

ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT

Active Risk Management Services Ltd.



-Assessing the safety of play and recreation provision through risk assessment, not dogma-

CLIENT: Bishops Lydeard
SITE: Playground equipment & MUGA
Inspection date: 02-03/08/2026
Report date: 26/08/2026



NOTE

- This report incorporates our Action Analysis system, page 2
- It is for the Client alone to initiate or undertake any actions resulting from this report
- The report details the inspection findings at the time of the inspection
- Open in Microsoft Word to enable full features
- Each site should always have a notice, section 20
- Essential information, that forms part of this report and must be read, is provided before the end of the report. It describes methodologies, some information on management, maintenance repair and operation, and inspection exclusions including the inspector traveling tunnel slides and cableways, section 4

Photo provision issues due to the extreme heat whilst inspecting

OVERALL SUMMARY OF INSPECTION FINDINGS	TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
	Issues or hazards found	Trivial	Tolerable	Moderate	Substantial	Intolerable
Significant Issues found are recorded, assessed, and dated when first reported. If a HAZARD a highlighted RISK LEVEL is given to help work prioritisation. Issues that are not HAZARDS should be considered and resolved. The above TOTAL column without any HAZARDS is given a Blue highlight.						
Bishops Lydeard	14			5	1	

ACTION ANALYSIS SYSTEM

This enables the Client to

- Review a summary of the Inspection findings and check those that still need action
- Record their decided actions with the help of the information provided
- Prioritise their actions using the provided Risk Assessment
- Record a brief description of the work, such as Monitor, or fence off, investigate
- When '*First reported*' date is earlier than current inspection, check why the issue need's looking at again. It may be that it's still 'live' and just taking a long time.
- Record the completion date of any work
- This is all aimed to assist the Client with their management of the facility.

Supporting information should be separately recorded.

The *Action Analysis* section is 'locked' to keep the integrity of the forms. Only the fillable fields are accessible.

☒ infill the relevant *box* OR Click or tap here to enter text. *Date* - you can just click .

As with all risk management, review the analysis, its progress, and actions regularly.

INSPECTION SUMMARY + ACTION ANALYSIS

The optional *Action Analysis* section has been completed by

Name/s Click or tap here to enter text. *Date* Click or tap to enter a date.

Enter any comments (if required) Click or tap here to enter text.

.

And checked by (if required)

Name/s Click or tap here to enter text.

Date Click or tap to enter a date.

Enter any comments (if required) Click or tap here to enter text.

SUMMARY OF THE INSPECTION FINDINGS + ACTION ANALYSIS

This provides an opportunity for the Client to quickly review the reported Issues or Hazards and their Risk Level that are detailed in the following 'Main Inspection Report'.
By progressively infilling the box, ☒ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved, the Client can quickly see those that remain to be resolved.

TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	 Trivial	 Tolerable	 Moderate	 Substantial	 Intolerable
		low	medium	high	immediate

Significant Issues found are recorded and assessed. If a HAZARD, a highlighted RISK LEVEL is given to help work prioritisation. All Issues, even those that are not HAZARDS, should be considered and resolved. The TOTAL column without any HAZARDS is given a **Blue** highlight.

1 Combination junior agility	2					
Issue <i>Missing cover cap replace</i>						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						
Issue <i>Missing cover cap replace</i>						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						

2 Agility climber + yellow slide	3					
Issue <i>Climb ramp grips slightly loose investigate, tighten</i>						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						
Issue <i>Climb ramp fixing corrosion, repair</i>						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						
Issue <i>Climb ramp fixings with missing parts or loose throughout, repair</i>						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						

3 Swing 1 bay group seat	2		1	1		
RL Substantial <i>The seat at its most onerous swinging position approaches too close to the ground (300 mm)</i>						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						
RL Moderate <i>Cable covering insufficiently covering metal wires</i>						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						

4 Swing 1 bay 2 flat seats	2					
<i>Issue</i> timber edging starting to break up – repair						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						
<i>Issue</i> The top roller bearings are not moving smoothly, an internal investigation is advised						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						

5 Agility course	1					
<i>Issue</i> Log traverse item, corrosion on external face monitor or investigate if originating from inside. - repair						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						

6 Slide - red	0					
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7 Carousel	0					
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8 Carousel rocker	2			2		
<i>RL Moderate</i> The tyres air valve caps are missing						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						
<i>RL Moderate</i> The chain covering and bellows protection covers are torn						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						

9 Rocker Horse	1			1		
<i>RL Moderate</i> The foot boards are loose and breaking up						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						

10 Swing 1 bay 2 cradle seats	0					
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11 MUGA	1			1		
<i>RL Moderate</i> One hoop has a missing fixing bolt and the other has too long bolts						
☐ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved						

Totals	14			5	1	
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MAIN INSPECTION REPORT + ACTION ANALYSIS

This provides an opportunity for the Client to quickly review the reported Issues or Hazards and their Risk Level that are detailed in the following 'Main Inspection Report'.
By progressively infilling the box, ☒ Client confirmation that this Issue or Hazard is resolved, the Client can quickly see those issues or hazards that remain to be resolved.

Significant Issues found are recorded and assessed. If a HAZARD, a highlighted RISK LEVEL is given to help work prioritisation. All Issues, even those that are not HAZARDS, should be considered and resolved. The TOTAL column without any HAZARDS is given a **Blue** highlight.



TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	Trivial	Tolerable low	Moderate medium	Substantial high	Intolerable immediate
1 Combination junior agility	2				

Issue Missing cover cap replace

Issue Missing cover cap replace

Manufacturer's name

- = not identified or not applicable

Surface or when identified the

Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)

Wicksteed – Mystical World

Wetpour

Label?

P

Date?

2024/25

Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification.
Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible

Identified issues are listed below

Identified issue			
			
Issue Missing cover cap replace			

CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately – now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text. e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up	
☐ Work completed Name Click or tap here to enter text. Date Click or tap to enter a date.	

