

Specific Safety Procedures – Jacobs Ladder

- JL11 Description:**
JL1.1 Vertical ascent of a giant ladder with wooden rungs spaced 1m apart.
- JL2 Learning Outcome:**
JL2.1 The learning outcome may include aspects of personal and social development, Team work, cooperation, trust, responsibility, communication and target setting.
- JL3 Facilitator:**
JL3.1 Have been **assessed and passed out** by a suitably experienced person.
JL3.2 Adequate **group management and programme skills** to work safely and effectively with the particular client group.
- JL4 Facility Knowledge:**
JL4.1 Knowledge of various **techniques and methods of ascending Jacobs ladder cooperatively.**
JL4.2 Facilitator should position them self in a **position where they can closely observe all belayers and climbers.** (Between bottom anchor points.) Do not get sucked into the ladder with your back to the belayers.
JL4.3 **No solo climbing or sitting on ladder.**
- JL5 Client Requirements:**
JL5.1 A clear understanding of the **aims** of the activity session.
JL5.2 Receive a clear brief detailing belay techniques and safe participation whilst climbing. The climbers should be discouraged from holding onto the main support cables and wire rope grips identified as a potential hazard.
JL5.3 Receive a clear brief detailing safe descent from the Jacobs ladder using feet and hands to brace off the wooden rungs whilst lowering.
- JL6 Equipment:**
JL6.1 Equipment must be **counted, returned and usage recorded** after the session.
JL6.2 **All use of ropes must be logged.**
- JL7 Ratios:**
JL7.1 Maximum of one facilitator to ten participants. **(1:10)**
- JL8 Weather:**
JL8.1 The implications of the weather on the proposed activity should be taken into consideration e.g. **wet and slippery wood, risk of exposure, strong winds etc.**

Risk Assessment – Jacobs Ladder

Hazards Identify significant hazards which could cause harm:

1. Facilitator.
2. Facility.
3. Participants.
4. Equipment.
5. Ratio.
6. Weather.

How How will people be exposed to hazard?

1. Lack of knowledge of safety procedures / increase risk of injury.
2. Lack of knowledge of facility / failure to communicate hazards.
3. Group behaviour and approach / increase risk to climber.
4. Equipment malfunction or misuse / increase risk to climber.
5. Staff member unable to manage group / increase risk to climber.
6. Improper clothing/ exposure, low morale increase risk to climber.

Risk Evaluate risks arising from each hazard (High, Medium, low)

1. High.
2. Medium.
3. Medium.
4. High.
5. Medium.
6. Medium

Action Prescribed risk management strategies to remove hazard or reduce risk

1. Qualification and pass out system. (L3, JL3)
2. Knowledge of facility and hazards. (L4.1, JL4)
3. Group Safety briefing. (L5.4 L5.6, L5.7, JL5)
4. Equipment Checks. (L6.1, L6.2, L6.5, JL6)
5. Effective group management. (L3.3, L3.4, JL7)
6. Ensure suitable clothing is worn. (L5.5, JL8)

Monitor How are risk management strategies monitored?

1. Qualifications checked /facilitator pass out system.
2. Staff meetings and amendments to safety document clipboard.
3. Client Feedback / co-tutor / observation
4. Inspections and equipment checks, Tick box.
5. Near-miss and Incident forms.
6. Weather forecast supplied.

