

Risk assessment

Name of activity, event, and location	Lassoing, Ropes and Strings	Date of risk assessment	12/03/2026	Name of person doing this risk assessment	Vicki Carcary
		Date of next review	12/03/2027 V0		

What could go wrong? What hazard have you identified? What are the risks from it?	Who is at risk?	What are you going to do about it? How are the risks already controlled? What extra controls are needed? How will they be communicated to young people and adults and remain inclusive to all needs?	Review & revise What has changed that needs to be thought about and controlled?
A hazard is something that may cause harm or damage. The risk is the harm that may occur from the hazard.	For example: young people, adult volunteers, visitors	Controls are ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk. For example, you may use a different piece of equipment or you might change the way you do the activity.	Keep checking throughout the activity in case you need to change what you're doing or even stop the activity. This is a great place to add comments which will be used as part of the review.
Ropes getting caught on hands and fingers and around children's neck, causing risk of strangulation.	All	Children will be supervised at all times. Instructions will be clearly given before the activity starts. Children not to wrap rope around their neck, hands or wrists. Not to aim at each other, only at the tree stump/ cone/ chair. No running when using ropes.	
Slips, trips and falls	All	The area will be checked before the activity starts. No running will be allowed when using the ropes. Colourful ropes to be used to make them more visible.	
Over enthusiastic participants	All	A responsible Adult to supervise at all times. All ropes ect. to be counted out and in, so none are left inadvertently out. All equipment and items not being used will be stored appropriately. Support to be given to those who require additional help.	

Don't forget, as part of your programme planning, you should have contingency activities in reserve just in case you can't do what was planned or you need to stop half way through. Make sure this is shared with those involved, so everyone knows how to respond. You should have risk assessed contingency activities prior to them taking place and communicated key information to those involved as with all activities.

You can find more information in the Safety checklist for leaders and at scouts.org.uk/safety

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