

Climbing Wall Instructor

Guidance notes for trainers and assessors

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Introduction

These guidance notes should be used together with the Climbing Wall Instructor candidate handbook.

Candidate experience

- It is important candidates have the appropriate level of experience to allow engagement with course content. Candidates must satisfy the prerequisites for training and assessment courses. This must be evidenced in writing, we strongly prefer candidates record this information within [DLOG](#).
- A thorough review of a candidate's logbook in advance of the course should provide the course director with information about their breadth, depth and currency of experience. It's important to scrutinise the quality, not just the quantity.
- Trainers should be mindful of experience levels of candidates when introducing content especially if techniques shown are on the fringe of the qualification scope.

Responsibility for safety

- Course directors and staff should remember that they are ultimately responsible for the safety of everyone, during any training or assessment course, and will do all they can to prevent accidents leading to physical or mental injury.
- Climbing Wall Instructor courses are for experienced indoor climbers. While course staff should endeavour to maintain a safe working environment, participants should be reminded that they also have a duty to exercise judgment regarding their own personal safety and that of other members of the group.
- Trainers and assessors should be mindful of the psychological pressure candidates may feel to perform. This can be effectively managed by course staff through attentiveness to the group's needs, recognition of individual differences, and an understanding of how group dynamics and the environment interact. Course staff self-awareness is also essential; understanding one's own strengths, limitations, and training or assessment style supports informed decision-making and contributes to safer outcomes.

Venue choice

- Course directors should select venues carefully, bearing in mind the aims and objectives of the day. Venues should have sufficient routes at the required grade and there should be a plan for managing the activity within busy walls that is shared with the candidates, reinforcing the practice of good decision-making.

Managing lead climbing

- Lead climbing needs to be carefully managed. Course staff should consider a lower grade warm-up route or top-rope exercise, or other suitable steps to ensure that lead climbing at the required grade is not their very first interaction with lesser-known candidates, for whom that grade may be their maximum. They should also share and discuss this process and rationale with the candidates – they are being trained/assessed in their judgement and decision making after all.

General

- Training and assessment courses should facilitate open discussion.
- Assessors should set realistic tasks or scenarios rather than request specific techniques be demonstrated. Tasks set should not demand solutions that use techniques beyond the scope of the qualification.
- If assessment candidates are unable to demonstrate competence initially, other opportunities should be given where possible or appropriate.
- Course staff should encourage candidates to engage in reflective practice recognising they, in turn, must foster this in participants they subsequently instruct.

In conclusion, Climbing Wall Instructor courses are for participants with considerable personal experience. While course staff should endeavour to maintain a safe working environment, participants also have a duty to exercise judgment regarding their own personal safety and that of other members of the group.

1. Equipment

Trainers:

Candidates should be encouraged to bring along their own equipment to the course. This can prompt good discussion on its use, care and maintenance in line with manufacturers' guidance. Additional items should be supplied by the course provider, particularly items which are widely used with groups. Good sources of additional information should be highlighted.

Indoor venues should be chosen to maximise the candidates' contact with in-situ equipment, with time allocated for discussion around evaluating its condition and appropriate use. It is encouraged that discussions around equipment care, maintenance and use will feature as a topic throughout the course rather than an isolated session.

Assessors:

As with training courses, candidates should be encouraged to bring their own equipment to assessment courses. They should be able to talk through their choice of equipment, suitability, its history of use and maintenance. Candidates should know where to access information on appropriate use of equipment if they appear unsure. Candidates should understand the importance of adhering to the rules of the climbing wall when using fixed equipment.

Additionally, if a home research or question paper is used, a section on equipment should be included to ask more in-depth questions about equipment use, care and maintenance.

Top tips:

- Etiquette around using fixed equipment should be addressed on both training and assessment courses.
- Manufacturers produce great resources with detailed information on their climbing equipment. Consider using some of their materials to teach or to set tasks such as learning how to use a new piece of equipment or researching the storage and maintenance requirements.
- Differentiating between equipment appropriate for use as an independent climber and an instructor can be very productive. When doing so reference can be made to manual and assisted braking devices.

