



Covid-19 review ENA SHE conference 2022

COVID-19 Build up to lockdown 1

A rapidly changing landscape

Feb 2020: First UK transmission of the virus

16 March: Boris Johnson advises against non-essential travel and asks people to

avoid pubs and restaurants

20 March: Schools and all pubs, restaurants and gyms close

23 March: Complete nationwide lockdown imposed and the vulnerable asked to

'shield' for 12 weeks

WPD response was and continued to centre around three pillars:

STAFF

- Safety at work/home
- Support
- Information & advice

CUSTOMERS

- Information & advice
- 24 hour contact
- Proactively manage work activity

COMMUNITY

- £1m fund
- Support for partners
- PSR data sharing

Corona Virus -Strategic direction

- WPD Pandemic Steering Group commenced working in January 2020
- The group includes senior managers, company Operations Director and TU chair of the company SHE group
- The group monitored and responded to the latest WHO and UK Government advice including: -
 - Developing plans to align to the medical advice
 - New communication required for staff & stakeholders
 - Monitoring stock levels and implement any proactive purchasing requirements
 - Liaising with stakeholders e.g. BEIS/ENA/OFGEM/ENA
 - Considering and responding to any matters arising from business meetings/feedback from staff & stakeholders
 - Monitor sickness and any potential operational impact

Corona Virus - Operational implementation

- The operational changes implemented to ensure Business continuity included
 - Transition to COVID secure emergency working
 - The development of communication plans
 - Implementing home working and IT solutions for circa 1800 staff
 - Developing COVID-secure workplaces for front line staff
 - Developed specific guidance to allow staff to work in line with Government advice at each stage of the pandemic
 - Implementation of remote training so as to maintain operational competences & transition to COVID-secure face to face training post lock down
 - Development of WPD 'track and trace' programmes
 - Return to COVID-secure working 'post' any national lockdown

Internal Collaboration & Engagement

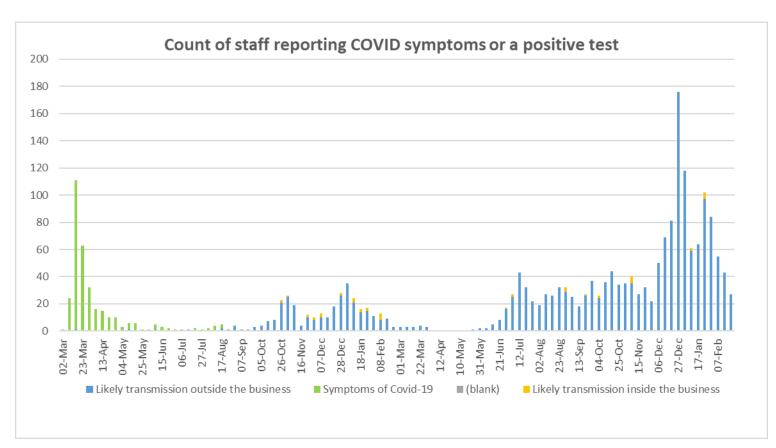
- We also implemented: -
 - Weekly Company/Lead Trade Union and Trade Union Full Time Officer calls
 - Weekly and (where required) daily depot lead Depot Managers/Trade Union representatives calls
 - Developed COVID-19 Generic Risk Assessments and revised and updated these as information and advice changed
 - Developed a series of guidance documents aligning to government advice to support our staff in their working environment
 - Reviewed all workplaces to ensure they were and remained COVID-secure
 - Embedded the lessons learned and applied these to our control processes
 - Supported HSE/Health agency spot checks when these arose
 - Provided regular staff FAQS/communication
 - Communicated with stake holders & customers proactively to ensure we could continue to undertake our work activities safely

