

The RoSPA LEISURE & EDUCATION Journal

Autumn 2016

RoSPA's quarterly journal for professionals
working in water, leisure and education safety

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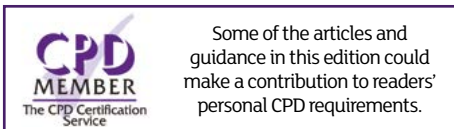
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Welcome

Welcome to the first edition of our new journal, combining all aspects of water, leisure and education safety.

We've decided to combine our popular Leisure Safety and Safety in Education titles because we realised that many of our readers were involved in helping children, young people or others learn about safety, as well as being involved in wider aspects of safety and health management linked to sites and/or activities. This was true across the readerships of both journals, among those who worked in schools, colleges or other education settings and those who worked in water safety or other roles within the leisure sector.

Going forwards, we aim to bring you a broad range of safety-related news from the leisure and education spheres, as well as insights from leaders within these fields.

To start things off, in this edition you'll find news about the latest research related to injury data collection (page 04) and the benefits of outdoor learning (page 09), plus the views of George Rawlinson, chairman of the National Water Safety Forum, on this summer's high-profile drownings and how we must all strive to take forward the UK's Drowning Prevention Strategy (page 10). The

strategy aims to reduce by half the number of accidental drownings by 2026, and enabling every child to have the opportunity to learn to swim and receive water safety education is among the priority areas.

There are some fantastic photographs and commentary from a recent RoSPA visit to some really interesting points along Scotland's canal network (page 12), plus an insightful piece into meeting the needs of autistic students in mainstream schools, by former Ofsted inspector Jim Bennetts (page 16).

Legal highs (page 18) and the question of whether play-fights and horseplay ought to be addressed (page 23) are among the other subjects covered, which should be of interest to all those who work with children and young people regardless of setting.

We very much hope you find the journal interesting and helpful. As ever, please do send us your feedback or ideas for future editions.

David Walker
RoSPA leisure safety manager



Holiday park's safety failings resulted in boy drowning

A company has admitted health and safety failings which resulted in the death of a six-year-old boy who was found unconscious in a swimming pool in Arbroath, Scotland.

In June 2011, Aidan Yule was playing in the main pool at the Red Lion Holiday Park, owned by Loch Earn Caravan Parks Ltd, when his head slipped under the water. CCTV footage showed that he was spotted less than a minute later but by then he was already unconscious. He died in hospital a few days later.

In July this year, Forfar Sheriff Court heard an extensive investigation into his death by the local council and police force found that no risk assessment had been carried out and that little consideration had been given to the potential risks to the public in relation to the

use of the swimming pool.

Staff at the holiday park had not received adequate training on safety procedures such as monitoring those using the pools, ensuring pool rules were enforced, or responding to accidents or emergencies. In addition, there was inadequate supervision of the swimming pool and a lack of lifeguards monitoring the pool - contrary to recommendations contained in Health and Safety Executive guidance.

The prosecution said the presence of a lifeguard on duty at the poolside would have reduced the likelihood of the incident occurring and the failure to have lifeguards in place was a significant factor in Aidan Yule's death.

Loch Earn Caravan Parks Ltd was fined £234,000

after pleading guilty to breaching Section 3(1) and Section 33(1)(a) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

Gary Aitken from the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS), which brought the prosecution, said: "Hopefully this sad incident will remind other pool operators that failure to fulfil their obligations in law can have tragic consequences and that they will be held to account for their failings. Pool operators need to read the relevant guidance and ensure that their safety arrangements match legal requirements."

● **From The RoSPA OS&H Journal, September 2016**

Data collection tested

A pilot data collection project at two Oxfordshire hospitals has found that data on injuries can be collected relatively easily at A&E departments.

The study, by Graham Kirkwood and Allyson Pollock of Queen Mary University of London and Dr Tom Hughes, a consultant in emergency medicine at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, has been published in [the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health](#). It found that there was little additional burden to medical staff and data was collected by clerical staff with a good level of success.

The project, with which RoSPA has been closely associated, was initiated to inform the development of the NHS emergency care dataset, on which work is underway across England. The existing emergency care dataset has been in use since the 1970s and is no longer fit for purpose; additionally, the UK stopped collecting A&E data specifically related to accident causation in 2002, when the Home and Leisure Accident Surveillance Systems ceased operating.

The project, which looked at data collected at

John Radcliffe Hospital and Horton General Hospital, Banbury, from 2012-14, found that people living in the most deprived parts of Oxfordshire were 70 per cent more likely to attend A&E with an unintentional injury than those living in the least deprived parts. The most frequent location, mechanism and activity associated with unintentional injuries were identified as the home (39.1 per cent), low-level falls (47.1 per cent) and leisure activities (31.1 per cent).

Errol Taylor, RoSPA's deputy chief executive, said: "The injury causation data collected until 2002 was widely used by injury prevention practitioners, regulators, product designers and the media. In the subsequent 10 years, A&E attendances grew by 65 per cent, from 13million in 2002/03 to 21.5million in 2012/13. This unsustainable growth in A&E attendances continues to this day, due largely to a lack of transparency about the causes of injuries that cause A&E attendances."

The study was published a few weeks after RoSPA hosted a workshop that considered the benefits of better injury data collection.

Superhighway connection

Leeds and Bradford are now connected by a cycle superhighway.

At just over nine miles in length, CS1 segregates cyclists from other traffic, gives them priority over cars at most side-road junctions and has increased safety measures along its length.

West Yorkshire Combined Authority's CityConnect team developed the route, working with Leeds and Bradford councils, consulting local people and bringing together representatives from cycling, health and transport organisations.

Funded through the Cycle City Ambition Fund, it is one of a raft of improvements being delivered to create a lasting legacy of the Tour de France Grand Départ in 2014.

CityConnect is the first scheme of its kind outside London. An engagement programme is now planned to help overcome the barriers that can prevent people from cycling. Monitoring of the route will also be ongoing so alterations can be made if necessary and to ensure that any lessons learned are taken forward to the next phase.

£5m Smiler fine signals tougher sentences

A £5million fine handed down to Merlin Attractions Operation Ltd following a rollercoaster crash at the Alton Towers theme park demonstrated tougher sentencing guidelines in action.

Merlin Attractions Operation Ltd was also ordered to pay costs of £69,955.40 following the Smiler collision in June 2015, which left 16 people injured, a number of them seriously.

Two young women suffered leg amputations and others suffered severe injuries when their carriage collided with a stationary carriage on the same track.

