



St Ethelbert's Catholic Primary School

Swimming Policy

"I serve Jesus with my body, heart, mind and soul."

Serviam means 'I serve'. Jesus Christ has taught us that it is more blessed to serve than to be served. At St Ethelbert's school, following our Catholic faith, we serve the whole person – mind, heart, body and soul.

Body – because we care for our wellbeing, our parish neighbourhood and our environment.

Heart – because we teach love and respect for all.

Mind – because we believe in excellent education.

Soul – because we learn to pray and become closer to God as his children.

Swimming is one of the few recreational or teaching activities which carries with it the evident hazards of death through drowning or injury by brain damage through near drowning. The teaching and learning of swimming and water safety therefore requires the utmost care on the part of all concerned.

Each school whose pupils take part in swimming has a responsibility to ensure that it takes action to safeguard staff and pupils. It should be aware of:

- the Risk Assessment for the pool and session used
- the Normal Operating Procedure (NOP)
- the Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- conditions of hire - if relevant
- pool rules
- any special needs or medical conditions of pupils.
- Safeguarding procedures must be adhered to at all times as set down in Safeguarding Policy.

RESPONSIBILITIES

School responsibility

The Governing Body should ensure that a nominated member of staff is delegated the responsibility of swimming coordinator and applying the swimming pool safety policy and procedures in the school. This will include the proper operation of the school's own swimming facility or use of a third party pool. It also includes monitoring and recording, for the pool and sessions used, of the

- appropriate risks assessments
- pool safety operation procedures (NOP & EAP)

- qualifications and training of staff and maintaining records
- any instructions issued to staff
- conditions of hire or arrangements for use of the pool.

Teaching staff

Teachers have a duty of care that operates for any activity in which children are involved; teachers cannot transfer that duty of care to anyone else. The law has often described this responsibility as equivalent to the standard expected of a reasonable and careful parent. This applies to all activities within the school curriculum and to extra-curricular activities organised by the school during and outside school hours, whether on or off the school site.

In relation to swimming this means that:

- children are appropriately supervised when changing
- pupils are under control at all times
- a headcount is taken before, during and after sessions
- normal and emergency procedures are enforced
- teachers have an overview of the teaching of their children and the conduct of the class.

Primary school teachers should accompany their own class to swimming whenever possible, because of the special knowledge they have of their pupils.

Adults other than teachers

Adults other than teachers (AOTTs) can be extremely helpful and may be absolutely essential, to support the delivery of swimming in school and in the extended curriculum, whether on or off site. They can:

- support and work beside teachers
- supervise changing
- administer first aid
- look after any unwell children or children who are not swimming.

Teachers cannot transfer their duty of care to AOTTs but where AOTTs have swimming teaching qualifications they may be involved in the teaching of swimming.

Specialist swimming teachers and swimming instructors

Specialist swimming teachers are teachers with Qualified Teacher Status who also hold an Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) swimming teaching qualification.

Swimming instructors will hold a relevant ASA teaching qualification and may be employed by a public pool or employed by a school to teach in their own pool.

Both have responsibility for ensuring the safe conduct of the class in the water and on poolside, in line with good practice and their training which includes:

- planning, developing and monitoring the swimming programme
- preparing schemes of work appropriate to pupils' ages, abilities and interests
- co-operating with the class teacher to check numbers of pupils before, during and after each session.
- identifying specific groups for each swimming session
- being familiar with the Normal Operating Procedure (NOP) & Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for the pool.
- being familiar with the emergency equipment provided
- running emergency drills every term
- ensuring adequate lifesaving and first aid cover is available
- entering the water and effecting a rescue if necessary.

They must be vetted by the Criminal Records Bureau to work with children.

They will organise non-specialist class teaching staff who maintain their duty of care for the children. Ideally a specialist or fully qualified teacher should always be present when children are being taught swimming.

In School Learner Pools

In small shallow water (1.2m and under) school learner pools it may not be practical to have a specialist swimming teacher or instructor of swimming present. In these circumstances the class teacher, trained to teach swimming, may be the only teacher present and will take on the responsibilities of the specialist teacher. They should not, however, work alone.