Identified issue			
			
Issue Missing cover cap replace			

CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately – now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text. e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up	
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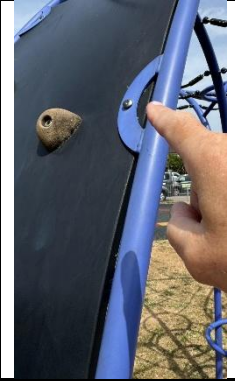
TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	 Trivial	 Tolerable	 Moderate	 Substantial	 Intolerable
		low	medium	high	immediate

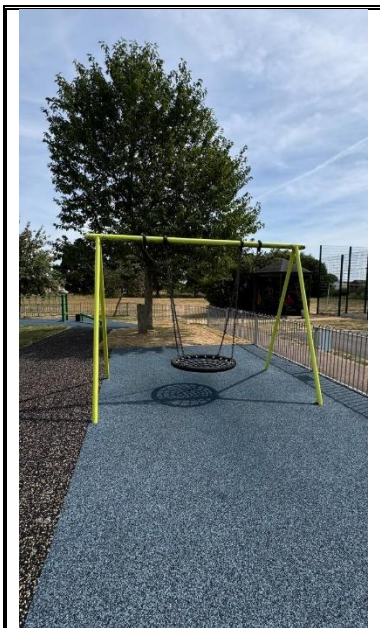
2 Agility climber + yellow slide		3				
<i>Issue Climb ramp grips slightly loose investigate, tighten</i>						
<i>Issue Climb ramp fixing corrosion, repair</i>						
<i>Issue Climb ramp fixings with missing parts or loose throughout, repair</i>						
Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable			Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)			
Hags			Tile matrix + grass			
Label?	Date?	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible				
P	2010					
Identified issues are listed below						

Identified issue			
			
Issue <i>Climb ramp grips slightly loose investigate, tighten</i>			

CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately – now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i> <i>e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up</i>	
☐ Work completed <i>Name</i> <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i> <i>Date</i> <i>Click or tap to enter a date.</i>	

Identified issue			
			
Issue <i>Climb ramp fixing corrosion, repair</i>			
CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately – now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i> <i>e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up</i>			
☐ Work completed <i>Name</i> <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i> <i>Date</i> <i>Click or tap to enter a date.</i>			

Identified issue			
			
Issue <i>Climb ramp fixings with missing parts or loose throughout, repair</i>			
CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately – now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text. <i>e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up</i>			
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TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	 Trivial	 Tolerable	 Moderate	 Substantial	 Intolerable
		low	medium	high	immediate

3 Swing 1 bay group seat	2			1	1
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RL Substantial The seat at its most onerous swinging position approaches too close to the ground (300 mm)

RL Moderate Cable covering insufficiently covering metal wires

Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable		Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)
Hags		Wetpour
Label? NF	Date? ?	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible

Identified issues are listed below

Identified issue			
			
RL Substantial The seat at its most onerous swinging position approaches too close to the ground (300 mm)			
HSE considerations where the identified issue is advised to be a hazard			
Hazard	How harm could occur	Actions to control the risk	
Crush or contact or impact between the seat and the ground	Crush or contact or impact injury	Review section 12 Immediately remove seat and chains until replacement parts can be fitted. Ensure at all times a clearance of at least 400 mm between any non-flexible seat part in its most onerous position and the ground	
Likely 3 ↑ Unlikely 2 Highly Unlikely 1	3 Moderate (M) 2 Tolerable (L) 1 Trivial	6 Substantial (H) 4 Moderate (M) 2 Tolerable (L)	9 INTOLERABLE 6 Substantial (H) 3 Moderate (M)
LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring	Slightly Harmful 1	Harmful 2	Extremely Harmful 3
Potential SEVERITY of harm	→		
CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately – now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text. <i>e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up</i>			
☐ Work completed <i>Name</i> Click or tap here to enter text. <i>Date</i> Click or tap to enter a date.			

Identified issue



RL Moderate Cable covering insufficiently covering metal wires

HSE considerations where the identified issue is advised to be a hazard

Hazard	How harm could occur	Actions to control the risk
Contact with sharp wires which on wearing will snap and have sharp ends contaminated by dirt	Contact skin laceration injury	Review Section 11 Replace affected sections
Assessing the level of risk	Trivial Tolerable Moderate Substantial Intolerable	

Likely 3	3 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)	9 INTOLERABLE
Unlikely 2	2 Tolerable (L)	4 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)
Highly Unlikely 1	1 Trivial	2 Tolerable (L)	3 Moderate (M)
LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring	Slightly Harmful 1	Harmful 2	Extremely Harmful 3
	Potential SEVERITY of harm		

CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box

- ☐ Action immediately – now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement
☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review

Brief description of the work actioned [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up

☐ Work completed **Name** [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) **Date** [Click or tap to enter a date.](#)



TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	Trivial	Tolerable low	Moderate medium	Substantial high	Intolerable immediate
4 Swing 1 bay 2 flat seats	2				

Issue timber edging starting to break up – repair

Issue The top roller bearings are not moving smoothly, an internal investigation is advised

Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable		Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)
Wicksteed		Tiles
Label?	Date?	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible
NF	?	

Identified issue



Issue timber edging starting to break up - repair

CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box

- ☐ Action immediately - now
 ☐ Already actioned
 ☐ Plan work and implement
 ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required
 ☐ Review

Brief description of the work actioned [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up

☐ Work completed Name [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) Date [Click or tap to enter a date.](#)

Identified issue			
			
Issue <i>The top roller bearings are not moving smoothly, an internal investigation is advised</i>			
CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately - now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text. <i>e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up</i>			
☐ Work completed <i>Name</i> Click or tap here to enter text. <i>Date</i> Click or tap to enter a date.			



		<table border="1"> <tr> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>Risk level</th> <th>Risk level</th> <th>Risk level</th> <th>Risk level</th> <th>Risk level</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Issues or hazards found</td> <td> Trivial</td> <td> Tolerable</td> <td> Moderate</td> <td> Substantial</td> <td> Intolerable</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>low</td> <td>medium</td> <td>high</td> <td>immediate</td> </tr> </table>						TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Issues or hazards found	Trivial	Tolerable	Moderate	Substantial	Intolerable			low	medium	high	immediate
		TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level																		
Issues or hazards found	Trivial	Tolerable	Moderate	Substantial	Intolerable																				
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5 Agility course		1																							
<i>Issue</i> Log traverse item, corrosion on external face monitor or investigate if originating from inside. - repair																									
Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable		Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)																							
Label?	Date?	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible																							
NF	?																								
Identified issues are listed below																									

Identified issue			
			
Issue <i>Low traverse corrosion on external face monitor or investigate if originating from inside - repair</i>			

CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately - now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i> <i>e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up</i>	
☐ Work completed <i>Name</i> <i>Click or tap here to enter text.</i> <i>Date</i> <i>Click or tap to enter a date.</i>	



TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	 Trivial	 Tolerable	 Moderate	 Substantial	 Intolerable
		low	medium	high	immediate

6 Slide - red	0					
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Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable		Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)
Sutcliffe		Wetpour
Label? P	Date? 2021	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible



TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	 Trivial	 Tolerable	 Moderate	 Substantial	 Intolerable
		low	medium	high	immediate

7 Carousel		0					
Manufacturer's name ? = not identified or not applicable			Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)				
Wicksteed			Wetpour				
Label?	Date?	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible					
P	2009						



TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	 Trivial	 Tolerable low	 Moderate medium	 Substantial high	 Intolerable immediate
8 Carousel rocker	2		2		

