

**City Research Online** 

# City, University of London Institutional Repository

**Citation:** Morgan, S., Paton, V. & Harding, C. (2019). Participation in the school dinner hall environment: A qualitative observational study of a UK mainstream primary school

This is the published version of the paper.

This version of the publication may differ from the final published version.

Permanent repository link: https://openaccess.city.ac.uk/id/eprint/22217/

Link to published version:

**Copyright:** City Research Online aims to make research outputs of City, University of London available to a wider audience. Copyright and Moral Rights remain with the author(s) and/or copyright holders. URLs from City Research Online may be freely distributed and linked to.

**Reuse:** Copies of full items can be used for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge. Provided that the authors, title and full bibliographic details are credited, a hyperlink and/or URL is given for the original metadata page and the content is not changed in any way.

# School dinner halls: Too noisy to participate?



#### Sally Morgan, Vicky Paton, Celia Harding Sally.morgan@city.ac.uk @sallymorganslt City, University of London

## www.city.ac.uk

## Introduction

All children should have equal access to participate within school.

Participation is affected by contextual factors: the physical environment and people. One important aspect is the daily school meal.

Little is known about UK school dinner environments and there is limited formal guidance.

## Purpose

Pilot study of one English primary school to:

- explore a dinner hall environment
- identify suitable parameters to audit the physical and social environment
- determine if the environment supports communication and, if not, can improvement recommendations be made

## Methods

One multicultural inner city primary school participant.

Two one hour lunchtime sessions observed.

- Children, aged 5-11 years, (703) - Mealtime staff (30).

Observations and information gathered through:

- Use of adapted published classroom environment audit tools:
- How acoustically friendly is your listening environment?1
- Sensory Audit for schools & classrooms<sup>2</sup>
- · Sound pressure level measurements

## References

- Worcestershire County Council & Worcestershire Health Worcestershire County Council & Worcestershire Health and Care NHS Trust (2015) How acoustically friendly is your listening environment?: http://www.haw.nhs.uk/EasySteWeb/getresource.axd?As: D=98685&servicetype=Attachement Attfield, Fowler & Jones Sensory audit for schools and classroomsAutism Education Trust: http://www.aettachinghub.com/uk/wn-
- 3. http://www.aettraininghubs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/37.1-Sensory-audit-tool-for-
- nvironm Department for Education (2015) Acoustic design for 4 schools:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/sy stem/uploads/attachment\_data/file/400784/BB93\_February\_20 15.pd



## Results

#### Suitable parameters for audit?

Current tools suitable parameters with minimal adaptation:

- How acoustically friendly is your listening environment: 4 changes made e.g. Drapes on display tables -> Wipeable tablecloths on tables
- Sensory audit all sections relevant except one 'Writing' - could be adapted to reflect on cutlery use

#### Communicatively supportive environment?

### Dinner Hall Equivalent Sound Pressure Levels



-Maximum UK recommended sound pressure level

#### Improvement recommendations possible?

Acoustically friendly audit score: Positive factors = 5 Negative factors = 9

e.q. no blinds or curtains on windows hard floor surface with worn rubber chair leg tips

The school was a willing participant. School staff were keen to hear the findings in order to improve this environment.

Tools led to improvement recommendations.

## Conclusions

This exploratory study in one English school demonstrates that the dinner hall is noisy breaching UK government standards<sup>3</sup>.

This is not conducive to participation and communication for all children, and particularly impacts children with disabilities related to hearing impairment or auditory sensitivity.

The tools guided recommendations to reduce noise levels.

The acceptability of this study and the usefulness of these adapted tools supports planned further research with a larger sample of school participants.

> CONTACT: Sally Morgan City, University of London School of Health Sciences Northampton Square London EC1V 0HB