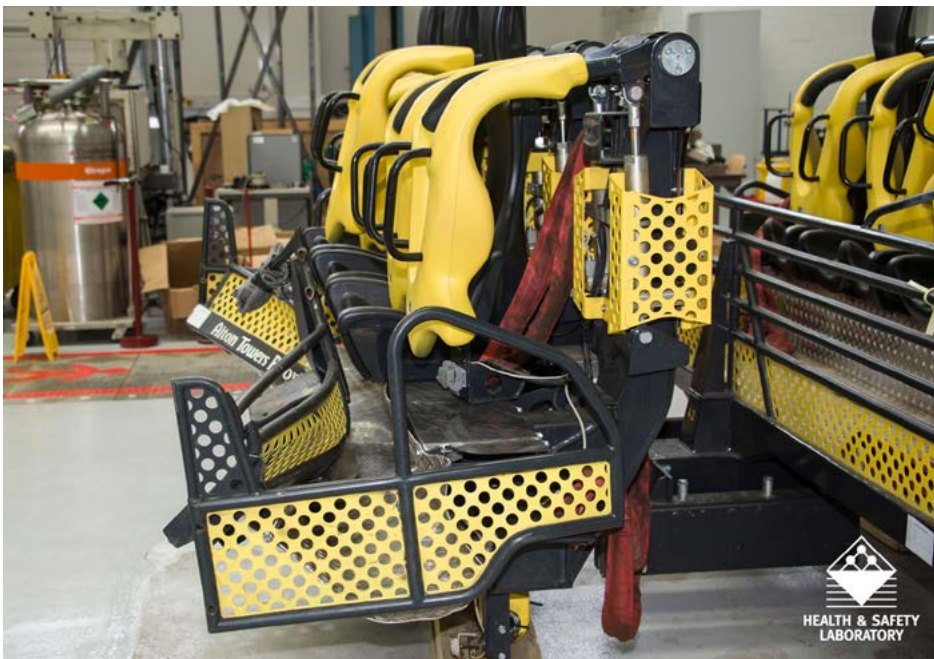
David Walker, RoSPA's leisure safety manager, said: "This is one of the first significantly-sized companies affected by new sentencing guidelines. Prior to February 1, judges and magistrates were limited in the sentences they could hand down for cases like this, which tend to be extremely complex and serious in nature.

"Now courts are able to hand out tougher sentences that are commensurate to the level of health and safety breach.

"We are pleased that the guidelines and sentences have been brought in line with other corporate offences, such as the kinds of fines handed out for environmental breaches."

He said that more serious offences ought to be met with more punitive measures to deter health and safety breaches.

Stafford Crown Court heard in September that



Damage caused to Smiler carriage.

on the day of the incident engineers overrode the Smiler's control system without the knowledge and understanding to ensure it was safe to do so.

A Health and Safety Executive (HSE) investigation found no fault with the track, cars or control system that keeps the cars apart from each other when the ride is running.

It found the root cause of the incident to be a lack of detailed, robust arrangements for making safety critical decisions. The whole system, from training through to fixing faults, was not strong enough to stop a series of errors by staff when working with people on the ride.

Following the incident, Alton Towers made technical improvements to the ride and changed its systems.

Merlin Attractions Operation Ltd pleaded guilty to breaching section 3(1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

Neil Craig, head of operations for the HSE in the Midlands, said: "People visiting theme parks should be able to enjoy themselves safely. On June 2 last year, Merlin Attractions



CCTV footage of the Smiler rollercoaster.

Operation Ltd failed to protect their customers; they badly let them down.

"Since the incident Alton Towers has made improvements to the ride and its safety protocols, and the lessons learned have been shared industry wide."

After the sentencing, Nick Varney, chief executive of Merlin Entertainments plc, said: "We were always aware that we would end up facing a substantial penalty. However, Alton Towers - and indeed the wider Merlin Group - are not emotionless corporate entities. They are made up of human beings who care passionately about what they do. In this context, the far greater punishment for all of us is knowing that on this occasion we let people down with devastating consequences. It is something we will never forget and it is something we are utterly determined will never be repeated."



Smiler carriage testing.

Swim challenge follows knee surgery

Water and leisure safety consultant Peter Macgregor took to the sea in a three-mile swim just eight months after having both his knees replaced.

He began training for the Pier to Pier swim from Boscombe to Bournemouth, which then takes swimmers back against the tide, just four weeks after surgery.

Peter, who is one of RoSPA's associates, said: "Long distance swimming has always been one of my sports, but having had total knee replacement surgery following a previous fire service injury, this event was a real motivator for me to get fit again.

"The conditions were just on the edge of what was safe, with big waves, strong tides and wind making it quite a challenge, but we were well protected by the RNLI and lifeguards in canoes."

Peter's next challenge is a 22-mile swim in a pool, to simulate a swim across the English Channel.



New committee officers

RoSPA's National Safety in Education Committee (NSEC) has welcomed a new chairman and vice-chairman.

Joanna Sacks, of CLEAPSS, which supports practical science and technology in schools and colleges, has taken over from John Lloyd as chairman, while Angela James, of the Association for Physical Education, has succeeded Jim Bennetts as vice-chairman.

Both Joanna and Angela have been long-time

supporters of NSEC, as well as other coalitions and alliances highlighting the importance of practical safety education.

They were voted into their new roles at NSEC's September meeting, during which John and Jim were thanked for their service.

NSEC meets regularly to consider issues related to the management of risk (teaching safely) and safety education (teaching safety) in schools and colleges.



Joanna Sacks is the new chairman.



Angela James is the new vice-chairman.



Safety achievements celebrated at RoSPA Awards

Fifty leisure, education and training organisations were recognised in this year's RoSPA Health and Safety Awards.

The Sheffield-based Kings Foundation, which runs sports and activity programmes for children and young people across the UK and overseas, received a President's Award, in recognition of 12 consecutive gold-level achievement awards.

The Sandwell Leisure Trust and Reading's Oracle Shopping Centre both received President's Awards in recognition of 10 consecutive golds.

South and City College Birmingham won the competitive Education and Training Services Sector, with the Faculty of Engineering - University of Leeds being commended.

Other top awards for entrants from the education and training sector included Orders of Distinction for Calderdale College (20 consecutive golds), Cambridge Regional College (18 consecutive golds) and Bournville College, Warwickshire College Group and AMCOL Scotland Ltd (17 consecutive golds). There were also President's Awards for North East Scotland College (formerly Aberdeen College) and Edinburgh Napier University (13 consecutive golds), and for Coleg Cambria (11 consecutive golds).

As mentioned in the last edition of Leisure Safety Journal, Andy Townsend general manager of Lifeskills, an interactive safety education centre in Bristol, received an Archangel Award -

RoSPA's top award for individuals - in recognition of his work in reaching thousands of adults and children with practical safety education.

Bright Horizons Family Solutions, which has more than 200 nurseries in the UK and Ireland, added a touch of fun to the awards ceremonies, with five young children taking to the stage to collect a Gold Medal, in recognition of five consecutive gold-level achievement awards. Amanda Woods, the firm's health and safety adviser, received a Guardian Angel Award, recognising her support for nursery teams in helping children understand risk.