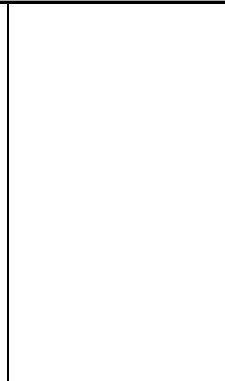
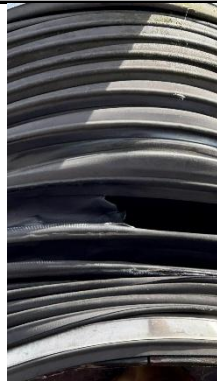
RL Moderate	The tyres air valve caps are missing
RL Moderate	The chain covering and bellows protection covers are torn

Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable		Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)
Hags		Wetpour
Label? NF	Date? ?	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible

Identified issues are listed below

Identified issue																							
																							
RL Moderate The tyres air valve caps are missing																							
HSE considerations where the identified issue is advised to be a hazard																							
Hazard	How harm could occur	Actions to control the risk																					
Contact	Contact or impact injury	Provide caps that are secured against removal																					
Assessing the level of risk	Trivial Tolerable Moderate Substantial Intolerable																						
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Likely 3</td> <td>3 Moderate (M)</td> <td>6 Substantial (H)</td> <td>9 INTOLERABLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unlikely 2</td> <td>2 Tolerable (L)</td> <td>4 Moderate (M)</td> <td>6 Substantial (H)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highly Unlikely 1</td> <td>1 Trivial</td> <td>2 Tolerable (L)</td> <td>3 Moderate (M)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring</td> <td>Slightly Harmful 1</td> <td>Harmful 2</td> <td>Extremely Harmful 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="3">Potential SEVERITY of harm</td> </tr> </table>	Likely 3	3 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)	9 INTOLERABLE	Unlikely 2	2 Tolerable (L)	4 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)	Highly Unlikely 1	1 Trivial	2 Tolerable (L)	3 Moderate (M)	LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring	Slightly Harmful 1	Harmful 2	Extremely Harmful 3		Potential SEVERITY of harm					
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CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately - now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text. e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up																							
☐ Work completed Name Click or tap here to enter text. Date Click or tap to enter a date.																							

Identified issue



RL Moderate The chain covering and bellows protection covers are torn

HSE considerations where the identified issue is advised to be a hazard

Hazard	How harm could occur	Actions to control the risk
Entrapment or crush of a body part	Injury to a user exploring the unit	Repair
Assessing the level of risk	Trivial Tolerable Moderate Substantial Intolerable	

Likely 3	3 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)	9 INTOLERABLE
Unlikely 2	2 Tolerable (L)	4 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)
Highly Unlikely 1	1 Trivial	2 Tolerable (L)	3 Moderate (M)
LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring	Slightly Harmful 1	Harmful 2	Extremely Harmful 3
	Potential SEVERITY of harm		

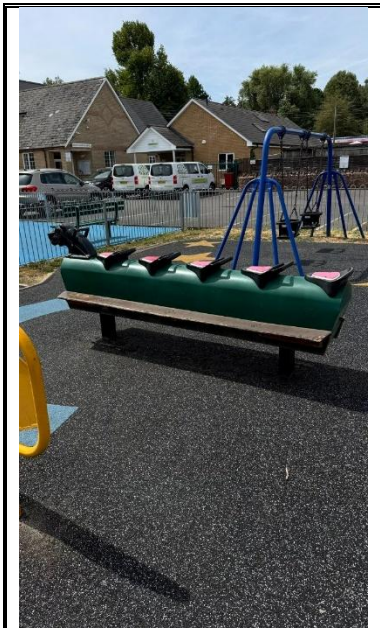
CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box

- ☐ Action immediately - now
 ☐ Already actioned
 ☐ Plan work and implement
 ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required
 ☐ Review

Brief description of the work actioned [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up

☐ Work completed [Name Click or tap here to enter text.](#) [Date Click or tap to enter a date.](#)



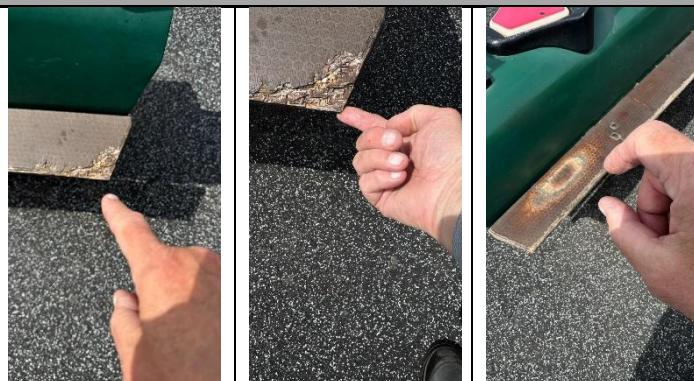
TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	Trivial	Tolerable low	Moderate medium	Substantial high	Intolerable immediate
9 Rocker Horse	1		1		

RL Moderate The foot boards are loose and breaking up

Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable		Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)
-		Wetpour
Label? NF	Date? ?	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible

Identified issues are listed below

Identified issue



RL Moderate The foot boards are loose and breaking up

HSE considerations where the identified issue is advised to be a hazard

Hazard	How harm could occur	Actions to control the risk
Impact or user fall impact	Injury	Investigate and repair
Assessing the level of risk	Trivial Tolerable Moderate Substantial Intolerable	

Likely 3	3 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)	9 INTOLERABLE
Unlikely 2	2 Tolerable (L)	4 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)
Highly Unlikely 1	1 Trivial	2 Tolerable (L)	3 Moderate (M)
LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring	Slightly Harmful 1	Harmful 2	Extremely Harmful 3
Potential SEVERITY of harm			

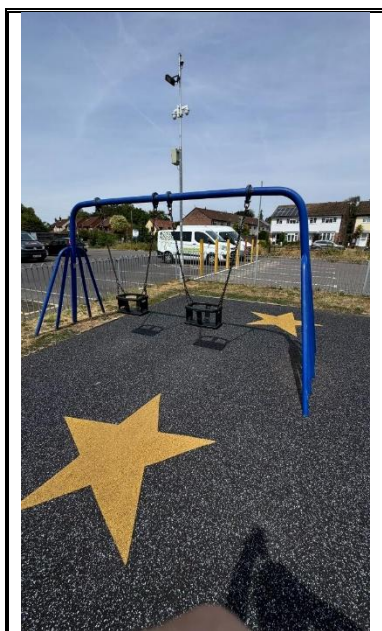
CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box

- ☐ Action immediately - now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement
☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review

Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text.

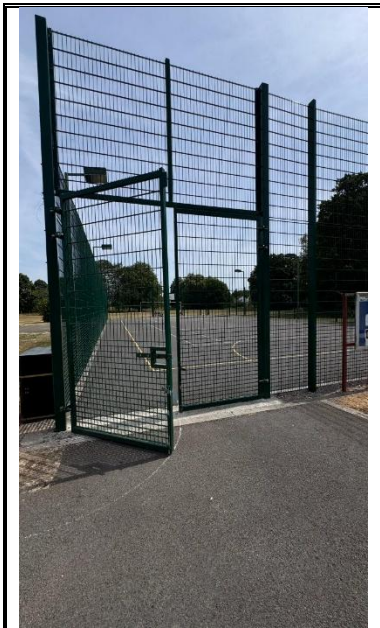
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☐ Work completed Name Click or tap here to enter text. Date Click or tap to enter a date.

