



National
Guidance
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Snowsport Visits

The term 'snowsport' covers both skiing and snowboarding activities.

The contribution of a snowsport residential visit to a young person's personal and social development is likely to be significant. It can be used to develop:

- An enjoyment of the outdoors;
- Respect for self, others and the environment;
- A sense of responsibility for their own safety and the safety of others;
- A sense of achievement and the value of opportunities to succeed;
- Self-awareness and self-confidence;
- An interest in a healthy physical activity that may become a lifelong pursuit;
- Improved relationships with both peers and teachers.

Participation and success in these extra-curricular activities may be the catalyst for improved motivation in the classroom and lead to step change improvements in attitude behaviour and academic performance.

Preparation for Snowsports

In order to provide better value for money, it is good practice for all beginners to undertake pre-course ski or snowboard lessons on a dry slope or at a snow dome. It is recommended that this should be included in the price of the venture and advertised in the initial information provided to parents.

Participants with poor levels of personal fitness (particularly if they are significantly over-weight) are far more likely to sustain injuries. Injured participants will inevitably put greater strain on day-to-day group supervision. Conversely, fit party members are far more likely to get the best out of their experience. It is good practice to ensure that this is properly explained to both participants and parents and it is recommended that a structured programme of fitness training be put in place.

Planning the Visit

For snowsport visits overseas you should refer to document [7r "Overseas Visits"](#).

The majority of group snowsport visits are booked as a package through a tour operator, and this has many advantages. The choice of tour operator is critical: you should refer to the relevant documents, including

[4.4g "Selecting External Providers and Facilities"](#), [4.4f "Checklist - Assessing a Provider"](#) and [7t "Provider-Led Study and Sports Tours"](#).

Whether or not you are using a tour operator, you should consider these factors before booking a snowsport visit:

- Dates: the choice of dates can affect snow conditions, weather, price and crowds;
- Country: factors to consider include language, climate, culture and diet;
- Travel: in addition to safety and cost, you should consider environmental impact, convenience, comfort and length of journey (including any transfers);
- Resort: you should consider:
 - Reliability of snow conditions;
 - The number and variety of runs and their suitability;
 - The suitability of slopes in poor weather (e.g. whether there are runs at lower levels in the trees);
 - Accessibility for those with disabilities;
 - The nature and availability of other activities for evenings and bad weather; attractiveness (visual and cultural);
 - The effect of the resort layout on group supervision;
 - If possible, you should have first-hand knowledge of the chosen resort.
- Accommodation: in addition to the type and standard of the accommodation, you should consider accessibility for those with disabilities, distance from the slopes and suitability for group supervision (see document [4.2a "Group Management and Supervision"](#));
- Snowsport lessons: you should seek assurances from the tour operator that the snowsport school is accredited and has suitable standards of competent instruction and student care (if you are booking the snowsport school directly, see documents [4.4g "Selecting External Providers and Facilities"](#), [4.4f "Checklist - Assessing a Provider"](#));
- Other activities: snowsport visits often include other activities (e.g. during evenings or when conditions prevent snowsport) - you should ensure that these are properly planned and managed, and that they do not jeopardise the main aims of the visit (e.g. a sprained wrist or ankle from ice skating might prevent someone from skiing for the rest of the visit);
- Insurance: should be appropriate and cover the activities to be undertaken (refer to document [4.4c "Insurance"](#));
- Financial security: check the bonding or other arrangements if you are using a tour operator; if organising your own trip ensure arrangements are in place to safeguard participants' money;
- Approval: Before signing any contracts or making any commitments, you should ensure that you meet your establishment's and employer's requirements for approval.

Leader Competence Requirements

A residential snowsport visit requires a high level of competence among the staff team. See document [3.2d "Approval of Leaders"](#).

It is strongly recommended that the Visit Leader should have attended a **Snowsport England Ski Course Organiser** course, or be able to clearly demonstrate equivalent competence.

Whenever participants are skiing or snowboarding, they should be under the supervision of either an accredited snowsport school, or a suitably-competent adult who:

- Is an active and competent practitioner;
- Is suitably experienced and conversant with good practice;
- Is competent in first aid and ideally holds a current nationally-recognised first aid qualification;
- Is able to clearly demonstrate their competence, by holding an appropriate National Governing Body qualification (see below) or through assessment by a competent Technical Adviser.

The Snowsport England Alpine Ski Course Leader Award is an appropriate minimum qualification for leading or supervising snowsport. The British Association of Snowsport Instructors (BASI) Alpine Coach Level 2 Award is an appropriate minimum qualification for instructing or coaching Snowsport.

Supervision

All snowsports must be properly supervised, including at times outside lessons provided by a snowsport school. Supervision might be direct or indirect, but clear boundaries (physical and behavioural) should be set. The nature of the supervision will depend upon factors including leader and participant competence, familiarity with the area, terrain and weather. See document 4.2a "Group Management and Supervision".

When a snowsport school is used, it is good practice for a member of the establishment staff to accompany each group of participants, in addition to the snowsport school instructor. This has a number of advantages:

- Monitoring and supporting the snowsport school's provision;
- Providing encouragement and pastoral care;
- Dealing with any inappropriate behaviour;
- Building relationships with participants;
- Being on hand to assist in an emergency.

However, there are circumstances when it may be reasonable for establishment staff not to be present during snowsport lessons. For example, staff may be looking after sick or injured participants or may be in need of some 'down time' if they were busy with overnight supervision issues. However, they should always be contactable by the snowsport school, and be able to get to the students quickly if there is an injury or other problem.

See document [4.4h "Using External Providers"](#) for further guidance about working with provider staff, such as instructors from a snowsport school.

Any routine 'down time' for leaders or opportunities for leaders to ski independently should be built into the programme (and therefore into the number of staff planned to accompany the visit) and should not impact on supervision of participants.

If 'free skiing' is to be contemplated, it must be with fully informed parental consent, and subject to appropriate and effective supervision.

Equipment and Clothing

These activities require that participants have suitable equipment that is fit for purpose and properly fitted. Visit Leaders should ensure that this is checked regularly, session by session.

It is strongly recommended that all participants and leaders wear helmets for skiing and snowboarding. An increasing number of resorts and snowsport schools make the wearing of a properly fitted ski helmet mandatory for young people. In some countries this is a legal requirement.

It is recommended that all participants, parents and staff watch Snowsport England's "Ski Highway Code" at <https://youtu.be/NeS3ZRhemP4> and that its contents are properly explained. This is equally applicable to snowboarders. Leaders should ensure that all members of their party understand the implications of crashes at speed.

To avoid unnecessary injuries, leaders should ensure that party members are trained to carry their skis or boards properly. Leaders should be prepared to monitor and enforce this.

It is recommended that leaders ensure appropriate spare equipment is carried within each sub-group.

Safety In and Around the Resort

The nature of the terrain and weather conditions in and around ski resorts is such that Visit Leaders should ensure that any down time is subject to a well-considered plan for participant safety. Tragedies that are known to have occurred during down time include:

- Young people falling into a gorge when the leaders assumed they were visiting the shops;
- Young people sliding into a gorge when the leaders assumed they were eating their packed lunch;
- Young people falling from a hotel balcony;
- Young people developing hypothermia when incapacitated through alcohol.

Sunburn can be a significant hazard, even on cloudy days: high-factor suncream and lip cream, suitable sunglasses and/or goggles are essential.