Lifeguards

Pool operators have a responsibility for the safety of all who use their pools. Whenever children swim, there must be someone present with appropriate life guarding, rescue and first aid skills.

in a school pool this must be a teacher, the swimming teacher or an AOTT

in a public pool this must be a qualified pool lifeguard

in a private pool this must be a qualified lifeguard, a teacher, the swimming teacher or an AOTT

hydrotherapy pool this must be specialist staff, a teacher, the swimming teacher or an AOTT

Whoever it is, the person responsible for life guarding, rescue and first aid will:

- be familiar with the pool NOP & EAP
- maintain constant observation of the pool and pool users
- carry out rescues and initiate any other emergency action required
- be able to effect a rescue from the bottom of the deepest part of the pool

- administer first aid
- prevent unsafe activities
- ensure that the pool is never left unsupervised whilst in use
- assist in the running of emergency drills
- secure the pool against unauthorised access when not in use
- communicate with children and/or teaching staff to achieve the above.

Class teachers and teachers of swimming must work with lifeguards. Lifeguard instructions for safe conduct in the pool should be followed at all times.

N.B. A teacher of swimming who is also responsible for life guarding should not work alone. Another person should assist with teaching a group of children or assist the teacher with a rescue and first aid, as well as looking after the rest of the children in the event of the teacher having to effect a rescue.

TEACHER TO PUPIL RATIOS

Each pool will have a designated maximum bather capacity appropriate to the size of the pool which should be specified in the Normal Operating Procedure.

Irrespective of the ratio there must always be at least 2 supervisors present on the poolside. Pupil/teacher ratios must not exceed 20:1 and for the vast majority of cases in primary school swimming should be less than this. The following ratios are based upon safety considerations rather than teaching requirements:

Improving swimmers 20:1

Swimmers of a similar ability to each other who can swim at least 10 metres competently and unaided on their back and on their front. It is recommended that the lesson be confined to an area in which the children are not out of their depth.

Mixed ability groups 20:1

Pupils with a range of ability (from improving to competent) where the least able and least confident are working well within their depth. Swimmers' techniques, stamina and deepwater experience should be considered.

Competent swimmers 20:1

Those swimmers who can swim at least 25 metres competently and unaided on front and back, and can tread water for 2 minutes.

Competitive swimmers 30:1

Training only with very competent swimmers.

The Disability Discrimination Act ensures that disabled persons may not be treated less well than any other person. Policies and procedures or physical changes to the environment may need to be put in place for children with disabilities to swim.

SUPERVISION OF CHANGING ROOMS

Children should be supervised whilst changing:

- if children are using a mixed sex changing area with cubicles then a member of staff of either gender may supervise.
- if using open-plan single-sex changing areas then only staff of the appropriate gender should enter the changing room, unless in an emergency.
- if children under the age of seven are swimming, a mixed gender group may use an open-plan single-sex changing room, if schools do not have the staff (teachers and/or AOTTs) of the appropriate number or gender to supervise children in their own-sex changing room. In a public pool this will need to be notified to, and approved by, the pool management.

Teachers sometimes have to operate a remote supervision procedure when gender balance is not appropriate. This can only happen where the children are responsible enough and mature enough to take on significant personal responsibility whilst changing. In order to protect themselves, two members of staff should operate together when controlling by voice through doorways, or entering changing areas in an emergency.

In public pools

Ideally children will change in separate “school changing areas” as it is not desirable for members of the public to share changing provision with school pupils.

Pool operators should be asked, wherever possible, to make arrangements for separate areas or times to enable this to happen. Where this cannot be achieved appropriate supervision arrangements need to be agreed between the pool and school.

Where changing takes place in open plan public single sex changing rooms and the school is unable to provide staff of each gender, a specific arrangement must be made with the pool management to provide a suitable member of staff to patrol the changing area whilst children are present. This member of staff must have child protection training. To ensure that the allocated member of staff is not left alone with a single child all children must wait until everyone is together before moving off. All staff used to supervise changing rooms should be vetted by the Criminal Records Board (CRB).