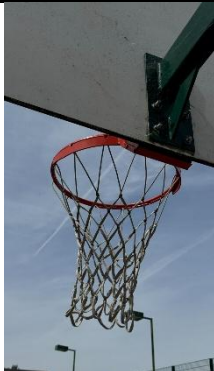


TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
Issues or hazards found	Trivial	Tolerable low	Moderate medium	Substantial high	Intolerable immediate
10 Swing 1 bay 2 cradle seats	0				

Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable		Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)
Wicksteed		Wetpour
Label? P	Date? 2009/10	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible



	TOTAL	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level	Risk level
	Issues or hazards found	 Trivial	 Tolerable low	 Moderate medium	 Substantial high	 Intolerable immediate
	11 MUGA	1		1		
	RL Moderate One hoop has a missing fixing bolt and the other has too long bolts					
Manufacturer's name - = not identified or not applicable		Surface or when identified the Impact Attenuating Surface (IAS)				
-		Macadam				
Label?	Date?	Label present stating manufacturer's name, address, equipment reference, year of manufacture, number, and date of standard e.g., EN 1176-1:2017 confirming that the equipment (not the IAS) meets the relevant standard. This also improves the operator's ability to identify the equipment for repairs or modification. Present, Not Found, Not Complete, Illegible				
NF	?					
Identified issues are listed below						

Identified issue			
			
Issue The permanent provision of nets is not advised due to hand/finger entrapment injuries, particularly when jewellery or watches are worn. Temporary provision during supervised events could be considered.			
Review sections 20.4 and 21			
CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately - now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text. <i>e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up</i>			
☐ Work completed <i>Name</i> Click or tap here to enter text. <i>Date</i> Click or tap to enter a date.			
Identified issue			
			
RL Moderate One hoop has a missing fixing bolt and the other has too long bolts. Issues of structural strength and contact injuries			
HSE considerations where the identified issue is advised to be a hazard			
Hazard	How harm could occur	Actions to control the risk	
Hoop fixing failure, impact fall or contact	Hoop fixing failure, impact fall or contact injury	Repair	
Assessing the level of risk	 Trivial Tolerable Moderate Substantial Intolerable		
Likely 3 Unlikely 2 Highly Unlikely 1 LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring	3 Moderate (M) 2 Tolerable (L) 1 Trivial Slightly Harmful 1	6 Substantial (H) 4 Moderate (M) 2 Tolerable (L) Harmful 2	9 INTOLERABLE 6 Substantial (H) 3 Moderate (M) Extremely Harmful 3
CLIENT Action Analysis ☒ infill relevant box ☐ Action immediately - now ☐ Already actioned ☐ Plan work and implement ☐ Monitor – no action is currently required ☐ Review Brief description of the work actioned Click or tap here to enter text. <i>e.g., repair, remove, replace, renovate, investigate, modify, fence off, clean, top-up</i>			
☐ Work completed <i>Name</i> Click or tap here to enter text. <i>Date</i> Click or tap to enter a date.			

METHODOLOGY

THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OPERATOR, OWNER, CLIENT, (the Customer) AND THE INSPECTOR (the Supplier, Active Risk Management Services Ltd)

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NOTE–Standards and documents referenced are the most current published, for dated references, the cited one applies.

1-THE INSPECTOR

The Supplier's Inspector is qualified as an outdoor annual inspector by the Register of Play Inspectors International Ltd. (RPiI) by written and practical examination, and to maintain their qualification are required to attend RPiI continuous professional courses every four months, or as required by the RPiI. Their level of competence as determined and assessed by RPiI is limited within the RPiI inspection competence framework to vandalism, minor and major wear, long-term structural problems, changes in the Standards compliance and design practices, risk assessments etc. The inspector will utilise for the equipment inspection their professional knowledge and relevant information from the appropriate designated standard.

2-THE INSPECTION

The inspection and report follow the RPiI Inspection Scope for RPiI Outdoor Annual, RPiI Outdoor Operational and RPiI Outdoor Routine inspections reproduced below other than were modified by the SUPPLIER INSPECTION AND PRACTICES that follow.

3-RPiI INSPECTION SCOPE



Inspection Scope for RPiI Annual Inspectors

This document outlines the RPiI scope for inspections undertaken by the Inspectors listed as Indoor and Outdoor Annual Inspectors (where relevant) on the RPiI Register of Inspectors when undertaking inspections.

Inspections are undertaken with reference to the standards listed in this preamble only; where no date for the standard is given it will be the standard that is current at the time of inspection except where overlap periods are granted by the standards committee when standards are updated. The information contained in reports is provided to assist the owner/operator in fulfilling their responsibilities as detailed in the relevant standard. Other standards referenced within the listed standards do not form part of the inspection, unless they are also explicitly listed here.

For the avoidance of doubt, references to compliance relate only to those aspects that can be assessed visually or manually, within the limitations of a non-dismantling, non-destructive inspection, and without the use of specialist equipment.

The following standards define the technical framework within which inspections are carried out; not all requirements within these standards can be verified during an inspection. The following standards are relevant to all installations of equipment that are publicly accessible to users; this includes public parks, pay and play parks, schools, nurseries, public houses, holiday parks, indoor play centres, farm parks etc. All equipment used or employed in publicly accessible areas should meet with the requirements of the relevant standards (listed below):

BS EN 1176 Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 & 11 Playground equipment intended for permanent installation outdoors & indoors.

BS EN 1176 Part 7 - 'Guidance on Installation, Inspection, Maintenance and Operation' (this document gives guidance to the owners/operators of the facility on the installation, inspection, maintenance and operation of playground equipment, excluding ancillary items).

In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in this document. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore, in the UK this standard (BS EN 1176 – Part 7) contains no requirements and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the term 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

Domestic play equipment falls outside of the scope of BS EN 1176 and has its own standards (BS EN 71 series – Safety of Toys). Where domestic equipment can be identified this will be acknowledged in the report; any comments will be made using the principles of BS EN 1176 as guidance only, rather than as a formal assessment of compliance.

When water play items, including spray parks, are inspected any comments concerning compliance within the inspection will refer to EN 1176. We have not assessed these against the requirements of EN 17232 (Water play equipment and features).

Other equipment that is not clearly identified as unsupervised or domestic (natural play, self-build equipment etc.) will be assessed for compliance with the relevant standard listed below:

BS EN 15312 Free access multi-sports equipment

BS EN 14974 Skateparks

BS EN 16630 Permanently installed outdoor fitness equipment

BS EN 16899 Parkour equipment (plus RPII/API guidance notes)

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with these current standards, and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to three metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts) structural integrity, wear and vandalism.