2. Belaying

Trainers:

Attaching the rope to the harness should follow the manufacturer's guidelines, which typically are printed on the harness. Discussion should take place around the advantages and disadvantages of tying in directly versus clipping in with a karabiner and how these techniques may differ depending on the circumstances. The progression of this skill is to then supervise others connecting themselves to the rope in a safe and appropriate manner.

Where bottom-rope systems are not in-situ candidates should be taught different ways to set them up in a safe and efficient manner. Different bottom-rope systems will be applicable to different situations. Candidates should be aware of a range of different techniques and their advantages and disadvantages in different circumstances. Candidates should understand the difference between direct and indirect belays and how they are applicable to the climbing wall environment. Candidates should be taught to consult facility staff if unsure about the appropriate use of specific in-situ anchors.

Competent belaying is an essential skill. Being able to hold a fall or slip and carry out controlled lowers are all essential skills. Throughout the training course candidates should be encouraged to demonstrate model belaying technique appropriate to the device, ensuring both their safety and that of the climber, whilst providing an 'expert model' example for their future groups.

In addition to the technical aspects of belaying, instructors should emphasise key principles regarding belayer positioning, including:

- **Positioning relative to runners/clips:** The belayer should anticipate the direction of pull and position themselves accordingly to maintain control.
- **Proximity to the wall:** Staying close to the wall minimises excess rope between the belayer and climber, improving stability, response time and control.
- **Managing weight differences:** Strategies should be taught for handling differing body weights between the belayer and climber, and understanding the associated implications for holding a fall.
- **Clear and agreed-upon communication:** Standardised and simple calls between the climber and belayer should be agreed upon to ensure clear communication.
- **Focused attention:** The belayer must maintain undivided attention on the climber at all times to ensure prompt response to any movement or potential falls.

Assessors:

Candidates should be queried on their choice of tie-in method. They should be able to clearly explain their reasoning and its limitations in different contexts.

Bottom-ropes are commonly used to deliver climbing sessions. Candidates should be able to quickly and efficiently set up and use them. Giving candidates a 'fictitious' practical scenario to complete will clearly show the depth and understanding of their knowledge and experience. This approach is preferable to setting specific tasks to complete. For example, asking a candidate to set up a roped climb for a particular group at a particular section of the wall will require them to consider many more factors than simply being asked to set up a bottom-rope.

Candidates should be able to safely attach belayers to appropriate ground anchors. It is ideal if a variety of ground anchors are available, prompting direct and indirect attachment.

Assessing a candidate's belaying skills goes beyond the physical action of belaying and should include the selection of an appropriate device for the given scenario. Choice of belay device and method should also take into account the properties of the rope, the venue, route and the climber. The assessment of belaying skills needs to encompass the candidate's decision-making process.

Specific sections of the syllabus, such as 'holding falls and controlling lowers' should be part of a wider scenario and visited on several occasions throughout the assessment in a variety of different contexts. A close level of supervision in a controlled situation is required with this aspect of the syllabus where the assessor can easily intervene if required.

Top tips:

- Tying in and belaying skills should form part of each day of the course with plenty of time dedicated to training and assessing.
- Training and assessing of belaying skills requires close, effective oversight and if required, a back-up.
- Use a variety of different belay devices, ropes (varying diameters) and venues (indoor slab, overhanging etc.) to give a broad context to the skills.
- Lead belaying skills should be addressed including a wide ranging discussion.
- Candidates taking and holding lead climber falls is not required as part of the syllabus.

3. Personal climbing skills

It is expected candidates will lead indoor routes during training and assessment courses. Before all lead climbing trainers must completely assure themselves that individuals can safely undertake the activity, likely through progressive practical tasks and careful questioning. This will likely include setting up and using top and/or bottom ropes, for example. Careful consideration should also be given to the prevailing conditions before lead climbing.

In all cases, careful consideration must be given to the choice of routes. Course staff will typically know the routes and be able to offer guidance, subtly influencing candidate decision-making.

Where candidates regularly climb at a higher lead standard, it may be appropriate for them to lead more challenging routes during their course. However, candidates must first demonstrate competence on lower-grade climbs. This also allows them to 'warm up' and reflect on broader themes.