The RoSPA Health and Safety Awards 2017 is now open for applications. To celebrate its forthcoming centenary, RoSPA is introducing a new level of award for organisations that have achieved gold awards for 25 or more consecutive years.

RoSPA's awards scheme is the longest-running programme of its kind in the UK, and one of the most prestigious in the world in any discipline. Open to organisations of all types and sizes from across the UK and overseas, it recognises commitment to accident prevention in the workplace. Individuals who promote safety in their workplace or with their communities are also recognised through the Guardian Angel Awards, which run alongside the RoSPA Health and Safety Awards.



Mike Parker, RoSPA chairman, and Tom Mullarkey, RoSPA chief executive, with young representatives of Bright Horizons Family Solutions.

The majority of awards are non-competitive achievement awards, while competitive awards go to the best entries in 23 industry sectors. There are also specialist awards for workforce involvement, occupational health, environmental management and fleet safety, and a trophy for the best organisation operating or based in Scotland.

A free e-book is now available, designed to guide organisations new to the awards through the application process by helping them choose the right award to apply for and giving top tips on achieving gold and beyond.

Organisations are encouraged to register by October 31 to save up to £65 off the entry fee. A full list of deadlines and fees can be found at www.rospace.com/awards/enter/

Headline sponsor for the awards will be NEBOSH - the National Examination Board in Occupational Safety and Health - for the 12th consecutive year.



Lord McKenzie of Luton, RoSPA president, Dawn Francis-Jones, assistant director of health and safety, South and City College Birmingham, and Tom Mullarkey, RoSPA chief executive.



Mike Parker, RoSPA chairman, and Ash Rai, deputy chief executive/operations manager, Sandwell Leisure Trust.



Lord Jordan of Bournville, immediate past president of RoSPA, Andy Townsend, general manager of Lifeskills, and Tom Mullarkey, RoSPA chief executive.

Working in partnership with Oxford Royale Academy

RoSPA is continuing its work with Oxford Royale Academy, an award-winning summer school.

The academy, which welcomes students from 100 countries to its summer programmes, has drawn upon RoSPA's health and safety support for more than 18 months.

The work has included RoSPA conducting a SchoolSafe review, helping the academy to create a risk register, training senior managers on their health and safety duties, conducting fire risk assessments and providing general health and safety training to staff. Progress review meetings take place every six months, on average, and telephone assistance and advice to key staff is also provided.

George Humphreys, director of operations at Oxford Royale Academy, said: "We have been working with RoSPA for 18 months and have found them to be extremely organised, informative and professional. Our consultant has got to know the make-up of our business well and understands the various challenges we face to run a safe and successful operation. He is also able to provide us with complex and detailed advice while crucially communicating it in a way that can be absorbed by our management team and wider staff body. We look forward to a continued successful relationship with RoSPA over the coming years."



Photos courtesy of Oxford Royale Academy.

New RoSPA blog launched

RoSPA has launched a new blog on its website.

Called "Let's Talk About...", the blog aims to stimulate conversation on topical issues within accident prevention.

Blogs are written with a general public audience in mind, so assume no prior knowledge of safety.

You can find the blog, and subscribe to receive free, regular updates, at www.rospace.com/lets-talk-about/



Health and happiness from outdoor learning

Children from 125 schools across the south west of England are happier, healthier and more motivated to learn thanks to a project that turned the outdoors into a classroom and helped schools transform their ways of teaching.

The **findings** have come from the Natural Connections Demonstration Project, a four-year initiative to help school children - particularly those from disadvantaged areas - experience the benefits of the natural environment by empowering teachers to use the outdoors to support everyday learning.

Funded by Natural England, Defra and Historic England and delivered by Plymouth University, it was the largest project of its kind in England, enabling more than 40,000 primary and secondary school pupils to get out of their classrooms and into the outdoors, including maths in the park and drama on the playing field.

The majority of children who took part thought they learned better and achieved more when learning outside, 92 per cent saying they enjoyed their lessons more when outdoors and 90 per cent feeling happier and healthier as a result. Among teachers, 92 per cent said that pupils were more engaged with learning when outdoors and 85 per cent saw a positive impact on their behaviour.

The fundamental challenges to learning outside the classroom were found to be local, revolving around a lack of teacher confidence in teaching outside and fragmentation of service provision.



Photos courtesy of Plymouth University.

Rory Stewart, environment minister, said: "We learn to love nature as children, and our commitment to nature later in life - respecting it, protecting it, restoring it, or simply enjoying it - is built on that childhood foundation. That's why it's so important we give all children the chance to experience the natural world. What's clever about this project is it listens to teachers, it works with the grain of an individual school, and it works out how to get children into the outdoors while improving their curriculum experience."

The Natural Connections project, which ran from 2012 until this year, focused mainly on areas of deprivation in Plymouth, Torbay, Bristol, Cornwall and Somerset, working in both urban and rural schools with varying school grounds and access to local green spaces.

The findings have been welcomed by playground and outdoor space provider Playforce. Mark Wood, TCL Group managing director for play, said: "All of the statistics are there to highlight the benefits of outdoor learning and now we have a better grasp of the challenges and concerns that are influencing schools and teachers. The key now is to ensure that teachers have local support to move freely between the classroom and the outdoors."

Transforming Schools through Outdoor Learning, a practical guide for practitioners, was published in September as part of the Natural Connections project, to help equip teachers with the tools they need to bring innovative outdoor learning ideas to their own schools.

Outdoor learning needs to be introduced more formally into global school curricula in order for its potential benefits to be fully realised.

That's the finding of the **Student Outcomes and Natural Schooling** report by Plymouth University and Western Sydney University.

The report highlights the wide-ranging benefits to children of learning in the natural environment, but it says that in an age dominated by a full curriculum, busier family lifestyles and increased fear within society, children are losing the freedom to play, explore and be active in their environment.

It identifies a framework showing how

governments could build on existing and current research and introduce outdoor learning as an integral element of national education policies.

Sue Waite, reader in outdoor learning at Plymouth University and one of the authors of the report, said: "This report shows that although there is significant research which supports outdoor learning for academic as well as social and personal outcomes, it is only by having that recognised by policy-makers that we are likely to achieve universal positive cultural change."

The report built on Plymouth University's work in this area, which included running the Natural Connections Demonstration Project.



Call to action following summer drownings



Summer 2016 saw a number of tragic drownings around the country, most notably one in which five men died in a single incident at Camber Sands. Here, **George Rawlinson**, chairman of the National Water Safety Forum and operations director at the RNLI, discusses what impact the events have had on the drowning prevention agenda.