In school pools

Children will be able to change without members of the public being present.

LIFEGUARD PROVISION

Someone must always have the responsibility for life guarding / rescue and resuscitation, and must be suitably trained and qualified in accordance with the circumstances applying:

In a public pool or school pool:

Programmed session

In programmed sessions (such as teaching, coaching and other tuition) the degree of control inherently in place is likely to reduce the risks. The necessary safety cover may be provided by a teacher, provided they have the appropriate qualifications to teach and life-save, teaching ratios are appropriate and another competent adult is present.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION: STA NaRs Pool Safety Award

If, in addition to those providing the teaching, there is a dedicated lifeguard provided who is fully qualified by the National Pool Lifeguard Qualification (NPLQ) and responsible for supervising the safety of the children being taught, teaching staff and AOTTs will not be required to have rescue skills but should understand the basics of teaching swimming.

The life guarding arrangements need to be agreed with the pool management within their conditions of hire.

Un-programmed session

In un-programmed sessions (recreational swimming - such as an end-of-term fun session) the unpredictable nature of children's behaviour will be such that a higher life guarding standard will be required, as per normal public swimming supervision.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION: NATIONAL POOL LIFEGUARD QUALIFICATION (NPLQ)

Un-programmed sessions should not be run unless an NPLQ lifeguard is in place, supported by teaching staff working as part of a lifeguard team to supervise pre-determined zoned areas in line with the NOP for the pool. School staff and AOTTs will need to be trained to do this and should work under the direction of the qualified pool lifeguard staff.

Lifeguards should hold a valid RLSS/ISRM National Pool Lifeguard Qualification (NPLQ) achieved within the previous two years and kept up to date through a regular monthly programme of training and practice.

Mixed programmed and un-programmed sessions

Where the pool is in shared use and clearly divided between programmed and un-programmed swimming activities, suitably qualified teachers may provide both the teaching and lifeguard cover - but only for the programmed area of the pool.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION: STA NaRs Pool Safety Award

Where shared use is not in defined areas then the standard of lifeguarding provision should be as for an un-programmed session.

QUALIFICATIONS TO PROVIDE THE TEACHING IN SCHOOL SWIMMING LESSONS

It is recommended that, for all school swimming lessons, a class teacher always accompanies the class to the pool.

Where school swimming lessons are being delivered by a specialist instructor, it is essential that school staff remain on poolside.

Teachers, Teaching Assistants (TAs), Higher Level Teaching Assistants (HLTAs) and AOTTs who cannot swim should not teach swimming but may have a pastoral role. However, it is not advisable to deploy staff to poolside responsibilities if they lack confidence in the role, cannot swim or are reticent about being on the poolside. School staff should have the opportunity to express such a lack of confidence or ability before being deployed in a poolside role.

It is essential that, for all school swimming sessions, provision is made for lifesaving, first aid and resuscitation cover. If the pool provides a lifeguard, that lifeguard should hold a valid National Pool Lifeguard Qualification. This covers lifesaving, life guarding and first aid (including resuscitation) skills. If no lifeguard is provided, alternative and satisfactory arrangements, in line with this policy document, must be made. This is likely to be the case at most school pools. (See paragraphs 5.2, 5.6 and 6.18)

Ideally the best qualified swimming teacher/instructor should teach the least able pupils. However this will need to take into account the ability of all staff in the team to effect a rescue (if necessary) at the depth of water at which they are working

Specialist teachers of swimming

Specialist teachers or instructors of swimming will hold, as a minimum qualification:

- ASA Teachers Certificate (Level 2) and
- RLSS Rescue Test for Teachers obtained within the past 2 years.

Where teaching specialist groups, additional qualifications may be required appropriate to the group, for example:

- ASA Teacher for Swimmers with Disabilities

If supervising an un-programmed session the teacher or instructor must hold a current NPLQ.

Specialist teachers should keep their qualifications updated by attending an appropriate CPD course every two years.