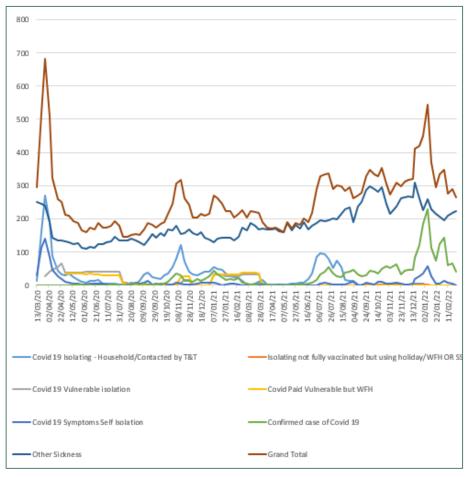




COVID-19 Weekly Monitor







Corona Virus



Generic Risk Assessment Covid-19

Version 13

31st January 2022



WPD Coronavirus Updates

Published 2/9/2022

Latest Updates



Generic Covid-19 Risk Assessment 31-01-22



Coronavirus FAQs for staff



Final for issue - Post 14th December 2021



Final- Pandemic protective measures Matrix updated ahead of 6/9/21

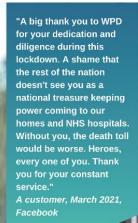
Previous Staff Bulletins





A message from Phil Swift

To all stoff As we approach the and of another



Coronavirus self-testing

Please use the information linked below for details on self-testing within WPD:

Employee guidance

National Collaboration & Engagement

- Set up National Covid-19 SHE group under the secretariat of ENA to: -
 - Share best practice/lessons learned
 - Develop and align to national guidance
 - Undertake horizon scanning to assist with both strategic and operational direction both nationally and at a company level
- Implemented National HESAC Covid call programme
 - To share best practice
 - Implement and communicate company responses to CV-19
 - Take questions from Trade Union and other stakeholders
 - Address any concerns or matters arising
- Engaged with and supported BEIS in its requests for
 - Collaboration
 - Information sharing
 - Operational challenges/issues and reporting





Learning

- Act early and decisively, if required you can change direction
 - The unknown creates confusion and concern
- Align to government(s) 'advice' and apply consistently
- By working together you can overcome any challenge so ensure you have clear communication lines in place with: -
 - Staff
 - TU colleagues
 - External stakeholders
- Avoid media hype and sensationalism, act on the facts and advice as it is presented
- Monitor health trends and respond 'where practicable' in real time
- Consider the short, medium and long term impact of your strategic and operational directions
- COVID-19 is still here its another risk to manage, monitor and control plan for winter 2022 and beyond
- Consider COVID impacts alongside your health and wellbeing strategies for staff physical and mental well being





Hand over to TU for update



COVID-19 Review

- Local joint working
- National partnership
- Lessons learnt





Context

- Sudden and unexpected health risk
- Emergency plans good but outside original scope;
- Need to both work safely and maintain essential services;
- Strong track record of joint working



Company level response

- Quick shift from business as usual to rapid consultation and action;
- Majority of staff continued to work on-site or at key business centres such as control;
- Rapid deployment of homeworking and IT;
- Joint safety inspection and rule changes



Benefits of local joint working

- Rapid response to issues that could disrupt customer service and/or damage health;
- Concise, consistent and clear messages
- Rapid problem solving on issues that concerned staff;
- Boosted morale and kept focus during national crisis



National Partnership

- National COVID 19 group established by ENA;
- Share best practice;
- Develop national guidance;
- Consider next steps
- Eventually embedded as business as usual;



National Partnership

- Better quality guidance;
- Shared experience affected local decision-making;
- More information and feedback gave everyone more insight into solving issues
- Reinforced our common goals as key workers



Immediate Lessons Learnt

- Emergency plans need flexibility;
- Focussed sharing of best practice improves performance and morale;
- Developing a shared vision helps guide expertise of colleagues
- Successfully maintained essential services and minimised risk to colleagues



Strategic lessons

- Joint employer-union work is powerful when focused and relevant;
- Sharing best practice and background helps better decisions;
- Guidance empowers effective local responses;
- Build on this for safety improvements that are complex and require cultural change.



Mental Health, Resilience and Covid 19

Dr Sarah Jackson Principal Medical Officer Generation EDF





What is Psychological Resilience?

- Psychological resilience has been defined as a dynamic psychosocial process through which individuals exposed to sustained adversity or potentially traumatic events experience positive psychological adaptation over time.
- Relies on protective mechanisms to
 - reduce the impact of risk
 - reduce or break negative chain reactions
 - establish and maintain self-efficacy, or
 - open up new opportunities (Rutter, 1990).



Common Psychosocial Protective Factors?

- Personality Traits
- Cognitive skills
- Family
- Involvement
- Relationships
- Outlooks



Covid 19





Common Psychosocial Protective Factors?