Trainers:

Candidates will be entering the training course as climbers with measurable experience in indoor climbing. The training course will spend time evaluating and expanding their knowledge with the aim that candidates then complete several indoor lead climbs. There is no requirement to climb at any particular standard which gives the trainer the ability to adapt the activity to the needs of the candidates and other wall users. This may be covered while on a bottom-rope if the situation merits it.

Refinement may include giving input on technical aspects and movement skills. Whilst refining technique, trainers must clearly explain that the teaching of leading is beyond the scope of a Climbing Wall Instructor

Assessors:

Candidates will need to have experience of leading climbs at grade 4 (F4) (minimum) in their logbook and discussion with them individually should take place to verify this experience. The ability of the candidate to lead at grade 4 (F4) on assessments is also required. This will inevitably mean the course staff will find themselves balancing the syllabus requirements with the ability of the candidates, and working out the safest, most appropriate way to manage this element of the assessment course.

Candidates should be able to move with confidence leading on grade 4 (F4 min.) climbs. To be assured of competence assessors may request candidates climb multiple routes. Candidates should be able to choose their own routes. A candidate may wish to climb at a higher grade but should feel under no pressure to do so. Although demonstrating competence in leading may naturally progress to other areas of the syllabus (e.g. setting up bottom-ropes) candidates should not be pressurised whilst leading.

Top tips:

- On training courses it may be possible for more experienced candidates to teach those lesser experienced as part of a personal skills task.
- Trainers may take the opportunity to demonstrate good technique themselves, so candidates have an understanding of the expectation at assessment.
- A low level traverse route/exercise can offer useful coaching and observation opportunities with lower risk to all parties, as part of a progression.
- Videos may support the candidates' understanding of smooth and relaxed climbing.

4. Background knowledge

Trainers:

The beginning of all training courses should outline the role and philosophy of Mountain Training and its qualifications, the mountaineering councils, climbing clubs and NICAS. This may be in the form of a presentation or discussion which involves the whole group, and their knowledge and experiences should feed into this.

Awareness should be drawn to the grading system, history, traditions and ethics of climbing in the UK and Ireland through ongoing discussions or as opportunities present themselves. The use of guidebooks and publications can assist with this.

Candidates should also be made aware of how Mountain Training's work dovetails into the work of the mountaineering councils and other national training schemes e.g. NICAS.

Assessors:

Throughout the assessment candidates can be questioned about many of these topics. In some cases it may be difficult to find the time to thoroughly cover all aspects of this syllabus area, therefore the use of a home research or question paper should be considered. It is important that the questioning references a wide variety of climbing wall types and that discussion is not just focused on commercial mixed climbing centres. (for example: bouldering only centres, private facilities in schools, 'taster' session walls in multi activity centres, walls in gyms, mobile climbing walls, fixed walls outdoors).

Top tips:

- Make use of a home research or question paper.
- The mountaineering councils produce excellent online resources available in digital and hardcopy form. These resources can be used to address key syllabus elements. The value of supporting the mountaineering councils can be outlined when doing so.
- Climbing walls regularly advertise climbing events and competitions run by councils and clubs. These advertisements can prompt further discussion.

5. Instructor responsibilities

Trainers:

Candidates should be made aware of some of the formal requirements of the planning process such as gaining parental consent, organising insurance and obtaining organisational permissions. Risk assessments for all climbing activities should be undertaken and trainers should signpost to relevant safeguarding training. Trainers should discuss with candidates how best to carry out initial preparation and budgeting exercises and how to complete detailed planning before delivering sessions.

Trainers should ensure that candidates are made aware of the importance of assessing the strengths, weaknesses and needs of the group and plan the climbing activity accordingly.

Candidates should be encouraged to develop a range of management strategies applicable to different circumstances and groups. It is ideal if those management strategies allow full group participation. Either way, candidates should be reminded that their responsibility is for the whole group, irrespective of whether they are directly involved in the climbing activity or not. Participants may require additional support to join in the activity and trainers may need to make adjustments for these individuals. Although instructors should commonly be able to facilitate this, trainers should make candidates aware that they may require additional training to do so.