Class teachers

Where a class teacher is conducting a school swimming lesson without a specialist teacher or instructor of swimming present, that teacher must be qualified to do so.

When leading the teaching of pupils of primary school age the class teacher should, as a minimum hold:

- ASA National Curriculum Training Programme Module 2

Class teachers should never teach swimming without at least one other person present to assist with first aid and rescues if necessary. The numbers and level of support will depend upon the circumstances

Where a class teacher is assisting with a school swimming lesson alongside a specialist teacher or instructor of swimming or

class teacher, TA, HLTA or Adult Other Than Teacher who is fully qualified to lead a school swimming lesson (see sections 6.7.1 and 6.7.2), the class teacher must be qualified to do so.

When assisting with the teaching pupils of primary school age the class teacher should, as a minimum, hold:

- ASA National Curriculum Training Programme Module 1

TAs, HLTAs and Adults Other Than Teachers (AOTTs)

When an adult other than a teacher is involved with school swimming they should be given a clear understanding of what is expected of them.

Where TAs or HLTAs are conducting a school swimming lesson without a class teacher, specialist teacher or instructor of swimming present, that person must be qualified to do so.

When leading the teaching of pupils of primary school age they should hold, as a minimum:

- ASA National Curriculum Training Programme Module 2

Where a TA, HLTA or AOTT is assisting with a school swimming lesson alongside a specialist teacher or instructor of swimming or a class teacher, TA, HLTA or Adult Other Than Teacher who is fully qualified to lead a school swimming lesson (see sections 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.8.1 and 6.8.2), the TA, HLTA or AOTT must be qualified to do so.

All accompanying staff should have undergone an induction course, provided by the Pool Manager, on the NOP and EAP of the pool they are using and ensure that they are clear about the role they will be expected to play in an emergency.

QUALIFICATIONS TO PROVIDE THE LIFESAVING COVER

Specialist teachers of swimming

Specialist teachers or instructors of swimming who are providing the lifesaving cover for a school swimming lesson will hold, as a minimum qualification:

- RLSS Rescue Test for Teachers obtained within the previous 2 years.

When teaching specialist groups additional qualifications may be required appropriate to the group, for example:

- RLSS Rescue Test for Teachers of Swimmers with Disabilities

If supervising an un-programmed session the teacher or instructor must have an NPLQ.

Class teacher

Where a lifeguard is on duty or the class teacher is working under the direction of a specialist swimming teacher, other class teacher, TA, HLTA or AOTT, who is qualified and contracted to provide the lifesaving cover, the class teacher needs no lifesaving qualification.

If the class teacher is the person identified to provide the lifesaving cover for a school swimming lesson then they must be qualified to do so.

When providing the lifesaving cover for pupils of either primary or secondary school age for a programmed session within a school swimming lesson the class teacher should, as a minimum, hold:

- NaRs Pool Safety Award

When providing the lifesaving cover for pupils of either primary or secondary school age for an unprogrammed session within a school swimming lesson the class teacher should, as a minimum, hold:

- National Pool Lifeguard Qualification

TAs, HLTAs and Adults other than teachers (AOTTs)

Where a lifeguard is on duty or the TA, HLTA or AOTT is working under the direction of a specialist swimming teacher, class teacher or TA, HLTA or AOTT, who is qualified and contracted to provide the lifesaving cover, the TA, HLTA or AOTT needs no lifesaving qualification.

If the TA, HLTA or AOTT is the person identified to provide the lifesaving cover for a school swimming lesson then they must be qualified to do so.

When providing the lifesaving cover for pupils of either primary or secondary school age for a programmed session within a school swimming lesson the TA, HLTA or AOTT should, as a minimum, hold:

- NaRs Pool Safety Award

When providing the lifesaving cover for pupils of either primary or secondary school age for an unprogrammed session within a school swimming lesson the TA, HLTA or AOTT should, as a minimum, hold:

- National Pool Lifeguard Qualification

All accompanying staff should have undergone an induction course, provided by the Pool Manager, on the NOP and EAP of the pool they are using and ensure that they are clear about the role they will be expected to play in an emergency.