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Stressors

- Fear of the situation and the unknown
- Financial stress
- Work Stress
- Increased family burden
 - Looking after children whilst working
 - Family in isolation
 - Working in close proximity to each other
- Increased domestic burden, lack of help at home
- Health anxiety
- Relentless news stories

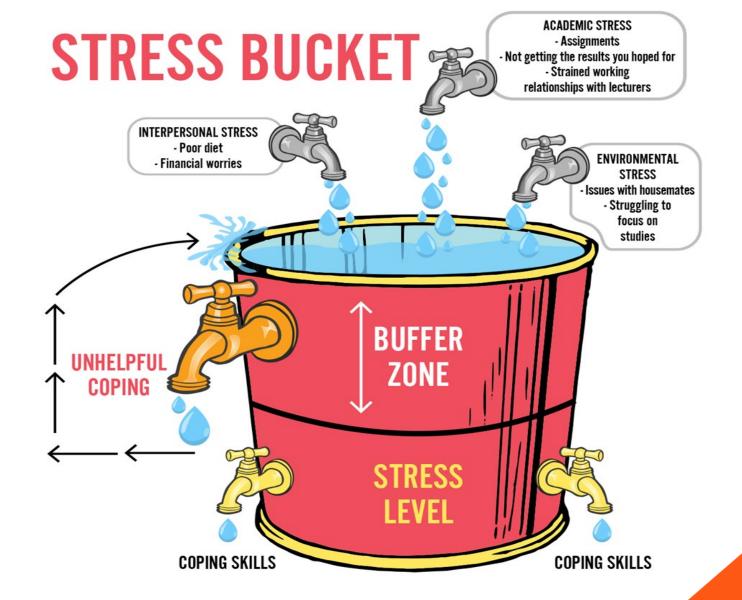


Impaired coping skills

- Unable to socialise with friends/family
- Unable to keep up with sports/hobbies.
- Unable to go out and do fun and different things to distract
- Unable to take a break from people in the household
- Unable to buy or spend what they want.
- Unable to get their normal household shopping



The
Stress
Bucket
Concept





What can we do about it?

- Decrease stress :
 - Optimise Home working
 - Acknowledge stressful situation
 - Work hygiene
 - Sleep hygiene
 - Optimise nutrition
- Increase coping strategies
 - Exercise regularly
 - Make deliberate plans to socialise
 - Prioritise family contact
 - Re-instigate hobbies where possible.



Maintain Resilience

- Think and nurture your modifiable protective factors
- Actively think about and manage your stress bucket
- If your bucket is overflowing get help
- Recognise adversity and adapt coping strategies



Questions?



Managing employee fatigue

Implications of R v Renown Consultants for employers

Dr Paul Jackson CPsychol

Fresh Air Training Ltd



Agenda

- 1. Background: the legal position on fatigue
- 2. R (ORR) v Renown Consultants
 - Events that led to the prosecution
 - ORR's investigation
 - Outcome of the trial
- 3. Summary and questions to ask



What do we mean by 'fatigue'?

"A physiological state of reduced mental or physical performance capability resulting from sleep loss or extended wakefulness, circadian phase, or workload (mental and/or physical activity) that can impair ... alertness and ability to safely operate ... or perform safety-related duties."

(ICAO, Annex 6, Part 1, 2011)

Health and Safety legislation relating to fatigue

HSWA, 1974 Sections 2(1) & 3(1)

place general duties on employers to reduce risks so far as is reasonably practicable, including risks from staff fatigue.

MHSWR, 1999

require employers to assess risks arising from their operations and to put in place effective arrangements for the planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of these controls.

WTR, 1998 as amended

place maximum limits on the amount of time an employer can ask an employee to work.

ROGS, 2006 Regulation 25

places specific fatigue management duties on controllers of safety critical work in the rail industry).



- MHSWR Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations
- WTR Working Time Regulations
 - ROGS Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems



R (Office of Rail and Road)

