

Zip Wire Risk Assessment

Activity

What are the hazard (in addition to general RA)?

- High Ropes Activity Session
- Working at height
- Trips, slips and falls.
- Proximity to water
- Participants at height
- Equipment failure
- Unauthorised use
- Human Error
- Vehicle related injuries
- Branches etc. falling.

Who is at risk?

- Staff, participants, and members of the public

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What are the risks?	Existing Safety measure/control	Likelihood	Risk rating
Instructor	- Annual staff updates.		
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accessing, Clients	- Annual inspection by professional outside		
at height.	company.		
Human error,	- All equipment fitted to individual		
Unauthorised use	participants and checked prior to ascent		
and	including harnesses and helmets.		
vandalism all	- Safety systems in use for all aspects of the		
leading to falls	zip wire experience from ascent to		
from height,	descent		
equipment	- Instructors will get their PPE checked by		
failure etc.	another qualified instructor before		
resulting in	- accessing.		
physical injuries,	- Instructor safety is via Cabloc, cows tails		
fractures, death	and Grillon		
	- Two instructors on all sessions with the		
	instructor running the platform fully		
	trained and assessed in rescue		
	techniques.		
	- First aid kit and radio at the activity base.		
	- All equipment suited to the purpose.		
	- All equipment removed or secured when		
	the activity base is not in use.		
	- Gate to Tower locked when not in use.		
	 Staff trained internally on how to access 		
	the wire safely		
Proximity to	- Overwater rescues are highly unlikely, but		
water - drowning	DIs are trained to perform these.		
and Weils	 Life rings and warning signs around the 		
disease	edge of the lake		



	 Group leaders must be present on every 	
	session, and they must remain in charge	
	of group control and discipline.	
	- Group leaders asked to help supervise the	
	participants as they walk around the lake.	
	- Groups given a thorough briefing prior to	
	the activity and possible dangers pointed	
	out including proximity to water.	
	 Hand washing encouraged at the end of 	
	the session.	
Entrapment in	- Before participants are released from	
the ropes or	tower a shout of "clear" must be made to	
hitting the	the bottom instructor who is responsible	
landing platform	for checking that the brakes are correctly	
at speed	set. Only once this command has been	
resulting in	reciprocated is the person able to leave	
impact injuries	the pole and descend the zip wire.	
	 All instructors are assessed and are 	
	familiar with emergency procedures.	
	 Relevant lanyards are used depending on 	
	height of the participants.	
Rope Burn	 Gloves to be available for instructors 	
	accessing/inspecting	
	 Instructor control and awareness. 	
	 Only instructors are to be involved in the 	
	braking system	
	 Participants are never in control of their 	
	ropes, this is always done by the	
	instructors.	

Reviewed: April 2023 by Head of Outdoor Learning Engagement and Delivery

Approved by: Assistant Director of Outdoor Learning

Next review date: April 2024



General Risk Assessment for Off Ground activities

Activity: Climbing (Including Auto Belays), Abseiling, High Ropes (including tree climbing), Zip Wire, Tree Top Trail & Bouldering

What are the hazards?

- Participants at height
- Uneven ground
- Unauthorised use, malicious damage, and vandalism
- Accessing and setting up, de-rigging
- Items falling from height on to participants / instructors.
- Equipment failure
- Adverse weather including lightning / high winds and storms.
- Course / element failure

Who is at risk? Staff, participants, and members of the public.

What are the risks?	Existing safety measures/controls	Likelihood (RAG)	Risk rating (RAG)
Physical injuries, fractures, or death from falls from height.	 All equipment is checked before use and regular inspections carried out by competent instructors. Equipment is monitored and replaced according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Any equipment that is questionable is immediately taken out of action, put into the quarantine area and has a do not use label attached. Off Ground activities are checked before use for malicious damage and vandalism/storm damage Regular session monitoring by senior staff to ensure the SOPs are being adhered to. Anyone within the activity area must be wearing a helmet except when they are under a shelter or in a clearly defined safe zone (see auto belay section for exception). Suitable fences and lockable gates around the perimeter compound or the activity is left at height so it cannot be accessed by members of the public. Signs warning against unauthorised access displayed. The equipment shed is locked and alarmed at the end of the day. All equipment is stored in the ropes shed at the 		