Assessors:

Assessors should examine the candidate's ability to undertake risk assessments for climbing activities and their strategies for dealing with emergency situations. Planning skills can initially be assessed with a presentation or written task, but they should not be looked at in isolation from a candidate's practical ability to lead a group effectively during climbing activities. Questioning and tasks can be set to examine candidates' knowledge on safeguarding, duty of care, obtaining informed consent and information on participants, contingency and emergency planning, supporting special needs and planning appropriate objectives.

Top tips:

- Setting scenario-based open questions or tasks, whether verbally or in writing, will best determine the candidates' knowledge and thought processes with regard to planning.
- Candidates' activity planning should show considerable adaptability to anticipate changes in conditions, the group or the environment. This can be tested at climbing venues either for real or by setting different scenarios.

6. Leadership and decision-making

Trainers:

Trainers should emphasise to candidates that underpinning their role as an instructor are the values, beliefs, ethos and philosophy that shape our view of what leadership should be.

The 'Vision, Support, Challenge' model used by Mountain Training provides a framework that candidates can use to plan, execute and review their leadership behaviours. In this way,

groups who receive the right balance of the three categories can be encouraged to perform beyond their own expectations.

Transformational leadership is a model of positive (INSPIRE) behaviours that instructors can use to promote the best outcomes for their groups. Mountain Training's ethos of developing competence and independence should be contrasted with other approaches.

Training in leadership needs to be a balance between a theoretical and practical approach to group management and the leader's responsibilities. Trainers should highlight that leadership attributes can be learned, trained, and developed.

Trainers should highlight that whilst leadership attributes allow us to make good decisions and lead well, our decision-making is influenced by the 'situation and environment', the instructor, and the group.

All instructors tend to have preferred behaviours that are heavily influenced by their personality, experience, ethos and beliefs, as do their groups. Trainers should stress that instructors will need to adapt their preferred behaviour to an appropriate behaviour required by balancing the needs of both the situation and the group.

Teaching of leadership works best if it is integral to every task and situation during training. Trainers should include the more commonplace leadership tasks that occur, for example managing a group's arrival at a busy venue. Training staff should recognise that they are acting as role models for candidates through their own practice during a course.

The 'Vision, Support, Challenge' (VSC) model can help trainers frame discussions, sessions, and feedback regarding leadership and decision-making. They should discuss the seven leadership attributes:

- Leadership style: controlling versus non-controlling
- Decision-making: what informs this & how to make them
- Instructor observations: what they should be & how to make them
- Instructor communication skills: verbal and non-verbal, listening
- Experience and ability: how this influences decision-making
- Emotional intelligence: to support individualised leadership
- Group management: techniques, styles and influences

Realistic target setting and subsequent review commonly leads to a successful outcome. Candidates should be taught that effective communication underpins this, and the importance of being mindful of prior experience when managing participants. Candidates should be aware that communication with groups prior to the session can be very revealing and is to be encouraged.

Trainers should ensure candidates know what they are trying to achieve with regard to the 'Individual and group satisfaction and performance'. Importantly how do they – the instructor – know what this is? How do they monitor it? And how do they achieve it?

Whilst there are challenges with setting scenarios involving peers during training, trainers may find that modelling leadership behaviours, then using the Vision Support Challenge model to review the task, can support candidates' understanding of the practical application of the Mountain Training leadership model.

The following are examples of other options for structuring leadership tasks:

- Use of scenario cards to promote discussion and reflection amongst the group.
- Having the group involved in decision-making and route/climbing activity choice
- Having the group plan breaks/food stops for the day.

Trainers should be well versed in the literature on leadership and the responsibilities of an instructor, as specified for candidates, in addition to developing their own resources.

Trainers should draw on their own and the candidates' experiences to discuss and expand this topic in the classroom and during the course.

Assessors:

It can be challenging to provide genuine leadership situations on assessment. For example, groups of assessment candidates are not likely to react like a novice party. Much assessment however can be achieved by careful questioning throughout the course as situations arise. Assessors should consider introducing the Vision Support Challenge model at the beginning of the assessment and use this to help frame the assessment process and manage candidates' expectations.