What we saw this summer was a tragic and stark reminder of the dangers posed by the UK's waters, not only on the coast but inland at places like canals, rivers, quarries and in any area that has a waterfront setting.

Underpinned by the crucial evidence that we gather as part of the Water Incident Database (WAID) we have already identified a definite seasonality of water-related incidents and drowning, and yet again that cycle seems to have manifested itself in 2016.

Generally speaking, around the first bit of good summer weather in June and July there's a noticeable increase in the number of water-related incidents and drowning. The sheer volume of people using the UK coasts and inland waters is plain for everybody to see, and every year when people get outside to enjoy the sunshine this results in fatalities in the water.

However, we have to remember that although we see a seasonal spike in the summer, the risks exist year-round, and they become more prominent when more people are using the

water. And the reality is that in nearly half of all our drowning fatalities, the people involved had no intention to enter the water.

When the sun comes out the water may seem like a benign and attractive place to be - in it, next to it, climbing over rocks - but it's a totally different environment to anything people will have experienced on land, in the swimming pool or in any other kind of controlled, calm experience.

Time after time we come across incidents where people have not taken account of or understood or appreciated the hazardous environment that they are involved with, and it's vitally important they do. We can engender this in people with water safety messages, best shared through partnership working in the form of bodies like the National Water Safety Forum (NWSF).

In order to tackle the risks, the NWSF relies on WAID to provide the much-needed evidence for us to understand the risks better, and why people get into trouble in the first place. This evidence allows us to speak with growing authority



about why these accidents and incidents are happening. The more we know, the better equipped we are to make targeted interventions.

With WAID to support us, the NWSF used an evidence-based collaborative approach to develop the UK Drowning Prevention Strategy, which has the support of the Government and which identifies ways to tackle and reduce water-related risks.

The whole impetus of the strategy and the collaborative work that the NWSF undertakes is to encourage safe enjoyment of the water as part of any activity, not just beach-going and swimming.

The strategy identifies five priority areas that will help us to achieve the overall aim of reducing by half the number of accidental drownings in the UK by 2026:

- Every child should have the opportunity to learn to swim and receive water safety education at primary school and, where required, Key Stage 3
- Every community with water risks should have a community-level risk assessment and water safety plan
- To better understand water-related self-harm
- Increase awareness of everyday risks in, on and around water
- All recreational activity organisations should have a clear strategic risk assessment and plans that address key risks.

From the work that we've done, the evidence we've gathered and through talking to those families that have been involved in incidents, we know that water awareness through safety education and being able to swim is incredibly

important at a childhood education level. For those who are likely to be in the water with children, such as parents, other family members and friends, we need to enable them to pass on that knowledge and experience.

From a leisure point of view - for those who use the water for activities such as canoeing, diving and sailing for instance - it's important that participants have some training in what they do, and as far as possible are affiliated to some kind of club or sports or leisure governing body from which they can learn, so that they can better assess their skill for the task at hand, and have a self-appreciation of their abilities and limitations. We are hoping that organisations, clubs and activity groups will support us in that aim.

Land owners and local authorities also have a huge part to play. Anywhere that there is a waterfront, be it a beach, river, lake, quarry or other water course, the owners, operators and organisations in charge should carry out very careful risk assessments, looking at where accidents can occur and how they can be prevented. And it will be money well spent for them, because the cost of human tragedy is much greater than the cost of keeping people safe.

A consistent theme is that these events happen to a lot of men, and in many incidents alcohol plays a factor. We want to spread the "don't drink and drown" message. Just as don't drink and drive has been with us for many decades, the slogan "don't drink and drown" is extremely relevant when it comes to alcohol and water and how the two don't mix. The forum's partnership organisations run campaigns throughout the year with targeted safety messages such as this.

We also have a responsibility to address the issue of self-harm. We know that it happens in water, but through a collaborative approach, perhaps with those not usually associated with the water,

we can all assist in getting the message across to those contemplating self-harm.

Thinking about what happened over the summer and the huge interest garnered by the events at Camber Sands and other locations, when a tragedy happens the media is extremely interested, usually wanting to find out what happened and why, and will often dig very deep to find out who's responsible. Just as they are very reactive in these situations, we also recognise that, in a precautionary way, the media in all its forms is a very good vehicle to put out safety messages before the events happen. The importance of talking about safety and helping people to keep it at the forefront of their minds cannot be understated. The power of storytelling is huge, and via social media and other forms we should encourage those who have been involved in tragedy to help us warn others.

It's clear from the evidence that unless we do something, unless we do more together, it's going to be a similar story at the end of the summer in 2017. Using the knowledge we have at our disposal, we are in a position to ensure the same story is not being told in 12 months' time.

The national strategy is a call to action for a partnership approach and collaboration, for all of those involved in water safety to play their part in the promotion of water safety messages and education.

And to do nothing is not an option. There's no one single solution to this, but there are many collaborative solutions. If everyone does their bit in tackling these issues, then the strategy will work. If people don't take notice of it and what we are trying to do, then it won't.

For more information on the forum, WAID and the strategy, see www.nationalwatersafety.org.uk



An exploration of Scotland's waterways



Every year, millions of people visit Scotland's waterways, enjoying the sights of working canals and the varied scenery. Scottish Canals asked RoSPA to review its safety controls and we visited lots of interesting sites across Scotland.

Nick Beavan, RoSPA's education and leisure information officer, reports.

Have you ever thought about your safety as you step back towards the edge of a lock, squinting through your camera's viewfinder or taking a selfie on your mobile phone?

You may be surprised to learn - or perhaps not - that both of these scenarios have previously resulted in injuries being sustained and rescues conducted along the canals and lock basins.

While some people are not used to being close to the water's edge, if facilities are made as safe as necessary visitors' enjoyment does not have to be curtailed.

But what do we mean by "as safe as necessary"? Put simply, it's our shorthand for describing the balance of values and benefits that is considered when safety management decisions are made. This balance is based on a range of factors including the level of risk, actual harm that has occurred, legal drivers, the benefits of activity (e.g. enjoyment, health, wellbeing etc.), any heritage value, the cost of interventions, public expectations and so forth.

Figures from the National Water Safety Forum's Water Incident Database (WAID) show that 22 people drowned in accidents (or due to natural causes) in canals/aqueducts in the UK in 2015, of whom one was in Scotland. As with accidental drowning in general, the majority of people who drowned in a canal had no intention of being in the water.

These figures should be put into the context of the 385million visits made to waterways in England and Wales in 2015 (according to the Canal and River Trust) and the 22million visits that Scottish Canals records across its canal network each year. Therefore, canals are statistically safe places to visit and safety controls must be proportionate.



Pinkston Watersports was among the locations visited.



Top left and right - The Falkirk Wheel.

The sites we inspected for Scottish Canals varied from destination attractions and residential moorings to urban water sports centres and marinas.

