



Go Ape Policy on the wearing of Safety Helmets

Go Ape has consulted widely whilst risk assessing the benefits or disadvantages of Go Ape participants wearing helmets. Extensive advice was taken from The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA), the Health and Safety Executive (Specialist Group Principal Specialist Inspector for Working at Heights and Construction), from Environmental Health (South Lakeland District Council acts as Go Ape's 'lead' authority), from the Forestry Commission's Health and Safety advisors and from other internal and external advisors. They have each taken the view and advised us that the disadvantages of participants wearing safety helmets outweigh the minimal benefits.

The pros and cons of wearing helmets are well documented. The disadvantages of wearing helmets on a ropes course include: risk of entrapment; risk of strangulation; impaired peripheral vision; discomfort causing distraction; 'one size fits all' helmets may result in poor fitting offering poor protection; hygiene issues; creating an unfounded sense of invulnerability. The advantages of wearing helmets are: protection to the head when striking a hard surface; protection to the head when struck by a falling object.

In practice there have been over 2 million participants through the Go Ape courses in all weather conditions (within our operating limits - strong wind speed, snow, ice, thunder and lightning results in course closure) and to date there have been no head injuries except minor scratches.

RoSPA Reports – RoSPA's Chief Inspector of Adventure Play reported that "Head injuries do not seem to be a serious risk on this course and I see no reason to insist on helmets."² A subsequent RoSPA report supported this assessment stating "Use of safety helmets is generally required where there is a risk of objects falling from above. In the instance of this course, it is unlikely that helmets will give any significant protection to the head in the event of a fall to the ground. The use of helmets may lull users of the facility into a false sense of security".³

Environmental Health Officer's Health and Safety Report –

"I feel it is appropriate to indicate the following general findings and opinions:

- Compliance with general duties under the Health and Safety at Work Act is very well demonstrated by your company.
- The system of management of safety is appropriate to the level of risk and is in line with requirements under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
- Authoritative guidance has been well researched and applied in practice, with improvements beyond this guidance being made by your Company.
- Your approach is in line with Health and Safety Commissions Adventure Activities Industry Advisory Committee "Statement of Risk Perception in Adventure and Outdoor Activities".

Of a more specific nature, I can confirm that all parties agree with the RoSPA view on the use of safety helmets by participants; the disadvantages outweigh the minimal benefits."⁴

Go Ape's risk assessment concludes that the increased risks (in particular those of entrapment and strangulation) resulting from wearing a helmet outweigh the benefit of a reduced risk of injury to the head. Consequently helmets are not worn on the course, (except by instructors in training and rescue situations).

1. By July 2008. 2. RoSPA report on Go Ape 11 June 2002. 3. RoSPA report on Go Ape 16 May 2003. 4. Environmental Health Officer's report on Go Ape 7 August 2003. Policy reviewed March 2009 by Operations Director.