Assessors should be clear in their own minds as to which aspects of leadership they can assess within the structure of the course. They should carefully consider how they use simulated situations for assessment and should make clear to candidates what is being assessed at any given time. Self-evaluation (using Vision Support Challenge as a framework) should be encouraged because being an effective leader depends upon leaders being aware of their behaviours, strengths and limitations.

Assessors may consider using questions based around the factors underpinning leadership and decision-making competencies e.g. can you briefly explain your personal leadership style and beliefs? How does this align with the Mountain Training ethos?

Candidates' understanding of different styles and modes of leadership should be assessed. Candidates should be able to identify their preferred behaviour(s) and therefore the style with which they are most comfortable and be able to make judgements about when changes

of behaviour might be appropriate when leading a group. Assessors should give candidates opportunities to show understanding of the issues surrounding effective management during a variety of climbing activities. During practical assessment candidates should also be presented with some common emergency situations.

Certain aspects of group management, such as briefings and communication are relatively easy to evaluate, as are the choice and preparation of personal equipment, selection of venues and climbing activities and reaction to set emergency situations. However, the best course of action for an unanticipated situation must be weighed carefully against possible alternatives. It is common for these situations to be used as further training for the benefit of all concerned.

Assessors should give daily debriefs, with special regard to leadership aspects. Such sessions will provide a vital platform for discussion and opportunities to compare the perceptions of all parties involved.

Top tips:

- Encourage candidates to think of observable behaviours that demonstrate the leadership competencies. The Vision Support Challenge and situational leadership models can help with this.
- Ask candidates to describe or enact leadership behaviours on the course as relevant situations arise e.g. ‘What would you say/do to a mixed ability group before starting climbing activities to create an inclusive and positive team spirit for the day?’
- Set tasks that require technical focus (e.g. teaching knots or belaying or introducing movement techniques) and also demand positive group management. Can they manage both?
- Home research tasks and brief interviews can examine candidates’ knowledge of leadership models and their own ethos of leadership.

7. Knowledge and demonstration of techniques

Trainers:

A key skill of a Climbing Wall Instructor is their ability to demonstrate sound technique and have a good level of knowledge around indoor climbing. During training, candidates should see and discuss what makes an effective demonstration of: fitting a harness, tying-in and belaying.

Additionally, candidates will need to develop good demonstrations on fundamental climbing movement skills which can be applied to the climbing wall environment. The training course should give good opportunities for each candidate to practise demonstrations, for active discussion among the group and for feedback to take place.

The teaching of movement skills should introduce the basic concepts of efficient climbing, briefly touching on balance, footwork, and keeping the climber's weight over their feet. If appropriate, the concept of the centre of gravity and its effect on climbing movement can be explored. Exercises and games that develop good movement should be introduced. This is not a coaching movement course however and trainers should be able to signpost towards the FUNdamentals of Climbing courses developed by the mountaineering councils for further training in this area.

Trainers should introduce candidates to a range of current, commonly used equipment and give examples of how they might instruct others on its use. This should include personal, group and in-situ climbing equipment.

Facilities may dictate how equipment is used during sessions. Candidates should be encouraged to consider the rules of the facility prior to running the session. If unsure they should be encouraged to seek further clarity.

Climbing Wall Instructors commonly work with novices. For this reason, it is important that they are comfortable running sessions with a range of groups with limited experience. This will involve roped climbing and bouldering. Instructors should be able to teach these activities in a fun, engaging and progressive way. Trainers should develop these skills drawing on their own and the candidates' prior experience.

Assessors:

Unlike many aspects of the syllabus which are assessed as part of a wider scenario, knowledge and demonstration of techniques can be assessed in isolation, for example: demonstrate effective belaying. Candidates should be given the opportunity for timely feedback and if required this aspect can be revisited on several occasions throughout the assessment. There is benefit in reviewing this task within the whole group as a way of sharing more information and if appropriate giving further training to enhance the knowledge and skills of the candidates.

Assessors should ensure candidates are able to supervise novice groups. Activity should be safe, progressive and fun for all. Candidates should be aware of the needs of the participants and be able to switch between different activities to ensure full engagement.