Routine visual inspections relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, litter, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

All inspections are non-dismantling, non-destructive and do not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a basic manual stability check appropriate to a visual inspection and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. For the purposes of this inspection, “reasonably accessible” means accessible without the use of specialist access equipment, tools, or unsafe working practices. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment.

Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector’s knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document. (Note: Ancillary items are not included in the specific equipment-type parts of the EN 1176 series; hence they are not assessed for compliance with EN 1176 series and are subject to a general safety assessment).

The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area.

The inspector will not undertake any of the following works unless specifically agreed in writing at the time of order:

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of the impact attenuating properties of any surfaces; the identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection; the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is beneath the playing surface (loose-fill materials may be moved to expose foundations); tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment; assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment; assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised

systems (including carrying out any programming); where planting or trees are mentioned in the report no assessments of toxicity, suitability or condition are undertaken – the owner/operator should have suitable inspections provided by a competent person.

The owner/operator should have a 'design risk assessment' provided by the manufacturer/designer of the area for the equipment and location in which the facility is installed.

The operator is responsible for managing risks of their provision and is required by law to carry out a 'suitable and sufficient assessment' of the risks associated with a site or activity. This inspection shall be considered as contributing to the operator's discharge of this responsibility.

The details contained within the report are a snapshot of the condition at the time of inspection only and subsequent events may affect the condition of the facility. Suggested remedial actions are based on the knowledge and experience of the inspector and/or that of the inspection company. The owner/operator should always seek the advice of the manufacturer or a competent person when undertaking repairs and/or modifications to equipment.

Responsibility of the Owner/Operator

The owner/operator has overall responsibility for the safety, management, and ongoing maintenance of the play equipment and surrounding area. This includes ensuring that equipment is appropriately installed, inspected, maintained, repaired, and managed in accordance with the relevant standards, manufacturer guidance, and applicable legislation.

Inspections undertaken by RPII Annual Inspectors contribute to the owner/operator's discharge of these responsibilities but do not replace the requirement for the owner/operator to carry out suitable and sufficient risk assessments, routine monitoring, and maintenance, or to act on identified defects and recommendations. Responsibility for initiating or undertaking any actions arising from this report rests solely with the Client.

Table 1

The operator is responsible for following the guidance of the relevant standards. The standards give guidance on the installation, inspection, maintenance and operation of the various types of facilities. The inspection guidance is listed in Table 1, with an indication of which parts will be included in an RPII Annual or Post-Installation Inspection. The relevant standards also contain additional parts which the operator should follow.

Inspection Recommendations of relevant standards Inclusion or exclusion within this table does not imply an exhaustive assessment; all inspections and checks are subject to the limitations described within this methodology. Refer to relevant standards for full text.	Annual Main	RPII Annual/ Post Installation Inspection
6.1 d) Overall levels of safety of equipment (see note 1)	✓	✓[1]
6.1 d) Overall levels of safety of foundations (see note 1)	✓	✓[1]
6.1 d) Overall levels of safety of playing surfaces (see note 2)	✓	✓[2]
6.1 d) Compliance with the relevant parts of the standard and or risk assessment (see note 3)	✓	✓[3]
6.1 d) Effects of weather	✓	✓
6.1 d) Presence of rot, decay or corrosion (see note 1)	✓	✓[1]
6.1 d) Assessment of repairs made or added or replaced components (see note 4)	✓	✓[4]
6.1 d) Excavation or dismantling/additional measures	✓	✗
6.2.1 Assessment of glass reinforced plastics (see note 5)	✓	✓[5]
6.2.1 Inspection of one post equipment (see note 1)	✓	✓[1]

NB: The clause numbers in table 1 are taken from BS EN 1176 -

Part 7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards listed herein. Playgrounds contain a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall inspection responsibilities as detailed in the relevant standards. RPII Annual Inspectors may, where readily available, refer to manufacturer installation instructions for general context, but do not check against these in full on any item as inspections are focused on compliance with relevant standards and maintenance defects; the responsibility for ensuring that installation instructions are adhered to lies with the owner and the installer.

[1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment.

[2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on RPII annual inspections.

[3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment.

[4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance.

[5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.

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4-SUPPLIER INSPECTION AND PRACTICES

The inspection service is solely undertaken on playground equipment, sports and gymnastic equipment, or fitness equipment. The inspection is not able to confirm the full ongoing structural integrity of items due to the many issues involved. Information, particularly on metal and timber items and equipment operating life, is provided later in this report.

The following are not inspected unless contractually agreed in writing before the inspection: ancillary items; boundaries, delineating and security, such as fencing, hedging, and gates; the ability for dogs and other animals to access the playground; the inspector riding tunnel slides and cableways, the inside of tunnels and tunnel slides other than visually from inspector-accessible entrances and exits; speed of moving items such as cableways; the accuracy of any label or notice or the ability of playground users to read and comprehend it.

Trees that overhang facilities such as playgrounds and the minimum space of equipment items are not inspected. It is advised that all such trees are regularly inspected by a professionally qualified Arborist competent in assessing the appropriateness of any overhanging trees.

Where the application of a specific load is required to test an item, this is not able to be applied unless contractually agreed in writing prior to attending the inspection site. When a user load is needed to assess the item the inspector's body weight is used.

Digital photographs are included within the Report solely to aid identification of the item or a finding. Photographs may be generic, or photographs previously provided when the inspection item or its finding has not significantly changed. Photographs are not provided when the inspector's written detail is selected.

The presence of graffiti is not reported in detail; its continued presence indicates that the Operator considers it to be acceptable. Operators' policies on graffiti and how it is resolved vary

It is observed that the frequency of the daily/weekly 'Routine' playground equipment inspection and/or litter-picking operations are often best suited to addressing graffiti issues.

The upper elements of equipment above 2.3m are visually inspected from the ground/standing surface, due to inspection at height issues. The Operator's 'Routine' (daily or weekly) and 'Operational' (1 to 3 monthly) inspections should also be assessed and if necessary revised, such as by the use of a ladder, or modification or replacement of the equipment to ensure that all parts are regularly inspected.

For gymnastic equipment, the inspection is on the item as erected and for loose, damaged, or broken parts; its function is not tested by the inspector. Trampolines and trampettes are not inspected except when the operator's staff assist in their erection and fully demonstrate its operation including gymnastic use.

The inspector is not qualified or competent to carry out any inspections which require the use of tools including those for calibration, tolerance and torque, an intrusive examination of materials, structural measurements, excavation or dismantling of components, or use of a ladder. Where the operator has needs for these to complete their Annual Main Inspection requirements a suitably competent person is required.

The inspection contributes to the operator's Annual Main Inspection by carrying out an RPII Outdoor Inspection for the operator within the limits of the inspector's training and competence, providing within the inspection report, their findings, relevant specialist advice and risk levels. Additional owner-operator responsibilities of the Annual Main Inspection (BS EN 1176-7) or any tasks specified in the manufacturer's instructions are not undertaken unless agreed in writing before the inspection.