Specific Safety Procedures – Vertical Playpen

- PP11** **Description:**
PP1.1 Vertical ascent of a vertical playpen incorporating a pole climb, tyre cargo net, wobbly wall and a rope cargo net.
- PP2** **Learning Outcome:**
PP2.1 The learning outcome may include aspects of personal and social development, team work, cooperation, trust, responsibility, communication and target setting.
- PP3** **Facilitator:**
PP3.1 Have been **assessed and passed out** by a suitably experienced person.
PP3.2 Adequate **group management and programme skills** to work safely and effectively with the particular client group.
- PP4** **Facility Knowledge:**
PP4.1 Knowledge of various **techniques and methods of ascending the playpen safely.**
PP4.2 Facilitator should position them self in a **position where they can closely observe all belayers and climbers.** (Between bottom anchor points.) Do not get sucked into the playpen with your back to the belayers.
PP4.3 **No solo / un-roped climbing.**
- PP5** **Client Requirements:**
PP5.1 A clear understanding of the **aims** of the activity session.
PP5.2 Receive a clear brief detailing belay techniques and safe participation whilst climbing. The climbers should be discouraged from holding onto the main support cables and wire rope grips / maillons identified as a potential hazard.
PP5.3 Receive a clear brief detailing safe descent from the playpen using feet and hands to brace off the wooden rungs whilst lowering.
PP5.4 Receive a brief to climb at the same speed as their partner waiting for each other as necessary.
- PP6** **Equipment:**
PP6.1 Equipment must be **counted, returned and usage recorded** after the session.
PP6.2 All **use of ropes must be logged.**
- PP7** **Ratios:**
PP7.1 Maximum of one facilitator to ten participants. **(1:10)**
- PP8** **Weather:**
PP8.1 The implications of the weather on the proposed activity should be taken into consideration e.g. **wet and slippy wood, risk of exposure, strong winds etc.**

Risk Assessment – Playpen

Hazards	Identify significant hazards which could cause harm:
1.	Facilitator.
2.	Facility.
3.	Participants.
4.	Equipment.
5.	Ratio.
6.	Weather.
How	How will people be exposed to hazard?
1.	Lack of knowledge of safety procedures / increase risk of injury.
2.	Lack of knowledge of facility / failure to communicate hazards.
3.	Group behaviour and approach / increase risk to climber.
4.	Equipment malfunction or misuse / increase risk to climber.
5.	Staff member unable to manage group / increase risk to climber.
6.	Improper clothing/ exposure, low morale increase risk to climber.
Risk	Evaluate risks arising from each hazard (High, Medium, low)
1.	High.
2.	Medium.
3.	Medium.
4.	High.
5.	Medium.
6.	Medium
Action	Prescribed risk management strategies to remove hazard or reduce risk
1.	Qualification and pass out system. (L3, PP3)
2.	Knowledge of facility and hazards. (L4.1, PP4)
3.	Group Safety briefing. (L5.4 L5.6, L5.7, PP5)
4.	Equipment Checks. (L6.1, L6.2, L6.5, PP6)
5.	Effective group management. (L3.3, L3.4, PP7)
6.	Ensure suitable clothing is worn. (L5.5, PP8)
Monitor	How are risk management strategies monitored?
1.	Qualifications checked /facilitator pass out system.
2.	Staff meetings and amendments to safety document clipboard.
3.	Client Feedback / co-tutor / observation
4.	Inspections and equipment checks, Tick box.
5.	Near-miss and Incident forms.
6.	Weather forecast supplied.

Specific Safety Procedures – High All Aboard

- HA1** **Description:**
HA1.1 Clients ascend pole with attached hand and foot holds to gain the small platform. On the platform they should attempt to hold wrists and lean back to attain the point of balance.
- HA2** **Learning Outcome:**
HA2.1 The learning outcome will vary depending on client needs and may include aspects of personal and social development, group dynamics, trust, responsibility and communication.
- HA3** **Facilitator:**
HA3.1 **Assessed and passed out** by a suitably experienced person.
HA3.2 Adequate **group management and programme skills** to work safely and effectively with the particular client group.
- HA4** **Facility Knowledge:**
HA4.1 Facilitators should **position** them self where they can closely observe all rope handlers and climbers.
HA4.2 No **solo climbing**.
HA4.3 Clients should be made aware of the possibility of **swinging back** towards the pole after releasing wrists.
- HA5** **Participant Requirements:**
HA5.1 Clients must be briefed to climb the pole and stand on the platform on the **same side** as the overhead anchor point.
HA5.2 Clients must be briefed to **lean back** and **hold each others' wrists**, not fingers.
HA5.3 Clients must be briefed to **release partners wrists** when a fall is imminent or when the **instructor calls "release"**. This is to encourage clients **to fall safely** on their side of the pole.
HA5.4 Clients must be correctly fitted with a full body harness or sit harness with chest harness. A helmet must be worn by all climbers.
- HA6** **Equipment:**
HA6.3 Equipment must be **counted, returned and usage recorded** after the session.
HA6.4 All use of **ropes must be logged**.
- HA7** **Ratios:**
HA7.1 Minimum of one facilitator to ten participants. Larger groups can be catered for on this activity but require an additional instructor **(1:10 / 2:20)**
- HA8** **Weather:**
HA8.1 The implications of the weather on the proposed activity should be taken into consideration e.g. **strong winds, cold and icy conditions**.