In public pools

Standards should be to the ISRM National Pool Plant Operators course.

Schools are not required to satisfy themselves as to the qualifications of those managing the pool and plant at pools where they swim, but if there is any concern with regard to pool safety (including the clarity and quality of the pool water) this should be reported to the manager of the pool.

Public pools are normally checked by the local environmental health officers. Pools in private houses are not generally checked and are only suitable for domestic use by family and friends and should not be used by schools.

RECORDS

Records of all qualifications of those involved in the teaching of swimming must be maintained, kept up to date and available for inspection if required. The person responsible for this is the designated person in charge of school swimming.

Records of incidents and accidents that occur in the swimming pool or pool area should also be maintained and should be available for inspection. A termly review of these will assist with the review of the risks associated with school swimming.

Records should also be kept of pool water tests taken in school pools. These should be tested manually at least twice a day, four times if used by the public as well. Records should be available for inspection if required. They should be signed by the person taking the test.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Each pool and each session, the children and the staff participating will all have unique features that make particular demands upon safety. Each pool and each session must therefore be dealt with individually.

School pools

Where a pool is on a school site, the host school has a responsibility to undertake a risk assessment:

- to identify the hazards that might be present at the pool
- to quantify the risks
- to take steps to eliminate and control risks by:
- drawing up a Normal (safe) Operating Procedure (NOP)
- drawing up an Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- to ensure that hirers or other users are aware of the risks identified and the steps required to control them and to do a practical induction of relevant aspects of the NOP & EAP.

Teachers will be expected to undertake an unwritten risk assessment, each time they attend the pool, of the situation at that time and to take action to control any identified risks. These will take into account:

- the age and ability of the children in each class
- the activities they will be undertaking
- the qualifications of the people leading and supporting the session.

Any specific risks will be covered in Individual Education Plans (IEPs) or contained within the teacher's lesson plans.

Public pools

Where public pools are used regularly for swimming lessons the Pool Manager should arrange an induction course on the NOP and EAP to ensure that all staff are clear about how the pool operates and the role they will have to play in an emergency.

The school swimming co-ordinator will:

- obtain a copy of the NOP & EAP for the pool - this should be made available with the Conditions for Hire or hiring arrangements by the pool management.
- make this available to all staff and AOTTs who are involved in school swimming sessions at the pool. This should be re-issued periodically when reviewed but the school may wish to check, annually, with the pool management that it has not changed.

- ensure the risk assessments for each session have been carried out by the teacher in charge of the session.
- record staff training in the implementation of the NOP and EAP. It is important that arrangements are made for a practical induction whenever new staff attend at the pool. It is the responsibility of the school to inform the pool of any new staff attending.

Using pools on Educational Visits

Where school parties use swimming pools as part of an educational visit the above conditions should still be applied.

Use is likely to be of a recreational nature. A qualified lifeguard must be on duty and teachers must work with the lifeguard to supervise the session. They should not stand together, or sit talking on poolside but should actively work together as part of a team safeguarding all the children.

If the pool has no lifeguard cover and the school is providing its own lifeguard, arrangements should be made to ensure sole use of the pool, so that other guests do not increase the numbers in the water.

Where the life guarding duty is given to an appropriately qualified student, the teacher will retain overall supervision responsibilities to guarantee appropriate levels of behaviour and adherence to pool rules.

Open water

Open inland water such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs or canals present unacceptable levels of risk. These include vegetation and other underwater obstructions, sudden changes in depth and pollution.

The only exception will be where swimming takes place as part of a watersports activity such as canoeing, windsurfing or rafting, supervised in accordance with the County Council's Offsite Visits Policy, Regulations and Guidance for Safe Practice of Offsite Activities as found on the following website <http://www.clusterweb.org.uk/Policy/offsite.cfm>.

If the open water is a recognised bathing place, then the safety rules relevant to sea bathing must apply.

Swimming in the sea

Swimming in the sea is considerably less safe than in a swimming pool. Safety can be further reduced when adverse conditions apply - bad weather, low temperatures and any undertow, and in these conditions should be avoided.