v

Renown Consultants



Details of the two deceased

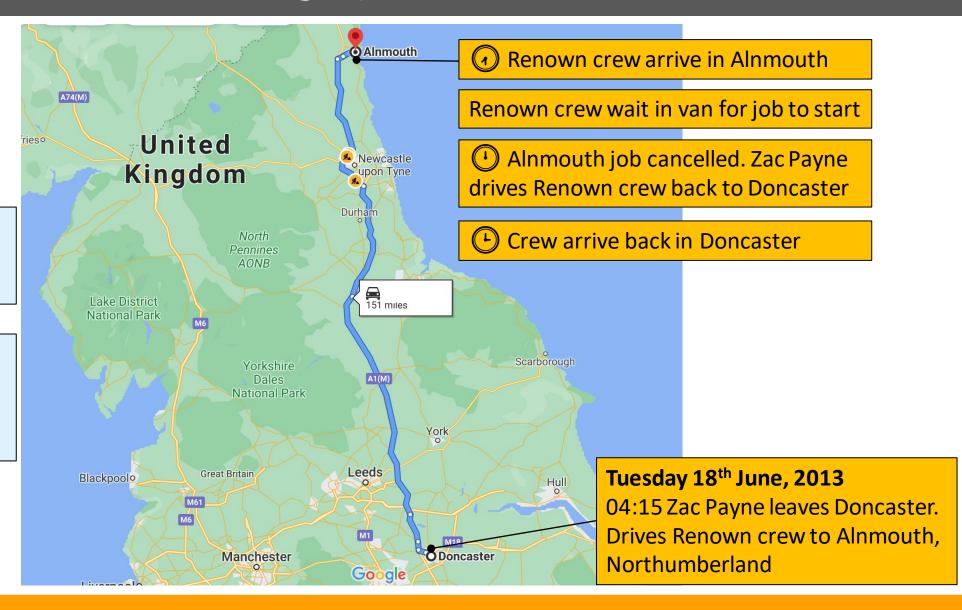
- Mick Morris Lead Welder (aged 48)
- Zac Payne Assistant Welder (aged 20)
- Both working out of Renown's Doncaster depot
- Most of their work weekends or at night



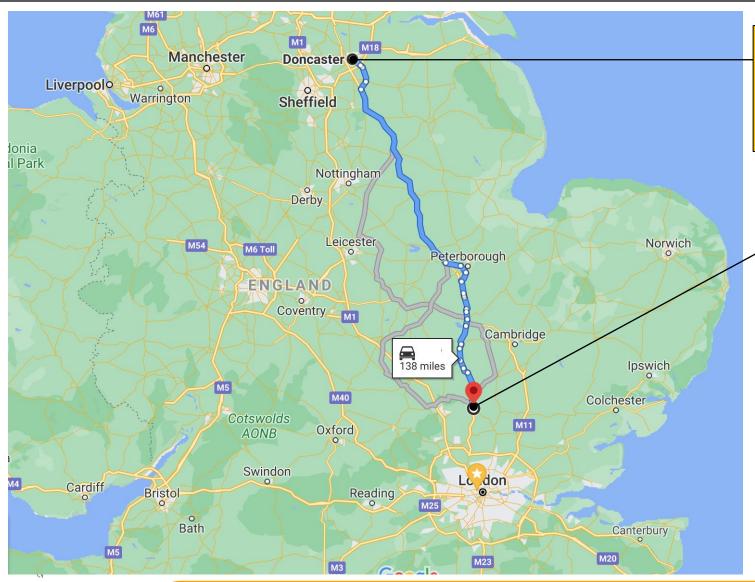
Events leading up to the collision

Urgent job for that night: Langley Junction near Stevenage

Renown contact Zac and ask him to take the Langley Junction job, as assistant to Mick Morris







19:18 Mick Morris & Zac Payne depart Doncaster, for Langley Junction near Stevenage. (MM driving)

21:47 Arrive at Langley Junction

23:15 Work commences

Wednesday 19th June, 2013 03:30 Work completed.

03:40 Van leaves Langley Junction, Zac Payne driving.

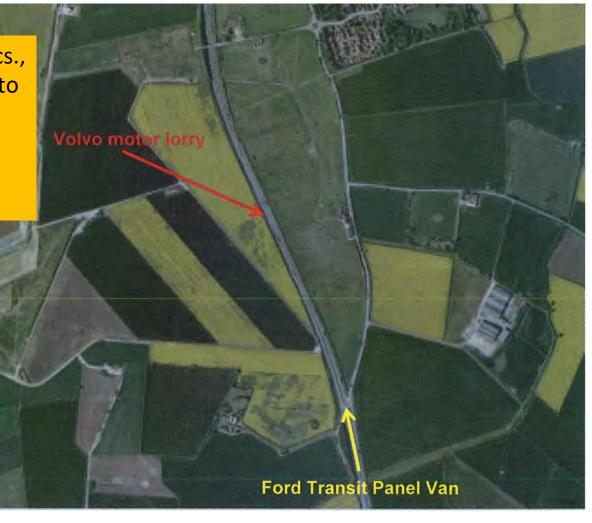


Collision Scene

05:30 While travelling north on the A1, near Claypole, Lincs., the van strayed off the carriageway to the nearside and into a layby where an articulated lorry was parked.