Risk Assessment – High All Aboard

Hazards	Identify significant hazards which could cause harm:
1.	Facilitator.
2.	Site selection.
3.	Participants.
4.	Equipment.
5.	Ratio.
6.	Weather.
How	How will people be exposed to hazard?
1.	Insufficient knowledge of safety procedures.
2.	Insufficient knowledge of site.
3.	Group behaviour and approach.
4.	Equipment malfunction or misuse.
5.	Facilitator cannot manage site.
6.	Improper clothing.
Risk	Evaluate risks arising from each hazard (High, Medium, low)
1.	High.
2.	Medium.
3.	Medium.
4.	High.
5.	Medium.
6.	Medium
Action	Prescribed risk management strategies to remove hazard or reduce risk
1.	Qualification and pass out system (L3, HA3)
2.	Criteria for site selection observed (L4.1, HA4)
3.	Group Safety briefing. (L5.4 L5.6, L5.7, HA5)
4.	Equipment Checks. (L6.1, L6.2, L6.5, HA6)
5.	Effective group management. (L3.3, L3.4, HA7)
6.	Ensure suitable clothing is worn. (L5.5, HA8)
Monitor	How are risk management strategies monitored?
1.	Qualifications checked /facilitator pass out system.
2.	Course report.
3.	Client Evaluation forms.
4.	Inspection Reports.
5.	Incident book / Near Miss Folder.
6.	Weather forecast supplied.

Specific Safety Procedures – Crate Climb

- CC1** **Description:**
CC1.1 Building, climbing and standing on a crate structure
- CC2** **Learning Outcome:**
CC2.1 The learning outcome will vary depending on client needs and may include aspects of personal and social development, group dynamics, trust, responsibility and communication.
- CC3** **Facilitator:**
CC3.1 Have been **assessed and passed out** by a suitably experienced person.
CC3.2 Adequate **group management and programme skills** to work safely and effectively with the particular client group.
- CC4** **Facility Knowledge:**
CC4.1 Knowledge of safe system of stacking crates and how to attach them to the safety line.
CC4.2 **Designated “Safe” area** for clients not directly involved in climbing or rope work should **be well clear of landing area** for crates.
CC4.3 Clients passing crates to the climber(s) must be aware of the possibility of **falling crates** and **wear a helmet** at all times.
CC4.4 Clients must be advised of the inevitability of the **crates toppling** and them being left hanging on the ropes.
- CC5** **Client Requirements:**
CC5.1 Have a clear understanding of the **aims** of the session.
CC5.2 Clients briefed to climb the crates on the same side as the overhead anchor point to reduce the risk of injury through striking the crates.
- CC6** **Equipment:**
CC6.1 Equipment must be **counted, returned and usage recorded** after the session.
CC6.2 All use of **ropes must be logged**.
- CC7** **Ratios:**
CC7.1 Minimum of one facilitator to ten participants. **(1:10)**
- CC8** **Weather:**
CC8.1 The implications of the weather on the proposed activity should be taken into consideration e.g. **strong winds** etc.