The Falkirk Wheel, which takes its name from the nearby town, is an amazing structure that the early Victorian engineers would have been proud of. Opened in 2002, it is the only rotating boat lift of its kind in the world. It replaced 11 locks from the basin of the lower Forth and Clyde Canal to the upper Union Canal, and thousands of visitors now take boat trips to experience the operation.



It takes 22.5 kilowatts (30.2 hp) to power the lift's 10 hydraulic motors, which consume 1.5 kilowatt-hours (5.4 MJ) per half-turn - roughly the same as boiling eight kettles of water. The site has something for everyone, with a restaurant and gift shop, children's water park, beach areas and paddle as well as model boating water areas.

As a major visitor destination, managing safety risks is of paramount importance. Here, we focused on physical controls at this relatively new area, as well as highlighting lots of areas of good practice. In contrast to these new engineering achievements was a visit to Crinan Basin along the Western Isles. This is a

historical, quiet, serene coastal basin with a sea lock that was rebuilt in the 1930s.

In summer, the place is a teeming mass of tourists in coaches that carefully negotiate the ups and downs of winding narrow roads. Here, we looked at the issues of a high footfall



Crinan Basin along the Western Isles.

Scottish waterways



Two 30m-high steel horse heads at the Kelpies.

in a restricted historical port area, focusing on pedestrian control, information and minimisation of avoidance hazards such as unused ropes, unused cable runs, degrading surfaces and other causes of slips, trips and falls to those who may be unfamiliar with such locations.

The Helix Water Park and the Kelpies is another visitor destination with a range of water settings. There is a large lake for boating, a marshland raised walk, canals and the Kelpies Hub - a basin at the junction of canals and river. The hub is dominated by two 30m-high steel horse heads that can be seen from miles around. The marsh area has wide boardwalks that do not necessitate handrails to deter visitors from the edge and a drop of over a metre. Visitors could negotiate the path quite easily without falling into the water, and there was no need for fencing - a good example of a walkway being as safe as necessary rather than as a safe as possible.

Meanwhile, the Wakeboarding Centre on the Port Dundas Canal Glasgow Branch is a good example of rejuvenating a rundown industrial

canal for water sports use. An overhead cable tows wake boarders (similar to water skiing) along a stretch of canal. Previously, the canal was polluted but it has been cleaned and reclaimed and is now a popular venue, as is the

nearby water sports centre where white water canoeing is practised on a manmade course adjacent to the end of the canal. Access to the Wakeboarding Centre was by an old turntable bridge projecting out into the canal. Attention



The Wakeboarding Centre on the Port Dundas Canal Glasgow Branch.



here was paid to the accessibility of equipment when not in use, debris in and around the water, operational standards and the proximity of car parking to ensure cars stay out of the water.

Neptune's Staircase at Banavie is a staircase flight of eight locks in close succession. This site revealed issues with heritage features such as the remains of a capstan which causes a potential pinch point, leading people to walk very close to the lock edge with a potential 10m fall, on the grass bank or on an adjacent pathway, allowing visitors to choose how to access and view the structure in a way that they are comfortable with.

Much information can be gleaned from lock operators and here we learnt that vehicles would be parked facing the canal which avoided the risk of reversing towards the waterway when leaving. A misjudgement and driving into the deep water of the canal at this location could be fatal.



Bowling Harbour.

To the west of Glasgow is Bowling Harbour where the Forth and Clyde Canal meets the River Clyde. The Bowling Harbour basin has many moorings and pontoons, some shops and refreshments under the old railway bridge arches catering for the popular canal cycle routes and a sculpture/ picnic area overlooking the River Clyde, all of which make this location a popular visitor destination.

The canals are undergoing a revival from their industrial past, encouraging more leisure activities which will bring more people of varying ages to them. As well as being places to live and practise water sports, there are also facilities alongside with "trim trails", and cycling and angling encouraged. Each brings its own safety management requirements, from wide paths for cycling and railings where bends

or pinch points occur, to restricting angling spots in order to avoid contact with overhead cables. We found that Scottish Canals is developing very interesting and attractive uses for old locations so that the public can explore Scotland and learn about Scottish history in an interesting and safe way. Making these locations safe doesn't have to mean they are sterile, boring places.

The provision of signage, markings and safety equipment helps users and visitors to stay safe and enjoy their visit. Scottish Canals has encouraged people to get on and into the water at locations where this is suitable. We encourage people to visit and make use of the facilities, take heed of the information provided and think about where they are actually standing when they take that photo to prevent them becoming a statistic.



Neptune's Staircase at Banavie.



A positive approach to meeting the needs of autistic pupils

By Jim Bennetts

Following the 2015 Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Code of Practice (replacing the 2001 code), there will be more pupils with autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) in mainstream schools. These are some of the requirements:

- There will be a “Local Offer” with a range of possible provision, including in academies, with an area special educational needs co-ordinator (SENCO) and a network of partnership support. Funding formulas will include staff training.
- There is a presumption of mainstream (rather than special school) placement. Parents have a right to ask for a particular institution, and budget. Admission should not be refused except with extreme cases (as detailed in an education and health care plan - which replaces “statementing”).
- Schools must make “reasonable steps” to adapt. Instances for ASD pupils in section

9.92 include support by fellow pupils, withdrawal if stressed, plans for possible “outbursts” and protocols for “positive handling”. Staff should spot “warning signs” of agitation. If behaviours become unmanageable, alternative provision should be found (with advancing age, there can be increasing incidence of depression and epilepsy with autistic adolescents).

ASD pupils in mainstream schools

About one per cent of pupils in Britain have some behaviours “in the autistic spectrum”. Most are boys. A few have unusual abilities and are considered to have Asperger’s Syndrome. Some ASD pupils also have additional learning difficulties. There have always been some ASD pupils in mainstream maintained and independent schools. Most assimilate well and go on to lead successful lives.

For example, 40 years ago, at an independent school, the headteacher and I interviewed a “very quiet” boy and his anxious parents for admission. Looking intently at the carpet, David gave lengthy details of the timetables of the buses he would take to get to school. We

decided that we could cope. David has for years now been a celebrated professor - and looks very relaxed in his website photos.

In mainstream schools, most ASD pupils learn managing strategies and become aware of behaviours that might put them in difficulties. Often, other pupils gain by sometimes acting as buddies; this tends to be particularly effective with girls who act as long-term “minders” to ASD girls. Some mainstream schools have excellent units for autistic pupils and are a beacon of good practice, proffering support to neighbouring schools. Two are mentioned below.