The Inspector uses visual and manual inspection and manipulation of equipment and components and applies the inspector's knowledge of the relevant BS EN standards to assess standards compliance and levels of safety to the competence and ability levels of the inspector. These inspection practices are capable of identifying most circumstances that could result in an injury. However, some elements of play equipment cannot be sufficiently checked using these procedures, for example, because they are: concealed from view, such as below the playing surface; at a height not able to be assessed from the ground/standing surface; and/or are not responsive to manual inspection or manipulation; require unreasonable and exhaustive inspection of components within the inspection time frame for deleterious issues.

Inspections are undertaken by a single inspector on their own and within their physical abilities and the weather conditions at the time of the Inspection.

Inspection for the presence of metal corrosion or timber rot is undertaken by assessing its outer surface. Inspection for corrosion or rot that is hidden, internal, below the ground/playing surface or at a higher level is not carried out. Further information on rot and possible Indicators of rot is provided later within this report, to assist the Operator, when carrying out their inspections and assessment of provision.

Checking of equipment parts using force including the striking of elements with a hammer and insertion of a metal probe into the equipment may be undertaken as part of the inspection process with any damage being for rectification by the Customer and at the Customer's expense.

Advice is updated as further information becomes available; this may result in a change to advice previously provided. Other findings may be referred to, for example, to do with maintenance; these are drawn from operating knowledge and experience.

BS EN 1176 specified 3D probes and the Inspector's own 'pass/fail' 2D gauges for crucial BS EN 1176 dimensions may be seen in the report's photographs to demonstrate a failure. These have been developed to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the inspection by removing guesswork and inspection measurement errors.

The inspector's advice is strictly limited to the equipment as found and inspected on-site, the inspection cannot be considered as fully standard compliant, and the risk assessments that are given can only be considered provisional. The Inspection is undertaken as a single visit and any additional visit will be charged for.

Responsibility for any action undertaken as a result of the Inspection report is that of the Customer. Any service or work or provision or inspection undertaken by other parties however sourced is not the responsibility of the Supplier.

This report is private between the Customer and the Supplier and is not to be disclosed to any other party without the written permission of the Supplier.

4.1-The Post Installation Inspection Service is to assess the acceptability of the installation of a new equipment item with any issue found being for the Customer to resolve to their satisfaction with their supplier or contractor for the installation. The Supplier is not engaged to determine any matters of payment. The Post Installation Inspection is undertaken as a single visit and any additional visit will be charged for.

A Post Installation Inspection is a UK national recommendation, BS EN 1176-7 (6.1a) + UK National Foreword. It involves investigative checks and assessments for each item of new equipment, including the provided IAS, this is not included or form part of the Supplier's Annual Inspection Service. It is not undertaken unless specifically ordered in writing before the site visit. It can be undertaken as a separate contract on another occasion.

4.2-The Supplier's training courses use the syllabus of the Register of Play Inspectors International Ltd (RPII) for the RPII Routine or Operational or Annual examination qualification, with the result of the candidate's RPII examination being determined by the RPII. Training and refresher courses, as well as awareness days, are provided for Routine and Operational Inspections, with the additional opportunity for an RPII examination, enabling the operator to demonstrate the proven competence of those undertaking them.

**THE FOLLOWING WHICH IS PART OF THIS REPORT IS -
INFORMATION IS PROVIDED TO FURTHER ASSIST IN THE MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF
THE FACILITIES.**

- RISK ASSESSMENT
- UK NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS - PROGRAMME OF INSPECTIONS
- MAINTENANCE INSPECTIONS & MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS
- IMPACT ATTENUATING SURFACES
- METAL ITEMS
- TIMBER ITEMS
- EQUIPMENT CONTAINING MOVING PARTS
- EQUIPMENT OPERATING LIFE
- LABELS
- GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION

5-RISK ASSESSMENT

The Operator is legally responsible, for managing risks and Regulation 3 of The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 which impose a legal duty on providers to carry out a '*suitable and sufficient assessment*' of the risks associated with a site or activity. The risk assessments provided by the inspector should therefore be considered as specialist advice as defined within the Health and Safety Executive Management of Health and Safety At Work Code of Practice information and guidance (1992) paragraph 16, to assist the Operator in the undertaking of their risk assessments. Risk can be beneficial to children's play, which is expected to contain some risk, even with items that fully meet all safety recommendations. The inspection risk assessment takes risk-benefit into account for any identified issue or hazard.

The risk level provided in this report is solely to assist the Operator in determining which risks should be tackled first, in fulfilling their legal requirements and in contributing to the Operator's overall Main Inspection and Risk Assessment. It is appreciated that the Operator's local knowledge may result in their wish to adjust the risk assessment. Should this be the case it is advised that it is restricted to using their local knowledge to adjust the report's likelihood level.

The inspection that is undertaken is with the inspector only seeing a snapshot of the current condition of the equipment. It is the Operator's responsibility to ensure that there is a continuing level of maintenance to keep the equipment in good working order and that the items and the overall site are fit for use. Each Operator is solely responsible for their facility; how risk-averse they are; and for the actions, they do or do not undertake. Playgrounds and their playground equipment need to have regular Routine and Operational inspections. The Operator should have or engage a person with the necessary competencies to undertake this, the Operational inspection frequency will vary according to local circumstances, it should however be carried out at least every 3 months.

5.1-Risk Assessment Methodology

- The issue is described by photograph or written text.
- If the issue is identified as a hazard, HSE considerations on dealing with identified hazards are followed, and information is provided on the Hazard, How harm could occur, and possible Actions to control the risk.
- To assist the Operator in understanding the Inspector's assessment of the Risk Level that the hazard has, and to help the Operator prioritise their actions, an HSE-derived matrix is used.

Likely 3	3 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)	9 INTOLERABLE
Unlikely 2	2 Tolerable (L)	4 Moderate (M)	6 Substantial (H)
Highly Unlikely 1	1 Trivial	2 Tolerable (L)	3 Moderate (M)
LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring	Slightly Harmful 1	Harmful 2	Extremely Harmful 3
	Potential SEVERITY of harm		

This assesses the LIKELIHOOD of harm occurring and the Potential SEVERITY of the harm by using

descriptive words to guide the user to a Risk Level. It is considered that this method is more appropriate for children's play than the implied accuracy of a numerical approach. Hazardous issues are given a Risk Level and a coloured highlight. To assist those more used to the terms Low (L) Medium (M) High (H), or numerical factors, these have been included.

TRIVIAL Risk Level - The risk is of no consequence, however, maintenance or other works to improve the item could be considered, for example, repainting or lubricating. Not normally recorded as HSE have stated their wish to encourage a focus on the sensible and proportionate control of real risks.

TOLERABLE Risk Level (L) - The risk is Tolerable, acceptable, allowable, bearable, it is OK. Use your local knowledge of how likely it is that someone will be harmed, to determine what action you take, if any. Monitor the hazard and review the risk level regularly.