The risk assessment should take into account the need for:

- a minimum of two staff and ratio of 8:1 children to staff
- a qualified beach lifeguard watching the group from the edge
- an additional person able to do resuscitation
- thorough knowledge of conditions on the beach
- an agreed and restricted swimming/paddling area and depth within the permitted swimming zone. Dependant upon:

age / swimming ability / conditions / safety provision

- emergency signals, both visual and audible, to be given to the group and the need for: whistle / first aid equipment / lifesaving items
- The ability to account for all pupils at all times

Swimming attire

Pupils should wear appropriate costumes for swimming that conform to safety, cultural and teaching requirements. It is important that swimming clothing is relatively tight fitting so as to minimise the effect of drag that water logged clothing can create. Sensitivity is required to ensure:

- the correct balance when cultural demands require looser fitting garments
- the need to be able to see the movements that limbs and joints are making in the water to ensure appropriate learning

Pupils should not be excluded from swimming because of verrucae or similar foot infections. Swimming can continue provided a verruca sock covers the infected area.

Children who swim frequently or whose eyes are susceptible to irritation may request to use goggles for swimming. Parents should be informed of their responsibility to teach their child to put on and take off goggles in the correct and safe fashion. The following paragraph would be a suitable insert in a letter to parents:

‘Please ensure that goggles are of a good quality. Please read the manufacturer’s instructions for putting them on and taking them off. This is important to ensure protection of eyes from impact damage through stretching the eyepieces away from the face with wet fingers. You should be aware that on occasions your child will be asked to remove their goggles in order to safely perform certain aquatic activities’

Teacher clothing and equipment

Teachers should change into suitable footwear to be able to move easily around poolside and not bring outdoor dirt onto the pool surround on their feet. They should wear clothes suitable to the humidity and temperatures of the pool and appropriate to the possibility of having to go into the pool to rescue a child.

For outdoor pools a peaked hat and polarised sunglasses may be beneficial. If teaching for prolonged periods a suitable sunscreen should be worn bearing in mind the additional reflection of the sun’s rays from the water.

Teachers should all be equipped with a whistle and familiar with the standard signals used in most pools, to either use their whistle correctly or respond to a whistle communication from someone else:

- **one short blast** calls for attention of pool users
- **two short blasts** calls for the attention of a lifeguard or member of staff
- **three short blasts** indicates a lifeguard taking emergency action
- **one long blast** calls for the pool to be cleared

Safety Equipment

All pools must be equipped with a means of raising an alarm and summoning support in the event of an accident or incident. Ideally this will be an emergency button which activates a siren or a telephone giving direct contact with the emergency services.

There should be a long pole at either side of the pool to reach and rescue anyone in difficulties without getting into the water.

Adequate buoyancy aids and first aid equipment, including a blanket should be immediately to hand.

Pool depths should be clearly marked on the walls of the pool and teachers should explain their significance to pupils, especially beginners. In school open air pools this could be a painted depth line on the fence so that children can stand next to it to see where the water will come up to when they get in.

All signs should be compliant with the Safety Signs and Signals Regulations.

A pool divider, usually a rope, should normally be positioned to separate deep from shallow water when non-swimmers are present.

All pools should be able to be locked off and isolated to prevent unauthorised access when not manned. Failure to achieve this is a major cause of accidents in school and private pools.

First Aid Arrangements

All schools should make or check the arrangements for first aid.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS

An Emergency Action Plan details what everyone should do in the event of a reasonably foreseeable emergency. This might include:

- overcrowding
- disorderly behaviour
- assault
- lack of water clarity
- fire
- bomb threat
- structural failure
- emission of toxic gases
- serious injury to swimmer
- discovery of a casualty in the pool

The procedure should explain how to clear the pool and/or evacuate the building / site, the roles of all the staff involved, how to call for help and what help to give to the people involved.

All staff likely to be involved in this procedure and all outside user group leaders who may be affected need to be trained to ensure their effectiveness in an emergency. This explains the need for all user groups to be aware of the EAP and in a public pool this is an excellent reason for running evacuation drills when the public are using facilities.

