

Hackney Road Safety: Year six - Collision investigation

- Recognise possible hazards related to active travel
- Understand common causes of collisions
- Identify behaviours that will help us stay safer on the roads

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Mare St/Graham R

 Hackney

Lesson title: Year six road collision investigation lesson



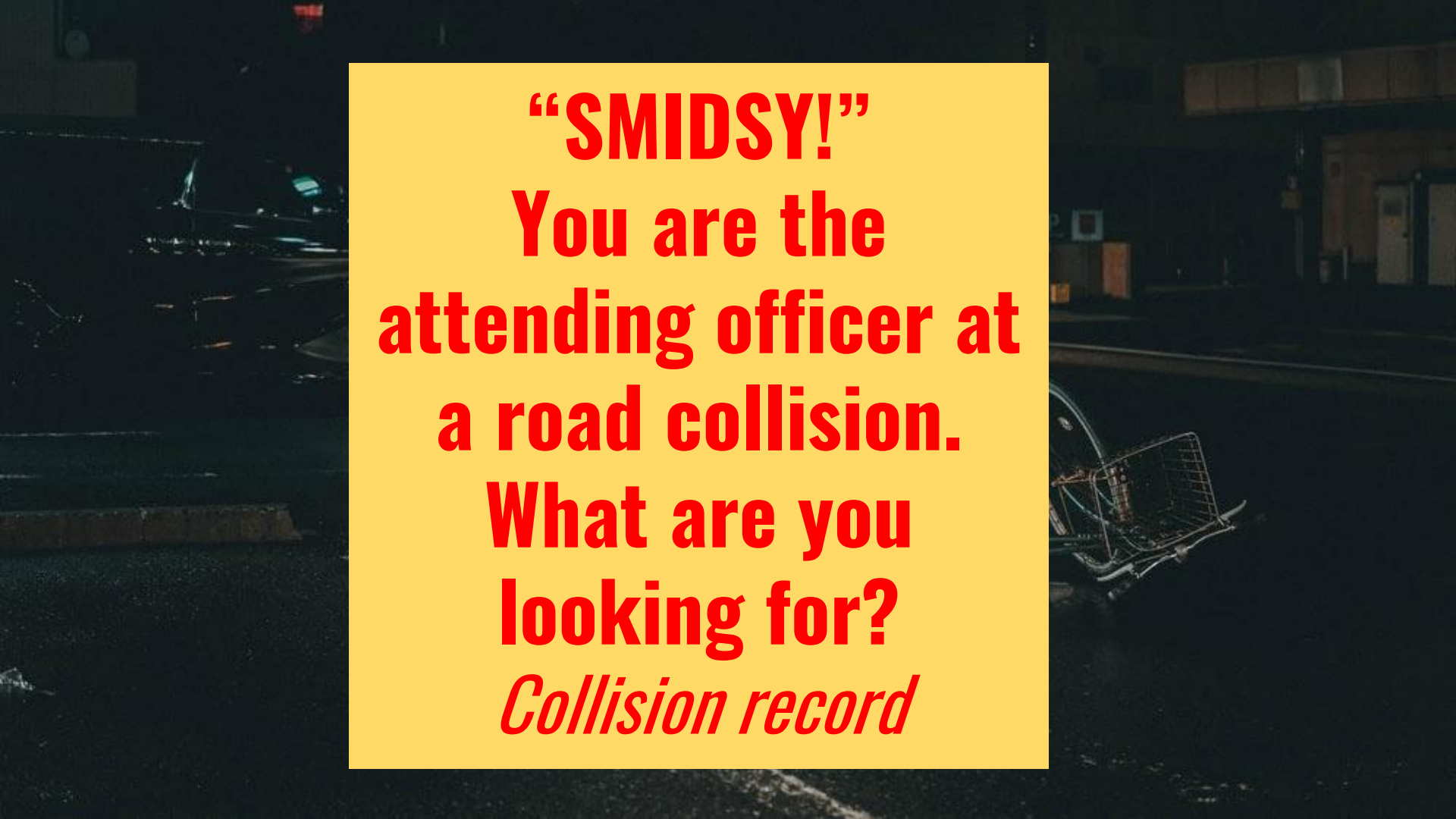
Aim of lesson: To help the students understand the process of investigating an incident and by doing so, understand how better we can avoid collisions.