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	 end of each day. All instructors will have been trained, assessed, regularly monitored, and deemed competent to run sessions and will operate as per their training and SOP's. All activities staff are first aid trained. Only instructors can lower participants to the ground. If the instructor is not directly tailing for the duration of the climb, back up knots must be tied in the dead rope. Instructors should be aware of the continuous need to utilise C.L.A.P on all their sessions. Whilst novice instructors are learning they 	
	require direct supervision from an experienced member of staff if they are accessing, setting systems up or running sessions.	
Items falling from height causing impact injuries	 Anyone within the activity area must be wearing a helmet except when they are under a shelter, in a clearly defined safe zone or taking part in an auto belay session. Participants are asked to remove items from their pockets. Dead wooding is carried out on an annual basis in accordance with the tree reports or as 	
	necessary. There are regular operational inspections carried out by trained and competent staff. Instructors set up and sign the Pre use check document in the HR shed to say they have checked the activity and surrounding area is safe to use for the day.	
Adverse weather conditions causing injury / illness such as lightning causing electrocution, wind and rain	 Sessions are cancelled winds over 25mph (There is an anemometer available to check the wind strength located in the Activities office and a weather station on top of the main house) Sessions are stopped in lightning storms for 30 minutes after the last strike. Guests are recommended to wear appropriate clothing, carry water, and sun cream. There are shelters available for both rain and 	
wind and rain causing hypothermia and very hot days causing hyperthermia.	 Inere are sneiters available for both rain and sun. If the weather conditions get too much for groups/individuals, the sessions can be cancelled/postponed. Water is available free of charge from drinking taps around the grounds. Instructors can stop a session if they feel the weather conditions are unsuitable and safety might be compromised. 	



	- Instructors are trained to recognise signs of	
	hypothermia/hyperthermia and what actions to	
	take.	
Equipment	- Instructors undergo training and assessment in	
failure due to	off ground activities which covers correct fitting	
poor fitting,	of PPE.	
misuse, or	- Staff are monitored with observations and	
damage.	feedback is recorded and passed onto them.	
	 PPE is checked along with the elements as part 	
	of the daily pre use checks.	
	 All PPE is checked for correct fitting and size 	
	prior to leaving the kit up area. All PPE is	
	checked for correct fitting and size prior to	
	leaving the kit up area.	
	- A complete system check takes place prior to all	
	accents/descents.	
	- PPE is on a regular inspection regime in line with	
	LOLER by a competent person	
Entrapment of	- As part of the kit up process, participants are	
fingers, clothes,	advised to remove jewellery, tie long hair back	
or hair.	and tuck any loose clothing in.	
	- Participants are instructed to keep their hands	
	at least one fist away from the belay device.	
Unauthorised	- The climbing tower and HR compound are	
use of the	locked between sessions.	
activities	- Tree Top trail entry net is raised and secured.	
	- Signs warning against unauthorised access	
	displayed.	
	 Auto belays are retracted at the end of each day 	
Pressure sores	- Only to be conducted by instructors who are	
from continual	trained and assessed.	
harness use	- Equipment regularly checked (visual daily and a	
and / or	detailed regular inspection)	
exhaustion	- Minimum of two instructors present when	
from accessing.	accessing.	
	- There will always be an instructor that is rescue	
	trained working on site while high	
	ropes/accessing is taking place.	
	- Accessing will only be done in the full body	
	access harness.	
	- The Petzl podium seat is available for extra	
	comfort when inspecting wires	
Inversions	- On high activities where inversion is likely, a	
compromising	chest harness is used.	
the security of	- The chest harness is connected to the waist	
the harness	harness via the main belay rope. This is tied by	
	the instructor and checked prior to each ascent.	
	- All lowering off must be while participant is	
	upright.	



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Rope burns	- Petzl Rigs are used if participants are belaying.	
from belaying	- Only the instructor can lower someone down	
	from height.	
	- If rope is wet or belayer struggling to keep	
	control of lower, then the rope can be	
	redirected through another karabiner to	
	increase the friction.	
Human error -	- Full co-operation from group leaders in group	
Participants	control and discipline	
	- Ongoing assessment of the group's physical and	
	mental ability during the session by instructors	
	and session content adapted if required	
Limited	- Advanced notification and high-level supervision	
understanding	(provided by the groups own staff) required for	
due to	all groups with substantial support needs.	
additional	- For less substantial support needs, the level of	
support needs	supervision should be agreed before the session	
	commences and monitored throughout.	
	- Option for groups to hire additional instructors	
	if deemed beneficial for lower ratio working.	
Human error	- All staff are trained and assessed in the proper	
by instructor –	use of PPE and site-specific processes.	
misuse of	- All staff monitored through formal observation	
equipment.	and walkabouts.	
	- Refresher training delivered annually and if	
	any new equipment/processes are introduced.	
	- Techniques are in place to reduce the risk of	
	instructor error such as slow controlled descents	
	only, no acrobatics such as inversion during	
	descent.	

Reference to other manuals assessments: UK Youth Health and Safety policy

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