Notices need to be displayed to advise pool users of the arrangements in the event of an emergency.

Exit doors and signs, fire fighting equipment and alarm points need to be checked regularly to ensure that they are working and accessible

All fire doors must be operable without the aid of a key at all times the pool is in use. These should be checked at the start of every day.

POOL RULES

The pool rules should be explained to all pupils before their first swimming lesson. Pupils should be reminded at the start of each term, ideally when the emergency procedures are tested and checked with pupils.

- never go onto poolside until a member of staff is present
- do not enter the water until instructed to do so
- no running on poolside
- no chewing gum or eating sweets or other food on poolside
- no shouting or whistling
- no jumping in or diving in, except under instruction
- no pushing others in
- no holding others under the water or deliberately splashing them
- no jewellery to be worn
- no outdoor shoes on poolside
- swim caps to be worn if requested
- to leave the pool on one long blast of the whistle
- all instructions from staff to be obeyed promptly

Pool rules may vary from pool to pool and a copy should be provided to schools using public pools, together with the NOP, in advance of pool hire.

There may also be rules for lifeguards to follow to ensure that they remain vigilant at all times. Where appropriate* these techniques should also be practiced by school staff in supporting qualified lifeguards.

- never leave the poolside unattended*
- always secure poolside against unauthorised access when it is not manned*
- never turn their backs on the pool or engage in any behaviour which results in not watching the pool when on lifeguard duty*

- divide the area up into zones and use techniques to constantly scan the area, counting heads, watching out for vulnerable or weak swimmers*
- keep alert, move position every five minutes or so - sit, stand, patrol
- rotate off poolside at least once in every hour

DIVING

Additional hazards are created when swimmers are allowed to dive into the pool. These need to be carefully managed.

- teaching diving should only be undertaken by a specialist teacher
- no diving shall be permitted in less than 1.5 metres of water depth or with less than 7.6m forward clearance
- only very flat horizontal dives should be permitted
- diving blocks and stages must conform to Federation International de Natation (FINA) /ASA regulations

CHILD PROTECTION

The LEA and the school will have their own child protection procedures and so too should the pool. It is important that the pool procedures relates to those of the LEA. Each school and pool being used by the school should establish a protocol identifying the relationship between their respective procedures. Ideally this should be within the conditions of hire.

Each pool should have a designated person with responsibility for child protection who should liaise with the designated teacher in the event of a concern about a child. The name of this person at the pool should be publicised to school and public users in order that concerns can be reported to them.

All persons working with children should have a CRB Disclosure. This includes parent helpers who may sometimes support swimming lessons.

Care should be taken in changing rooms to ensure that the appropriate ratios and gender of staff are present to supervise children and that children are safeguarded from members of the public.

Staff must report any unexplained marks or bruises noticed on a child during changing to the schools designated person immediately.

When supervising children changing or assisting them with their swimming, pool and school staff and AOTTs should avoid physical contact with children unless it is:

- essential to develop a swimming skill or technique
- to treat an injury
- to prevent an injury
- to meet the requirement of the activity (e.g. Lifesaving)

- to lift or manually support a child with disabilities

In these circumstances the adult should explain the reason for the physical contact to the child. Unless the situation is an emergency the adult should ask the child for permission. If children have disabilities they and their carers need to be involved in deciding what assistance should be offered and the child should be treated with dignity and respect.

Where children sustain an injury and any first aid is administered the parents/carers should be informed as soon as possible. Details should be recorded and retained by the school. Accidents and incidents which occur at a public pool should also be recorded by pool staff on their forms for their records.

In the event of a child needing to be taken to hospital for treatment, a representative from the school should always accompany the child. If this leaves the school group short of staff at the pool then the school should be informed to seek additional staffing for the group. The parent/carer of the child should be informed as soon as possible.

Staff and AOTTs should avoid placing themselves at risk by being alone with a child and should ensure that wherever possible there are other responsible persons around and that they are in public view.

Headteacher

Review October 2018