Safety matters with ASD pupils in schools and leisure activities

ASD pupils can become engrossed in compulsive or obsessive activities that might seem curious to others and which isolate them from what is going on around them. They can be anxious if disturbing things are happening. They might take instructions too literally. They can refuse to be interrupted, possibly over-reacting if thwarted; some have abnormal sleep patterns. Here are some examples of how

schools have responded well to situations like this:

- A lad at the outstanding Meols Cop High School in Southport liked to pour cola capful by capful. Sensibly and as advised by the SENCO, so as not to attract ridicule from others, he did it in the excellent Asperger's unit at lunch time, while some others there played chess.
- At Winsford High Street Primary School in Cheshire, where Ofsted said autistic pupils made exceptionally good progress, the SENCO closely monitored ASD pupils. If a pupil was becoming tense, others were told to avoid inadvertent provocation and keep calm. This was a good opportunity for pupils to learn to be careful of the needs of others. (While there are still ASD pupils at the school, and the same SENCO is in place, the autistic unit has now been relocated).
- For art homework "paint some grass", a Warrington girl brought in a sod from the lawn painted blue. Her pupil-minder adroitly spotted this as the girl arrived. The artefact was quickly taken to the art room and the teacher skilfully praised the piece, ensuring that the girl was not embarrassed.
- On a school trip by train to Moscow from a school in Berkshire, a boy spotted a sweet-seller on a platform in Poland and leapt off the train, oblivious of its imminent departure.

One of the two staff left the train at the next station to retrieve him.

- At a boarding school in North Yorkshire, an autistic boy could not be roused at a midnight fire practice. As now recommended by the new guidelines, it was agreed with the boy that two of his friends and a prefect would do whatever necessary to remove him from the building.
- Walking the Three Peaks on a windy day, a girl became agitated on the summit of Whernide, crouched on the ground and refused to move, protesting that it was too windy. She was helped off the hill by staff, her female pupil-minder and a male pupil.
- At a Tyneside academy with glass walls between classroom and corridor, a lad became agitated and aggressive when there was commotion in the corridor. Quite simply, he was moved away from the window. This is the kind of "adaptation" specified by the new guidance.
- As a 15-year-old boy told a midday supervisor a story about an industrial process, she looked away to deal with another pupil. He grabbed her blouse and pulled her towards him, saying: "Miss, I'm talking to you!" A nearby teacher (well, me actually) took the lad aside and gave him a steer about managing himself when feeling slighted.

Making the most of the new arrangements

The new arrangements offer good opportunities for some pupils hitherto in special schools. Others gain by learning alongside those whose style and needs are more diverse. To maintain a safe and secure experience for all, I suggest the following:

- Schools should ensure that there is clear and rapid access to expert support through the Local Offer, drawing on established good practice. If behaviours become worrying and unpredictable, help should be sought.
- For every ASD pupil there should be staff (generally the SENCO) who establish a close and trusting relationship, so that warning signs of distress can be spotted immediately. The school must be informed if an ASD pupil who is usually on medication is not taking it.
- On a need-to-know basis, staff responsible should be briefed about behaviours and know how to respond. For outdoor activities and boarding school situations, risk assessments should take account of individual ASD pupils.

The new guidance can be accessed at www.gov.uk/government/publications/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25

Jim Bennetts was one of about 30 inspectors in Ofsted's "inclusion" team, often inspecting special schools and units in maintained schools.



Ofsted says the outstanding Meols Cop provides a haven of support and aspiration. Diversity is welcomed and the individual is valued. Meols Cop also pictured above left.



Ofsted says that, at Winsford High Street, pupils with autism make exceptionally good progress academically and socially. With excellent care, they get on well with others and thrive.

“Legal highs”: a practical response to working with young people and new psychoactive substances

By Leah Sareen,
community safety officer at
Nottinghamshire County Council

The impact of new psychoactive substances (NPS) has been in the headlines, very much in the context of young people and psychosis, seizures and deaths.

While the risks associated with these substances are evident and the impact on young people’s lives, including on their families and friends, is emerging, they are not as easily identified as for other “traditional” substances.

NPS, or “legal highs” as they are rather unhelpfully known, are available online, often untested, and the full risks are still largely unknown. They are often taken with other substances including alcohol.

Reducing supply and demand and raising awareness through education and support are crucial in tackling this complex challenge.

Reducing supply

The Government introduced the **Psychoactive Substances Act 2016** to restrict the open retail of psychoactive substances by banning the sale, supply and importation of these drugs. Whilst the new legislation is a significant step in the right direction, it is only part of the wider approach that is required.



Preventing demand and raising awareness

The Home Office recently released an incredibly useful **resource pack**, which places young people and the practitioners who are educating and supporting them at the centre of any approach to address NPS. Aimed at those who work in informal counselling situations with young people and in other youth settings, it provides practical tools and case studies to help them challenge any drug-taking behaviour they may come into contact with. It is particularly helpful with regards to teenagers and young adults, but also has application for those involved in early PSHE and life-skills with older primary children.

Guidance into action

An organisation that’s integrating the new guidance is **Life Skills Education CIC**, with which Nottinghamshire County Council and the local Community Safety Partnerships have been working for a number of years. The primary programme includes lessons on drugs, their effects and new legislation, promoting safe and healthy choices and the importance of understanding the risks and consequences of drug and alcohol use.

This work on drugs was recently evaluated as part of the wider **DARE Primary Programme**, demonstrating some significant and really positive outcomes in terms of young people making better lifestyle choices, knowing who

to ask for help and being able to deal with peer pressure - all skills which can be applied to deal with a range of issues, not just NPS.

I would commend the new resource pack to anyone who works with young people, regardless of the setting, so that results like those seen by Life Skills Education CIC can be replicated elsewhere.

DARE Primary Programme

DARE, as pictured above and left, is used extensively in East Midlands schools, addressing principally the use of drugs and alcohol but also covering smoking, bullying and peer pressure.

An evaluation conducted by a joint team from Nottingham Trent University and the University of Nottingham looked at the programme’s effectiveness in delivering its learning outcomes. The research involved more than 50 schools and 1,200 pupils in December 2015.

The evaluation showed statistically significant benefits among pupils who received the programme over a control group. They had an increase in knowledge of drug and alcohol issues and were more likely to make safe and healthy choices, know who to go to for help and be able to deal with peer pressure. Teachers also rated the programme highly.

For more details, visit www.lifeskills-education.co.uk

Keith Sach's commitment to water safety remembered

Keith Sach, the Royal Life Saving Society UK's honorary health and safety adviser for swimming pools and former chief executive, who died in the summer, has been remembered for his commitment to drowning prevention and lifesaving training.

Born in 1948, Keith's long association with water safety began at the age of seven or eight, when he joined his local swimming club in Hounslow, Middlesex, and was encouraged to take RLSS UK awards in lifesaving. He took his Bronze Medallion when he was 13 in the open air pool at Ashford, Middlesex.