Lesson element	Learning intentions	Adult input	Description of activity / experience	Time/Resources
Introduction	To understand hazards and levels of road danger in Hackney. Introducing the concept of risk assessment.	Develop suggestions on risks as provided, add any not mentioned. Describe the process of risk assessment, hazards x consequence = risk.	Ask for examples of hazards on their journey to school. These examples and the likelihood of occurrence to be developed as a group. Present a simple risk matrix. Discuss risk and likelihood of occurrence.	8 mins Create a mind map (jamboard) Slide of risk matrix
Main adult lead activity	Understanding incident investigation process	Explain the investigation process and police role in reporting.	Children presented with the method of reporting road collisions and common contributory factors.	5 mins Example of Stats 19 form and simplified incident form they will complete.
Child initiated activity	Interpret data from line & pie charts. Extract key points from text and	Provision of Hackney road casualty data highlighting risk factors. Assigning a scribe for each group to collect ideas Provide collision reports of collisions without contributory factors. Support groups as they work on tasks.	Presentation of information pertaining to the most recent casualty data, including age, time of day, time of year trends, mode of travel, .In groups of 4 the children will be asked to come up with the five biggest risk factors. In the same groups give the children case studies of collisions. Ask them to put themselves in the place of police officers and decide on 2 or 3 "contributory factors" and how likely they were to have contributed. <i>4 case studies - if more than one group has the same one it is not an issue.</i>	10 mins + 15 mins One slide with these charts Slide with aerial view of the incident site and conditions. <i>Both to stay up during tasks</i> Copies of case studies x2.Incident investigation forms x8
Plenary / celebration session	Finding solutions/problem solving Empowerment of young road users for own safety	Develop suggestions on solutions as provided, add any not mentioned. Ensure that the subjects of focus on the road/avoiding distraction, staying visible and making quality observations are mentioned. Safe systems approach - vision zero	Ask the class to come up with ways that we can personally reduce the risk to ourselves already identified (avoiding legislation and infrastructure that we may not be able to directly influence) As a whole class, discuss how easy it is for us to use the skills at our disposal to help keep ourselves safer.	7 mins Create a mind map (jamboard)

Quick quiz – true or false



1. If there are risks associated with an activity we should avoid it.
2. The main reason to walk or cycle rather is to help the environment.
3. Cars must always let pedestrians and cyclists go first.
4. In school streets and low traffic neighbourhoods it is safe to walk in the road.
5. Children are much more likely to get hurt on the roads than adults.
6. The majority of collisions in Hackney are due to speeding.
7. Red lights and stop signs and traffic signals are only for motor vehicles.
8. It is okay to use any kind of vehicle you like on the road as long as you are careful.



“SMIDSY!”
You are the
attending officer at
a road collision.
What are you
looking for?
Collision record

KS2 Scenarios

Original CFs to be removed before given to Students

Worth noting in 2020, Speeding attributed to 10 KSI casualties, mobile use 2, drink/drugs 3, lack of observation 32.

In groups, the Students are to list what they think are contributory factors and assumptions/further investigation points to explore (these might be weather conditions, right of way, inexperience, etc)

Collision Investigation form

Date of collision:

Time of collision:

Location:

Weather conditions:

Light conditions:

Road surface condition:

Speed limit:

Hazards present:

Crossing facilities:

Vehicle 1 details:

Vehicle 2 details:

Vehicle 3 details:

Casualty 1 details:

Casualty 2 details:

Contributory factors (what and who):

1

2

3

What could be done to avoid a recurrence?

Scenario A:

On August 16th 2016 at 3.54pm an 18 year old male driving a car had just turned right onto Pritchards Road from Whiston Road. As it approached the zebra crossing a 34 year old male on a bicycle rode across the crossing into the path of the car without warning and was hit by the car, sustaining injuries to his head and body that resulted in him staying in hospital overnight.



(CFs from original report)

304 - disobeyed pedestrian crossing. Very likely. Bike

310 - cycle entering the road from the pavement. Very likely. Bike

405 - failed to look. Very likely. Bike

Additional information: The weather was dry and warm. The car was going within the speed limit (which was at the time 30mph). The driver had passed their test 3 weeks ago.

Moving into the future Staying safe in a changing world

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Questions?

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