The van hit the lorry and both Mick Morris and Zac Payne were killed.







Newark-on-Trent

ORR's Investigation

- Lasted 7 years
- Included 85 witness statements over 450 pages
- Exhibits bundle over 1600 pages, included:
 - Internal emails
 - Job sheets, time sheets
 - Mobile phone data
 - Vehicle Tracker reports
 - MacRail data
 - Medical records
 - Hotel invoices





ORR Investigation findings

- 'Renown failed to manage fatigue amongst the workforce,
 exposing employees and non-employees to material risk of injury
 arising out of fatigue'
- 'Failed to make a suitable and sufficient risk assessment before these particular workers were sent out on that night shift'.



Outcome of the court case

Following a 4-week trial the Defendants were found guilty by a jury on all three Counts:

Breaches involved:

- 1. **Failed to ensure**, so far as was reasonably practicable, the **health**, **safety and welfare at work of its employees** contrary to the duty imposed by Section 2(1) Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
- 2. Failed to ensure, so far as was reasonably practicable, that persons not in its employment were not exposed to risks to their health or safety, contrary to the duty imposed by Section 3(1) Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
- 3. Failed to make a suitable and sufficient risk assessment of the risks to the health and safety of its employees ...to ensure, so far as was reasonably practicable, the health and safety of its employees contrary to the duty imposed by Regulation 3(1)(a) Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992.

Penalty: Renown were fined £450,000 and ordered to pay costs of £300,000.



Renown's management of fatigue

At the time of the incident Renown had in place:

- A Fatigue Risk Management Policy
- Fatigue training
- Procedures for managing fatigue risk:
 - Rosters risk assessed using HSE Fatigue and Risk Index
 - Control of working hours procedure





The company recognises that the management of fatigue is crucial in ensuring the health, safety and wellbeing of our workforce.

Renown will as a minimum comply with the legislation and guidance in this area, namely The Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems (Safety) Regulations 2006 (as amended), and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999. The company's understanding will also be supported by ORR, HSE, and Network Rail guidance.

Procedures are in place to manage and control the risk of fatigue within the Safety and Welfare Policy Statement

- Fatigue Management Control of Working Hours Procedure Company Travelling Policy and Guidance
- Company Driver Handbook

We will identify all safety critical workers and other persons affected by

All people working for us shall be briefed on the risks of fatigue in the workplace, and their responsibilities in managing and mitigating fatigue

All workers will be encouraged and supported if they raise any issues or concerns regarding fatigue in the workplace.

Policy Review: This policy shall be reviewed as required on a minimum yearly



Judge's sentencing remarks

- Renown's procedures, if implemented, would have amounted to all that was reasonably practicable
 to negate the risk of injury through fatigue. It was in their implementation that Renown failed its
 employees.
- Whilst management knew what they were supposed to do in relation to fatigue, only **lip service** was paid to the systems.
- There was a wilful blindness of operations managers when it came to considerations of fatigue.
- Audits did not shine a light on the way in which the procedures were being applied or not applied.
 Renown failed to prove that it did all reasonably practicable to implement its written fatigue procedures.
- Although changes to procedures were introduced in 2015, the change that was required was a change in culture.



Summary

- First prosecution by the ORR in relation to failures of fatigue management – wide-ranging implications for the management of fatigue both within and outside the rail industry.
- Demonstrates safety regulators' determination to ensure that employers take a holistic approach to their obligations in relation to health, safety and wellbeing.
- Employers need to be able to demonstrate that suitable arrangements are in place to mitigate fatigue risk.

"Today's tragic case shows the fatal consequences that can occur when fatigue policies are disregarded.

Safety comes first and ORR will continue to monitor and take action where companies do not take sufficient care to ensure their workforce is not too tired to work."

Ian Prosser – Chief Inspector of Railways



Questions asked during investigations of fatigue-related traffic incidents

Culture

 Do company practices inadvertently reward people for working long hours (e.g. overtime rates)?

Reporting

 Would a person complaining of fatigue or tiredness be seen as 'letting the side down'?

Management

 Do managers lead by example – or do their actions suggest that, to get on in this organisation, you need to put in the extra hours?

Key questions

Do you have policies and procedures in place for all contributors to fatigue specific to your business?

Are they being used?

Are they effective?

Where and how is this documented?



Questions?

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