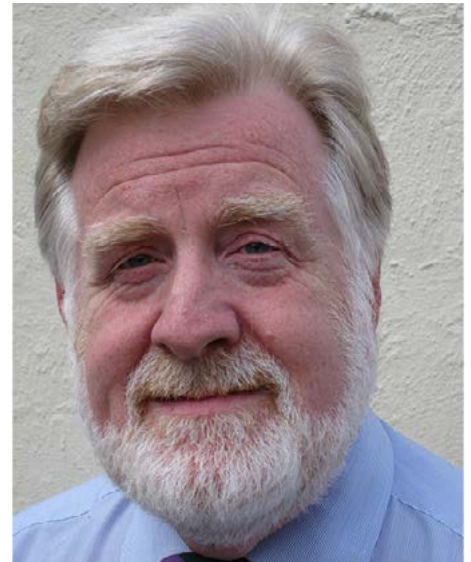
He went on to gain experience working in

lifesaving and lifeguarding as a Master at Solihull School in Warwickshire from 1970-79. From the mid-1970s, he served on the National Technical and Lifeguard Committee.

Keith was appointed RLSS UK director and Commonwealth secretary in July 1979, with the roles being separated in the mid-1980s, and he later became RLSS Commonwealth vice-president.

More recently, he oversaw the change of the trading company RLSS Lifeguard Training Ltd to IQL UK Ltd and was chairman of IQL from 2001-06.

Keith was a co-author of the current version of



Managing Health and Safety Swimming Pools and was a regular contributor to the content of many RLSS UK and IQL UK awards and qualifications.

Di Steer, RLSS UK chief executive, said: "Keith played a huge part in the society's history and progress over the years and his impact will always be remembered."

Keith was a long-term member of RLSS UK's Warwickshire Branch. John Long, branch president, said: "Keith Sach devoted much of his life to the admirable twin causes of drowning prevention and lifesaving training. He will be sadly missed by his friends locally and internationally."

Keith died on July 30 at the age of 68, following illness.

Share the Space campaign

Towpath visitors are being urged to be considerate to each other, as a poll shows the nation could do with brushing up on its outdoor manners.

The poll, commissioned as part of the Canal and River Trust's Share the Space, Drop your Pace campaign, asked people what irked them when in public places.

Among the top bugbears were cyclists speeding past people when they're walking (cited by 23 per

cent of respondents), pet owners not cleaning up after their dogs (56 per cent) and people taking up too much space on footpaths and walkways (25 per cent), not having an awareness of personal space (19 per cent) or not concentrating on where they're going because they're too busy looking at their phones (27 per cent).

Dick Vincent, national towpath ranger, said: "With so many people enjoying our towpaths, it's important that we all make an effort to be considerate towards one another to keep them the special place they are known for. We can all make a difference to someone else's day, and ultimately the overall experience people have when on the towpaths."

Diary dates

Dates have been announced for two forthcoming conferences.

The **Leisure Expert Panel conference** will take place on December 7, 2016, at Hill Dickinson, The Broadgate Tower, London.

Meanwhile, RoSPA Scotland will host a water safety conference, in association with Water Safety Scotland, on March 21, 2017, at the Scottish Storytelling Centre in Edinburgh. Further details will follow in the next edition of the journal.

Useful RoSPA resources for leisure and education safety professionals

Leisure safety: www.rospa.com/leisure-safety/

Safety in education: www.rospa.com/schoolandcollegesafety/

Play safety: www.rospa.com/play-safety/ (RoSPA's activities in the area of play safety are carried out under an exclusive licence arrangement by an independent and highly experienced specialist company, "Playsafety Ltd" which trades under such licence as "RoSPA Play Safety").



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Boy lost consciousness while swimming

A school in Canterbury has been fined £18,000 after a boy lost consciousness while swimming at a summer activity camp.

Canterbury Crown Court heard that a seven-year-old boy at the camp, which was run by St Edmunds School in August 2014, got into difficulties during a scheduled swim. He struggled for more than three minutes before becoming motionless in the water.

Lifeguards noticed he was in trouble and rescued him, and he regained consciousness after CPR. He developed pneumonitis as a result of the incident.

The Health and Safety Executive found that the lifeguards were not effectively managed and monitored to ensure that they were constantly vigilant, and that two of the three lifeguards did not hold a current lifeguard qualification.

The school pleaded guilty to breaching Section 3(1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. It was ordered to pay costs of £9,669.19 in addition to the fine, at a hearing in September.

Grouse-shoot flanker blinded

A sporting and country estate was fined after admitting safety breaches that resulted in a worker being shot and blinded in one eye.

The 61-year-old worker was acting as a flanker to funnel grouse towards a line of guns and stop birds flying out of the side of the drive in October 2014. However, shooting started before he was in position so he had not put his safety glasses on. At the time he was shot, he was directly in front of the line of guns but they were unable to see him. He was hit by shotgun pellets, one of which severed the optic nerve in his left eye leaving him permanently blind in that eye.

The Trustees of the Danby Moor Settlement, in Wykeham Scarborough, pleaded guilty to breaching Section 3 (1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and was fined £2,250 and ordered to pay £4,486 in costs by Scarborough Magistrates Court in July.

Worker fell from school roof

A worker falling from a roof at a Brentwood school has resulted in a fine of £40,000.

Brentwood School Charitable Incorporated Organisation pleaded guilty to breaching Regulation 4(1) of the Work at Height Regulations 2005, and was also ordered to pay £6,477.10 in costs at a hearing in August.

Chelmsford Crown Court heard how, in January 2014, a maintenance team at the school was working to replace components on a bay window of a residential flat. A 63-year-old employee was working on the roof of the bay window when his foot got caught and he fell approximately 2.6 metres, causing injuries including a broken collarbone and chipped vertebrae.

The Health and Safety Executive found there were no effective guardrails or any other means of protection to prevent workers from falling from the roof, no supervisory arrangements and that the work was not carried out in a safe manner.

Fine for asbestos exposure

A Chelmsford school has been fined after poorly-planned and managed refurbishment and maintenance activities exposed school staff and others to asbestos.

During the course of work to convert a boiler room into a cleaning store at The Boswells School, asbestos residue on the walls was disturbed and caretakers swept contaminated debris from floors. Their exposure to risk only came to light after a later asbestos survey was completed in the area.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE), which investigated the incident, learned that asbestos containing materials (ACM's) were also present in other areas and that the school had also failed to ensure that the spread of asbestos was prevented or reduced.

The Boswells Academy Trust pleaded guilty to breaching the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 - Sections 2(1) & 3(1). It was fined £26,000 and ordered to pay costs of £20,000, at a hearing at Chelmsford Crown Court in July.

Harrison Ford accident leads to £1.6m fine

The makers of Star Wars: The Force Awakens have been fined £1.6million after failing to protect actors and workers on set at Pinewood Studios.