MODERATE Risk Level (M) - The risk is Moderate, modest, slight, small. Implement a plan to control the hazard, Monitor the hazard and review the risk level regularly.

SUBSTANTIAL Risk Level (H) - The risk is Substantial, significant, considerable, large, sizeable. Investigate further now and reconsider the risk level. Decide if the hazard can be controlled to allow the item to remain in use until the hazard is resolved. Monitor the hazard and review the risk level regularly. If the hazard cannot be controlled, immediately ensure that the item is not able to be accessed or used until the hazard is resolved.

INTOLERABLE Risk Level - The risk is Intolerable, not acceptable. Immediately ensure that the item is not able to be accessed or used, until the hazard is resolved.

Risk levels provide an opinion and guidance that can help to prioritise actions, they do not replace the Standard. When an incident occurs, such as one inflicting harm on a user, an operator will find a demonstration of compliance with the national Standard helpful. They will be able to cite the reasonableness of their provision in that it met the UK and Europe's national safety recommendations. Differing from these, relying solely on a risk assessment's level of risk, can prove difficult, and is not advised. Where items are not specifically named within the Standard it is advised to follow the Standard's relevant principles.

Intrinsic risks to users of the equipment or area are not assessed or inspected. It is advised that the client should investigate and consider the suitability of the item for users.

6-UK NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS – PROGRAMME OF INSPECTIONS

The following inspections together with an inspection protocol, maintenance schedule and safety management system should be implemented as detailed in BS EN 1176-7

- Post-Installation Inspection The equipment following installation and before being made available for use,
- Routine Visual Inspection (this may need to be done daily), for obvious hazards that can result from normal use, vandalism or weather conditions e.g., ground surface finishes, missing or broken parts, or broken bottles, cleanliness, litter, dog mess etc. When checking for obvious hazards the Inspector needs to apply their body weight and where appropriate, operate the item.
- Operational Inspection every 1 to 3 months, depending on equipment manufacturers' instructions and the equipment's intensity of use. It is more detailed than the Routine Inspection. These inspections should include cleanliness, ground clearance surface levels, loose-fill IAS depth and other surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear of moving parts, and structural integrity. It enables the operator to check the ongoing safety of its playground and implement any changes to ensure its continuing safety.
It is advised that timber equipment and equipment with timber elements are checked at the Operational Inspections, for rot as this can develop and cause structural failure in less than one year. See section 10.

NOTE

The Routine and Operational inspections are essential to ensure a continuity of safety between the Operator's Annual Main Inspections.

- Annual Main Inspection. This is to establish the overall level of safety of playground equipment, foundations and surfaces e.g., compliance with the relevant part(s) of BS EN 1176, including any changes made as a result of the

operator assessment of safety measures for the play equipment, effects of weather, presence of rot or corrosion, and any change in the level of safety of the equipment as a result of repairs made, or of added or replaced components. The Suppliers' Annual inspection contributes to this inspection.

The Operator's Annual Main Inspection may involve excavation or dismantling of certain parts, and additional measures may be necessary to detect other possible deterioration of the structure, such as for timber, a micro drill or Resistograph assessment. See further information provided below on Hidden timber rot is indicated or suspected and Single, twin and line of post equipment.

7-MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS

Separate from any inspection finding it is advised that the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance information be followed. It is a requirement of the Standard, BS EN 1176-1 6.1.4 that the manufacturer/supplier shall provide instructions for maintenance. If the Operator does not have these, they should be obtained.

Such instructions normally relate to the servicing, adjustment, or element checking and replacement, to enable the item to continue to operate satisfactorily. The Operator should establish, implement and maintain a maintenance schedule, listing the components, including surfacing, to be inspected at the various inspections. BS EN 1176-7 7.1

8-IMPACT ATTENUATING (absorbing) SURFACES (IAS)

The Impact Area of Playground Equipment needs an IAS to reduce the risk of injury when a user falls. Equipment with a Free Height Of Fall greater than 600mm or equipment that generates movement on the user is required to have a suitable IAS.

The IAS is selected by:

- measuring the equipment's Free Height Of Fall from the 'clearly intended body support position' to the surface of the Impact Area below. For loose particulate materials, such as Bark (20 – 80mm sieve size), the calculation needs to use the correct depth of material e.g. 300mm or 400mm, see 2. below. There are additional specific requirements for equipment that moves, such as swings.
- using an IAS that has a Critical Fall Height (CFH) not less than the equipment's Free Height Of Fall. To ensure the IAS is suitable, only use products that hold Certification testing to BS EN 1177 or meet BS EN 1176 Table 4 specification.

There are various types of IAS:

1. Synthetic or rubber materials provided as wetpour mix or mulch or tiles are mostly used, their maintenance being minimal.
2. Natural loose-fill particulate materials. Those that meet BS EN 1176 Part 1 Table 4 can be used untested. These surfaces require frequent raking to maintain their level, checking for litter and topping up to maintain their depth. A 'Minimum Level Mark' is required on the equipment posts to show that sufficient depth is present.
 - a. Table 4 IAS materials and their sieve sizes are Bark 20 to 80mm; Woodchip 5 to 30mm; Sand/Gravel 0.25 to 8mm. For a Free Height of Fall up to 2m use a 300mm depth (200 mm+100 mm dispersion allowance). For a Free Height of Fall up to 3m use a 400mm depth (300 mm+100 mm dispersion allowance).
 - b. All other loose particulate sieve sizes or materials are required to be tested to BS EN 1177, to determine their Critical Fall Height (CFH) and their necessary provision depth plus the required 100mm depth that allows for some dispersion between its regular maintenance, such as daily redistribution.
3. Grass in the UK is suitable for a Critical Fall Height (CFH) up to 1.5m if growing, and in at least 150mm deep soil/earth that is stone or object-free. Grass does not survive in high intensity use areas and dead grass/earth is only suitable for a Free Height Of Fall of up to 1m. Its use is not normally advised as an IAS for intensive usage locations as it erodes quickly and with wet weather develops slip hazards.
4. Tiles with grass. Tile matrix + grass Different systems vary and are not readily identifiable by the inspector. The Operator should determine, from their contractor-supplied information, the Critical Fall Height (CFH) of their installed surface and its continued suitability if the grass becomes worn, dies and becomes earth within the tile's construction voids.

Further information:

- a. Tile/Grass combined IAS utilising the tile to protect the grass and its crucial root system that keeps the soil/earth open-textured, impact attenuating and not compacted. These systems are not able to be provided with a general BS EN 1177 Test Certificate, due to different soil and weather conditions across the UK (BS EN 1176 UK National Annex). However, a Test Report to BS EN 1177 on the Operators playground will demonstrate its potential Critical Fall Height (CFH). Otherwise, it may be considered to have the CFH of grass, 1.5m or if the grass has died, of earth, 1m.