Candidates should be comfortable developing movement skills whilst bouldering and roped climbing. They should be aware of a range of strategies to do so, applicable to different groups. They should understand where to direct participants to extend their development.

Top tips:

- Input on movement skills would naturally compliment a session on supervising bouldering, introducing games and warm up exercises. It should not dominate a course but can usefully be referred to throughout any climbing sessions.
- Candidates can be asked to demonstrate a range of techniques to real students or their peers. In all cases they should check for understanding.
- Introduce an example of facility rules that will dictate that various strategies may or may not be used. Ask them why this might be so?

8. Hazards and emergency procedures

Trainers:

Discussion should be had upon arrival at each venue during the training course about its suitability for use with groups. Attention to the arrival at the venue, physical layout, awareness of other users and objective dangers should be considered. This is best done as a practical session with group discussion to follow.

Warming up is key in injury avoidance and preparing for activity and should be an engaging activity in its own right. A creative approach commonly inspires good participation. Candidates should be encouraged to experiment with multiple, effective methods of warming up relevant to different groups and situations, throughout the course.

Problem avoidance is a key focus of the Climbing Wall Instructor qualification, therefore a good amount of dedicated time is required during the course to help candidates build knowledge about management techniques. This will assist them in identifying potential and common issues along with simple strategies to avoid them, and as a last resort, deal with them appropriately. Given that most issues can simply be avoided, only minor additional skills are required to deal with less likely issues.

Some suggested simple strategies for instructors to avoid common problems include:

- Comprehensive participant gear and equipment checks – make sure everything fits and is done up.

- Appropriate venue and route choice.
- Effective and clear briefings to participants.
- Challenge through choice – consider having participants climbing a short distance up a climb before being lowered down.
- Keeping the rope tight on the climber at all times.
- Maintaining constant awareness of the location and activities of other site users.

The majority of common roped problems are foreseeable. Examples of common issues include:

- Climber moving off route.
- Climber refusing to be lowered.
- Climber inverting when being lowered.
- Climber topping out onto an abseil platform.

Problems should be foreseen and avoided by sound training, clear briefs and two-way communication. There is no need for a Climbing Wall Instructor to carry out rope rescues on the wall without further, site-specific training. Trainers therefore should not introduce strategies which involve the instructor leaving the ground, other than on a top-rope to offer non-technical support.

Given the prevalence of auto-belays in climbing walls and the unique nature of some of the incidents that have occurred, candidates should be made familiar with identifying and mitigating common hazards such as snag hazards on the climber, helmet hangup, climber not clipping in to auto-belay, being lowered side-on to the wall as well as not letting go of the auto-belay attachment karabiner until it is clipped back to its anchor.

In the case of an incident it is very likely that external help is close to hand. Candidates should know how to call for help and must be aware of the simple steps necessary to stabilize the situation and provide immediate care until external help arrives. In doing so candidates should ensure the safety of the rest of the group and the casualty.

Assessors:

Candidates can be tasked to review the suitability of a given venue for a particular group as a way for the assessor to gauge their knowledge. The home research or question paper can be used to address in more detail some of the subjects surrounding organising sessions and emergency procedures.

Assessors should use scenario-based approaches to set tasks which require the candidate to make judgements in a realistic way. Candidates should be given a range of scenarios to

enable them to demonstrate their knowledge and communication skills as they seek to avoid 'common problems' occurring.

Assessors should then build upon the scenarios and consider what common occurrences may happen given the setup, location and group. These additional scenarios should be realistic for the given environment and used to prompt further discussion within the group.

Top tips:

- Get candidates to individually assess a venue for risks and opportunities. This can be reported back verbally or in writing.
- Use a scenario-based approach to group management to help draw in wider issues.
- The focus needs to be on the avoidance of issues, rather than the solving of problems.
- Avoiding, and if required, resolving common problems should be a discreet part of the course and should not stray into complex additional issues.
- Prusiking, counter-balance abseils, and snatch rescues are beyond the scope of the Climbing Wall Instructor scheme.