Risk Assessment – Crate Climb

Hazards	Identify significant hazards which could cause harm:
1.	Facilitator.
2.	Site selection.
3.	Participants.
4.	Equipment.
5.	Ratio.
6.	Weather.
How	How will people be exposed to hazard?
1.	Insufficient knowledge of safety procedures.
2.	Insufficient knowledge of site.
3.	Group behaviour and approach.
4.	Equipment malfunction or misuse.
5.	Facilitator cannot manage site.
6.	Improper clothing.
Risk	Evaluate risks arising from each hazard (High, Medium, low)
1.	High.
2.	Medium.
3.	Medium.
4.	High.
5.	Medium.
6.	Medium
Action	Prescribed risk management strategies to remove hazard or reduce risk
1.	Qualification and pass out system (L3, CC3)
2.	Criteria for site selection observed (L4.1, CC4)
3.	Group Safety briefing. (L5.4 L5.6, L5.7, CC5)
4.	Equipment Checks. (L6.1, L6.2, L6.5, CC6)
5.	Effective group management. (L3.3, L3.4, CC7)
	Ensure suitable clothing is worn. (L5.5, CC8)
Monitor	How are risk management strategies monitored?
1.	Qualifications checked /facilitator pass out system.
2.	Course report.
3.	Client Evaluation forms.
4.	Near-miss folder.
5.	Incident book.
6.	Weather forecast supplied.

Specific Safety Procedures – Leap of Faith

- LF1** **Description:**
LF1.1 Ascend pole to gain platform then leap to touch bouy suspended in mid air.
- LF2** **Learning Outcome:**
LF2.1 The learning outcome will vary depending on client needs and may include aspects of personal challenge, confronting fears, trust, responsibility and communication.
- LF3** **Facilitator:**
LF3.1 Have been **assessed and passed out** by a suitably experienced person.
LF3.2 Adequate **group management and programme skills** to work safely and effectively with the particular client group.
LF3.3 Knowledge of the correct fitting procedures of the **full body harness**.
- LF4** **Facility Knowledge:**
LF4.1 Knowledge of correct **jump direction** and the ability to set up a clear **system of commands** between the rope handlers and the jumper.
- LF5** **Client Requirements:**
LF5.1 Have a clear understanding of the **aims** of the session.
LF5.2 Have received a clear safety brief regarding **Jump direction** and the possibility of **swinging into the pole or back into the platform**.
LF5.3 Have been briefed to state clearly that they intend to jump by calling **“ready to leap”**. The jumper should then wait for the rope handlers to reply **“leap when ready”** before stepping off the platform. If the **jumper does not leap** within 10 seconds of the rope handlers reply then the **process** should be **repeated**.
- LF6** **Equipment:**
LF6.1 Equipment must be **counted, returned and usage recorded** after the session.
LF6.2 All use of **ropes must be logged**.
- LF7** **Ratios:**
LF7.1 Minimum of one facilitator to ten participants. **(1:10)**
- LF8** **Weather:**
LF8.1 The implications of the weather on the proposed activity should be taken into consideration e.g. **strong winds, wet and icy conditions** etc.

Risk Assessment – Leap of Faith

Hazards	Identify significant hazards which could cause harm:
1.	Facilitator.
2.	Facility Knowledge.
3.	Clients.
4.	Equipment.
5.	Ratio.
6.	Weather.
How	How will people be exposed to hazard?
1.	Little knowledge of safety procedures / clients briefed poorly.
2.	Insufficient knowledge of facility / health & safety risk.
3.	Group behaviour and approach / clients at risk.
4.	Equipment malfunction or misuse / risk of serious injury.
5.	Facilitator cannot manage site/ group size too large.
6.	Improper clothing / bad conditions for activity.
Risk	Evaluate risks arising from each hazard (High, Medium, low)
1.	High.
2.	High.
3.	Medium.
4.	High.
5.	Low.
6.	Medium.
Action	Prescribed risk management strategies to remove hazard or reduce risk
1.	Qualification and pass out system (L3, LF3)
2.	Training in facility use (L4.1, LF4)
3.	Group Safety briefing. (L5.4 L5.6, L5.7, LF5)
4.	Equipment Checks / inspections. (L6.1, L6.2, L6.5, LF6)
5.	Effective group management / end session (L3.3, L3.4, LF7)
6.	Suitable clothing / right weather conditions. (L5.5, LF8)
Monitor	How are risk management strategies monitored?
1.	Facilitator pass out system.
2.	Continual Evaluation / Course Reports.
3.	Client Evaluation forms / Risk Awareness forms.
4.	Daily, quarterly and annual inspections.
5.	Incident book and Near-miss folder.
6.	Weather forecast supplied.