Actor Harrison Ford suffered a broken leg and deep lacerations when he was knocked off his feet and pinned to the floor of the Millennium Falcon set, as a prop door closed on him at the site in Slough, Buckinghamshire.

An investigation by the Health and Safety Executive found that there was no automatic emergency cut off. Instead, there was a reliance on the reactions of the prop operator(s) to bring the door to a stop.

Aylesbury Crown Court heard how a combination of preventable events, starting with how the door was designed, led to the incident, which happened on June 12, 2014.

During dress rehearsals, Mr Ford walked back towards the entrance ramp of the Millennium Falcon and pressed the prop door button to "close" the door. As the cameras were not rolling, he did not expect it to close. However, the production crew member who was operating the prop believed they were in full rehearsal and closed the door.

The door's steel frame was overlaid with sheets of metal and had a tapered edge. Its operation moved from ceiling to floor in a sharp downward motion, and it did not have any automated safety mechanisms if a person was unexpectedly beneath the door.

The risk of the door causing a serious injury or death had previously been highlighted by one of the health and safety officers for the production company.

Foodles Production (UK) Ltd pleaded guilty to breaching Section 2 and Section 3(1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. It was fined £1.6million and ordered to pay costs of £20,861.22 at a hearing on October 12.

Tim Galloway, the HSE's divisional director, said: "This incident was foreseeable and preventable and could have resulted in more serious injury or even death. The power and speed of the door was such that, had Mr Ford or anyone else had been struck on the head by the door as it closed, they might easily have been killed."

Port safety

UK port operator Associated British Ports (ABP) has produced a new video designed to promote a zero harm culture in the workplace.

It features ABP workers alongside 11 children aged between three and 13 years, who are related to staff members and dressed in personal protective equipment to get across the simple message: "Do it right, every time".



This means preparing the job, carrying out the job and finishing the job right - every time - in order to reduce the risk of accidents occurring.

From *The RoSPA OS&H Journal*, September 2016

Education support

The Education Support Partnership is the new name for the joined forces of the Teacher Support Network, Recourse and Worklife Support.

As well as offering training, counselling and support to individuals and organisations, the partnership has some useful free resources available online. These include a series of Life Guides, which are advice booklets on key issues such as handling stress, relationships at work, wellbeing, work-life balance, time management and managing allegations.

There is also a collection of research reports covering topics such as teacher training, student behaviour, inspections, staff health and homophobia, and a range of other materials on support, professional

development and other subjects.

See www.educationsupportpartnership.org.uk

From *The RoSPA OS&H Journal*, June 2016

Sporting risk

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council (IIAC) has been considering the case for prescribing Motor Neurone disease, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease among professional sportspersons within the Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (IIDB) scheme, following a series of reports suggesting a link between a career as a professional sportsperson and neurodegenerative disease.

In its Information Note, the IIAC says that a number of small studies and anecdotal reports have shown that the long-term risks of neurodegenerative disease may be increased by sports involving repeated head trauma, such as boxing, or repeated concussions, such as American football, ice hockey and rugby.

Before recommending prescription within the IIDB scheme for diseases that are not specific to occupation and/or in which cases

caused by occupation cannot reliably be distinguished in the individual claimant from those that would arise irrespective of occupation, IIAC generally seeks evidence that risks of disease from a given exposure are more than double, relative to a suitable comparator.

However, it found that making a judgement in the case of neurodegenerative disease in sportspeople was complicated by the difficulty of defining the relevant exposure to trauma, exposure to other potential risk factors and a lack of evidence.

It concluded that evidence in relation to dementia and Parkinson's disease was insufficient to support prescription and although more evidence exists for an increased risk of Alzheimer's disease in professional sportsmen and sportswomen, it was too limited to recommend IIDB prescription.

From *The RoSPA OS&H Bulletin*, July/August 2016

See page 03 for a full list of RoSPA's journals and information about how to subscribe.

Your questions answered



Former Ofsted inspector **Jim Bennetts** answers your school and education questions.

Q. Should schools aim to stop play-fights and horseplay?

A. This kind of “laddish” behaviour is often considered normal for boys. Some headteachers and governors say it enables them to let off steam and toughen up. Ofsted inspectors vary - some say they would be concerned if there were no larking about.

An example I recall relates to a Blackpool boys’ school, which had a serious weaknesses judgement. A senior HMI (Her Majesty’s Inspector) complained of boys putting one another in headlocks all round the school. A police officer governor said he had sent his son there precisely because he would get that kind of thing; moreover, Mr Bennetts, the previous inspector, had not complained about it. Subsequently, the school became co-ed.

However, most inspectors and the general public would consider horseplay uncouth, sometimes gross and occasionally dangerous. Sparring and silly games differ from bullying in that there is no deliberate intention to intimidate or hurt. But a bit of fun can sometimes turn nasty; some on the receiving end of a caper laugh it off, but secretly hate it.

In a few schools, horseplay is endemic. It is quite common in boys’ secondary schools - comprehensive, grammar and independent - and can be engendered by lack of supervision or pupils standing about bored waiting for teachers to turn up for lessons. However, most boys’ schools are actually calm and civilised.

Often youngsters do not realise how risky a prank really is. At a primary school in Blackburn some years ago, during a dull lesson, two 10-year-old boys were poking towards each other’s eyes with sharp pencils. Behaviour was out of control and required special measures.

Elsewhere, at a secondary school in Cheshire, a 15-year-old lad was pinned to a wall while his “mates” took turns to aim play-kicks just wide of the groin. One kick went awry and the lad went to hospital in agony. Thankfully, he recovered. His mates were truly mortified. The headteacher, a nationally celebrated rugby player, gathered all older boys and harangued them with an eye-watering tirade about the traumas of groin injury. Nothing of the kind happened again.

Of course, it can be difficult to change culture. I first visited De La Salle boys’ school



A RoSPA poster from 1954 (by Leonard Cusden) highlighted the issue of horseplay.

in Liverpool (now an academy) in the late 1990s. It was a by-word for rough behaviour, with playground fights a common sight. Over a decade, it was transformed by patient leadership. In recent inspections, behaviour has been judged outstanding.

- In addressing horseplay, schools should:
- Deal severely with activity that has serious risk of injury or is of an unconscionable nature, and log serious incidents
 - Ensure that there is proper supervision and that teachers turn up on time
 - Aim, where necessary, to sweeten the culture by forging caring, trusting and courteous relationships between all members of the community.

Got a question?

Email it to Editor Jo Bullock, jbullock@rospa.com. Or write to Leisure & Education Journal, RoSPA, 28 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 1RP.



Ofsted says the key to outstanding behaviour and attitudes at De La Salle is that students appreciate that staff know and care deeply about them as individuals and will always go the extra mile to help them.



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