9. Managing/supervising other staff

Trainers:

Candidates need to understand that a qualified instructor remains responsible, and therefore liable, for the actions of any assistants and volunteers supporting their sessions. The instructor must assess the competence of each individual, and the demands of the situation before deploying them.

Scenario-based discussions on the role and management of assistants could be used to illustrate the range of judgements and decisions that an instructor will need to make. Trainers may also want to model management styles using course members in scenario-based roles.

Assessors:

Assessors should explore the candidates' judgement of an assistant's capabilities and the role they give to them. Assessors should also examine how the candidate supervises other staff given specific scenarios. These could be demonstrated using 'live' groups and attending assistants or could be modelled within the assessment course. Appropriate supervision

requires the ability to intervene if necessary and candidates should be able to justify that their decisions and actions were appropriate.

10. Teaching and learning skills

Trainers:

Candidates need to pass on their knowledge and enthusiasm effectively to their students. However, inspiring is not the same as impressing and a fruitful discussion can be had on the role of the instructor and the values that Mountain Training espouses. It is often worth spending some time looking at group communication skills, both verbal and non-verbal. Reference to specific techniques that a trainer may have expert knowledge in can sometimes be useful here.

Time should be spent looking at how instructors can alter their activities and delivery style to teach the same topic to different groups both during short single sessions and as a progression over several sessions. Being able to alter their language, calibrating the level of challenge, gamifying activities, introducing competition where appropriate, letting students experiment, giving clear demonstrations, and setting appropriate goals are all essential teaching tools.

Reflective practice is the key to improving teaching skills and candidates should be encouraged to approach more experienced instructors for feedback and to experiment by modelling different behaviours with groups. The Mountain Training Climbing Wall Instructor Skills Checklist and Action Plan are useful tools for facilitating this process.

Assessors:

Candidates need to be able to command the attention of their groups and deliver knowledge and instructions to their participants with clarity. There should be a good structure to what they say, and they should have developed a habit of checking for understanding from their group using a range of methods.

They should be able to plan and adapt activities that are appropriate for the group and that achieve defined outcomes. They should keep the group engaged and enthused by facilitating the appropriate type of activity, level of challenge and pace of delivery. Candidates should also be able to evaluate students' progress and signpost them to appropriate avenues for further development.

Written and verbal self-evaluation will give the assessor good insight into the candidate's ability to reflect on and adjust their approach. All these skills can be modelled with peers but

a truer assessment of a candidate's ability to teach and facilitate learning will be better observed with a student group.

Top tips:

- Setting scenario-based lesson plans is a good way to assess a candidate's choice of activity and delivery.
- Look for behaviours that can be described, recorded and fed back to the candidate, e.g. voice characteristics, eye contact, use of names, body position and language, quantity of talk and activity, pace, attention to individuals, giving feedback and encouragement etc.
- Setting different teaching scenarios for the same skill development will test candidates' abilities to adapt their plan and style of delivery.

11. Etiquette and ethics

Trainers:

Trainers should discuss the behaviour and attitudes of instructors using climbing walls and emphasise the responsibilities of the instructor to avoid any potential conflict with other users or local climbing wall guidance and rules.

Candidates must understand the importance of adhering to facility rules. Trainers should ensure candidates understand why common rules exist (e.g. no bouldering with harnesses on) and why rules differ between different facilities. If candidates understand why particular rules are set it will support their learning.

Candidates may find themselves in a position where there are no set rules at the facility. In this case they should be encouraged to abide by 'normal practice' and, if necessary, encouraged to seek further information from reliable sources.

Candidates should be able to cope in busy, hectic environments and deal with common complications (e.g. sections of the wall being closed).

Assessors:

This section of the syllabus is commonly assessed through an open discussion among candidates. This will highlight how wide ranging the subject is once candidates draw and share from their experiences. In addition to the discussions, assessors should use

questioning with candidates individually to gauge a more accurate understanding of the candidate's knowledge.

Top tips:

- A range of facilities' rules can be given to the candidates to compare and contrast.
- Candidates could be asked to bring a copy of their local facility rules to stimulate discussion.
- Using local climbing wall staff to contribute to this part of the course is very effective