

## Risk assessment

Name of activity, event, and location	3 Legged Night	Date of risk assessment	25/3/25	Name of person doing this risk assessment	Nathan Charters
		Date of next review			

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?
<b>A hazard</b> is something that may cause harm or damage. <b>The risk</b> is the harm that may occur from the hazard.	For example: young people, adult volunteers, visitors	<b>Controls</b> 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 <b>checking</b> throughout the activity in case you need to change what you're doing or even <b>stop</b> the activity. This is a great place to add comments which will be used as part of the review.
Tripping/Slipping	Scouts	Ensure scouts are moving slowly and safely, and have ample time to practice moving around before doing any activities. Make sure the floor area is clear of visible and invisible hazards that can be tripped or slipped on, for example water or electrical wires	
Rope Burn	Scouts	<b>Ensure that the rope used to secure legs together is wrapped around a layer of clothing and is not touching skin</b>	
Overexertion or Exhaustion	Scouts	<b>Ensure there is a mix of strenuous and calmer activities, and that there is water provided for Scouts to drink if they require it</b>	
Injury or strains to legs	Scouts	<b>Avoid the scouts doing awkward movements and motions that would pull or twist their legs in ways that could cause injury. Coach them before they start about what they need to avoid</b>	

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](https://scouts.org.uk/safety)

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