until they are stable before commencing any lowering. 🗣️ Tell those being lowered to protect themselves from collision using hands and feet.	Low
			🔍 Visually check the is safe all the way to the floor	
Injury from metal splinters, wires or sharp edges on metal components.	Participants	Medium	⚙️ Quarterly checks of activity bases and equipment are completed by people competent people to identify any defects or developing hazards.	Low
			🗣️ Tell participants not to touch any metal components while they climb	
Injury caused by climbers climbing on or over each other	Participants	Medium	🗣️ Brief climbers on the allowable climbing techniques; standing on knees (not heads or shoulders), holding gear or leg loops (not waist loops), strong hand grips.	Low
			🖐️ Use climbing aids for groups so they don't have to climb on each other.	
Climbers becoming entangled in SRBS	Participants	Medium	🗣️ Tell climbers that they can only climb as far as touching the last rung of the ladder, they must not climb on top of it.	Low

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🔍 Be vigilant that climbers stop at the correct point.</li> </ul>	
Entrapment or Strangulation from climbing aids	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⚙️ Only climbing aids with small loops are allowed to be used – hand cuff style ropes or etriers. Open slings or rope loops are not to be used. Full details of how to use these effectively are included in the Technical Support document.</li> <li>🗣️ Brief the group on how to use the climbing aids, demonstrate techniques.</li> </ul>	Low
Entanglement in the element	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ Tell participants to stay on their own side, not climbing through or around.</li> </ul>	Low
Falling because climbers have pulled slack into their own belay system	Participants	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ Tell climbers that they can only use their partners rope to hold, and ONLY if their partner is stationary.</li> <li>🔍 Be vigilant that climbers are not pulling on their own ropes as this will prevent belayers from tightening the safety system.</li> </ul>	Medium

### High All Aboard








Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place (⚙️ Systematic controls, 🗣️ What to say, 🖐️ What to do, 🔍 What to check)	Residual Risk
Unsupervised use of the activity	Trespassers	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⚙️ Climbing pegs on lower pole must be removed when activity is not in use.</li> </ul>	Low
Collision with activity equipment	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ Instruct all participants to sit back into their harnesses and hang on their ropes together – wait until they are stable before commencing any lowering.</li> <li>🗣️ Tell those being lowered to protect themselves from collision using hands and feet.</li> <li>🔍 Visually check the is safe all the way to the floor</li> </ul>	Low
Participants falling into other climbers while ascending (or stepping on hands)	Participants	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⚙️ The procedure for climbing requires physical separation of climbers on the pole.</li> <li>🖐️ Control the climbers so that there is only one active climber per half of the pole unless they are already on the platform.</li> <li>🖐️ Tie safety knots while participants wait to prevent climbers falling lower if they slip.</li> </ul>	Low

### Ladder Climb CUBE












#### OFF GROUND RISK ASSESSMENT

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Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place  Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)	Residual Risk
Access to activity	Trespassers	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gate must be locked whenever the area is unsupervised.</li> </ul>	Low
Entrapment in the ladder	Participants	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holes in the net are not large enough to form a strangulation hazard.</li> </ul>	Low
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tell participants to climb on their own side of the ladder, not through or around it.</li> <li>Monitor their descent all the way to the ground, stopping if climber is entangled.</li> </ul>	

## Leap of Faith

Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place  Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)	Residual Risk
Shoulder Injury	Participant	Medium	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss any pre-existing medical conditions at the start of the session – people with current or recurrent arm chest or shoulder injuries should be asked not to participate.</li> <li>Tell participants to grab the trapeze bar with both hands and release with both hands only when instructed.</li> </ul>	Low
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only allow participant to jump for the bar in a forwards facing position. (Backwards falls are allowed but they must not try to grab the bar)</li> </ul>	
Unsupervised use of the activity	Trespasser	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climbing pegs on lower pole must be removed when activity is not in use.</li> </ul>	Low
Bar moving in use and participant colliding with element	Participant	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adjustment rope for the bar should be secured in position with a shunt which capture both strands of rope. An overhand knot should then be placed below the shunt as a backup.</li> </ul>	Low
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the shunt and back up are in place as part of Final Departure Checks.</li> </ul>	
Climb rope miss-threaded so participant swings into element	Participant	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training emphasises the importance of correctly threading the rope on this activity</li> </ul>	Medium
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visually check that the live rope is threaded to the leap of faith bar before the start of the session and again before the first participant.</li> </ul>	

## Wobbly Pole

Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place  Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)	Residual Risk
Access to the element	Trespassers	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gate must be locked whenever the area is unsupervised.</li> </ul>	Low
All other hazards covered by generic risk assessment				

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## Zip Wire

Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place (⚙️ Systematic controls, 🗣️ What to say, 🖐️ What to do, 🔍 What to check)	Residual Risk
Rope burn while being lowered off	Participant	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ ○ Give clear instructions that both hands must be used on the rig handle in decent, this should also be included in the demonstration.</li> <li>🖐️ ○ Use downwards pressure on the rope to control the speed of the descent.</li> </ul>	Low
Participant lowers onto their safety rope during descent	Participant	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ ○ Give clear instructions on the process to follow when descending as detailed in the technical support document. This should be included in the demonstration and while lower is happening.</li> <li>🖐️ ○ If this occurs have the participant pull down on the rope at the same time as you. If they cannot complete this action themselves inform the zip instructor to preform rescue</li> <li>🖐️ ○ If you cannot complete the action then contact a rescuer who can use the activity rescue from the zip wire rope.</li> <li>🔍 ○ Check that participants remember the instructions immediately before they zip</li> </ul>	Low
Entrapment in lowering device during lowering	Participant	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ ○ Give clear instructions on the process to follow when descending as detailed in the Technical support document. This should be included in the demonstration and while lower is happening.</li> <li>🗣️ ○ Tell the participant to stop lowering entrapment occurs.</li> <li>🖐️ ○ If this occurs pull down on the zip rope pulling them up to the wire– ask them to try and free the entrapment.</li> <li>🖐️ ○ If you cannot complete the action then contact a rescuer who can use the activity rescue from the zip wire rope.</li> <li>🔍 ○ Complete a final departure check (FDC) to check for hazard – e.g. loose hair, loose clothing, shoe laces, jewellery, twisted ropes or safety systems.</li> </ul>	Low
Being hit by return rope	Instructor	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🗣️ ○ Ask the returning participant to wait a few meters from the base of the tower until you are ready to receive the returning rope.</li> </ul>	Low
Recoil onto end stop of zip wire	Participant	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⚙️ ○ Zip wires are checked so that the speed of impact at the end of the wire is acceptable.</li> <li>⚙️ ○ A rubber tire stop is used to that participants stop before the reach the end pole.</li> </ul>	Low
Ziping into an under wire obstruction	Participant Other person	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>🔍 ○ Use the “Clear” check to visually check the wire is clear, and communicate this to the ground instructor, the ground instructor should replay with a verbal and visual signal.</li> </ul>	Low

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Hazardous Event	Who may be harmed?	Foreseeable Severity	Control Measures in Place <small>( Systematic controls,  What to say,  What to do,  What to check)</small>	Residual Risk
Falling from the top of the platform	Participants, Instructors	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ You must be clipped to the zip trolley before exiting the gate</li> <li>○ Participants must be attached to the tower safety line before approaching the gate</li> </ul>	Low
Participant falling while ascending to stairs	ALL	High	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Handrails are placed at several heights to support the stairs</li> </ul>	Low
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ As the participant walk carefully up the stairs</li> </ul>	
			 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If participant cannot continue perform then they must return down the stairs.</li> </ul>	

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