If the item's Free Height of Fall is greater than 1.5m, unless a BS EN 1177 on-site Impact Attenuation test Certificate specific to the installed item on this site, is held or is undertaken confirming suitability, a replacement IAS is advised.

- b. IAS Tile containing grass that has an impact attenuating tile/sub tile layer, which has been laboratory tested without any soil/earth/grass on concrete, to BS EN 1177. Its Critical Fall Height (CFH) should remain if the grass infill dies and becomes mud.
5. Earth or topsoil. BS EN 1176 advises that the existing ground can be used where the Free Height of Fall from the item is less than 1m and no hard items such as large stones or tree roots are present. Care needs to be taken to ensure that slippery surfaces do not occur and trip issues from wear are not created. It is advised that where the natural earth is used that it is surfaced with a natural loose-fill particulate material such as wood chip, bark or sand so that its surface and levels can be more easily maintained.
6. Weed or grass or other plant growth within surfacing should addressed as part of normal maintenance operations to ensure that no slip, trip or other incidents occur. Within surfaces such as paving, macadam, and IAS, their presence can be invasive and cause the breakup or inadequate performance of the surface.

9-METAL ITEMS

Metal items of equipment should be regularly checked at the Operator's operational Inspection' (at least every 3 months) for visible signs of degradation. Ferrous metal, steel etc, need to remain protected from corrosion by their zinc, galvanised or another protective coating. Where the protective coating is damaged or worn through by use, for example, on steps or a platform, recoating by following the manufacturer's recommendations is needed. Moisture can permeate through and under damaged coatings and lead to significant hidden corrosion that on becoming visible, often in an adjacent area, requires the replacement of parts, rather than repainting etc.

Corrosion present on a metal tube may be solely on the external surface; it may also extend beneath the surrounding ground surface. It may also be present within the tube on its internal surface, further investigation on its extent may be needed. It is advised that there is no financially practical method of determining the aggressiveness of corrosion within a tube, if it is considered that internal corrosion is present the tube should be replaced, or the item removed.

Painted metal should be regularly repainted at least every five years unless otherwise advised by the manufacturer. In the case of maritime or extreme climates, repainting will need to be more frequent. Failure to carry out regular repainting can lead to structural failure of the item. Paint should be to the specification of the manufacturer, be lead and cadmium free and conform to the current requirements of BS EN 71.

10-TIMBER ITEMS

Timber performs well within playgrounds providing that its structural strength is not affected by rot (fungal growth) or decay (structural breakdown), often this happens where natural defects or damage has occurred, enabling fungus or water penetration. Timber is not a manufactured product in the sense of steel, which is controlled during its manufacturing processes. A tree develops gradually over several decades, it is affected by its geographical climate, local weather, and environmental conditions, including other plant organisms and wildlife, with felling and subsequent storage, all affecting a tree's final conversion into playground equipment.

The operating life of timber playground equipment is dependent on the manufacturer selecting appropriate tree species and determining additional design criteria, including the method of installation, necessary to obtain the desired operating life for their product. This may be by selecting tree species with natural resistance to rot, incorporating mechanisms to support the timber off the wet ground, such as metal legs or shoes, or introducing, through pressure impregnation, protective chemicals to extend the operational life of the timber. The timber used for repair needs to be similarly preserved. The use of laminated timber may also be used, where each 'lam' or strip of timber has been individually checked for defects, before glueing them together.

It is for the manufacturer to select their preferred methods, determine the desired operating life of their playground equipment, and inform their client of its operating life, subject to maintenance and lack of vandalism, there is no minimum requirement set by BS EN 1176.

The operating life of timber advised by the manufacturer should be respected and at its end, the equipment should be removed, as its ongoing durability and resistance to rot should be considered to have ended. Where rot, vandalism or other damage has occurred that element of the equipment may be able to be repaired or replaced, however, the overall operating life of the equipment should not be extended. The Operator should ensure that they have and implement their manufacturer's maintenance instructions, this may require regular checking and recording of the condition of timber below the ground level.

10.1-Regular inspection by the Operator for rot or decay or indicators of rot or decay

Operators should regularly inspect all above ground timber equipment, including high level elements such as cross beams, at least every 3 months, as structural failure can occur in less than one year. As part of the Operator's own Annual Main Inspection, timber should be inspected for rot or decay BS EN 1176 6.1.4 below ground, if it is advised by the manufacturer or indicators of ground rot is found, or the equipment is a single post item nearing the end of its operating life. Rot and decay can normally be expected to lead to the loss of structural strength of timber playground items and their structural failure.

10.2-Indicators of rot or decay

Indicators include a breakdown of the timber's structure; cracking sound when manipulating the element, significant movement of an in-ground post or timber at a connection; colour change, such as white mould or a black stain; lichen and fungal growth or their fruiting bodies such as toadstools or mushrooms; softening of the outside of the timber, determined by lightly prodding; significant water saturation of the timber; surface cracks whether small or large; missing caps or post tops covers; vandalism; delamination of glued timbers; crushing of wood around bolts; loose fastenings; maintenance and machinery damage; strimmer damage from the cutting line abrading the timber.

The development of rot is not solely an issue from where water has entered by seeping in from the surrounding ground; water may also enter wherever the natural surface of the timber is exposed or there is an opening into the timber such as a small or large crack or uncapped fixing or where water can be retained such as construction joints and timber knots. The water may not be able to drain away, remain, collect and encourage the development of rot, particularly should it contain fungal spores.

If an indicator is found, the presence of rot or decay should be checked for, by visual assessing and carefully prodding the area lightly, such as with a metal rounded end probe of 3 to 4mm diameter, investigating for any timber softening or the presence of rot or decay. Where a protective envelope or membrane is provided, such intrusive checking is not advised as the envelope can be damaged, potentially enabling the ingress of water and fungal spores.

10.3-Hidden rot or decay is indicated or suspected

The confirmation of the presence of hidden rot or decay and its extent is difficult, specialist advice should be obtained, such as from the original manufacturer or playground maintenance company, alternatively, replacement of the timber should be considered. Where rot or decay develops within the timber, the external surface can remain solid, hard, and resistant to manipulation and prodding. Decisions may rest on experience and the anticipated operating life of the equipment. Where there are indicated or suspected issues they will help to inform the Operator's decision-making process.

The use of specialist microdrill or resistograph equipment, to internally examine timber and determine the presence of rot, can be undertaken and may be helpful in locations known to be vulnerable or in areas difficult to access, such as posts below ground. Information is obtained electronically from the progress of a small drill bit, approximately 1.5mm in diameter drilled into the timber, and therefore the presence of rot away from the drilled path may not be found. It is advised that their use can be financially costly and not necessarily conclusive. Where rot is not found it may be necessary to repeat the process regularly.

Where the timber equipment is under warrantee/guarantee the use of a micro-drilling system should be with the agreement of the manufacturer, as the invasive nature of the drilling method may invalidate that warrantee/guarantee.

10.4-Rot or decay is detected

A cracking is felt or heard when manipulating an in-ground post or timber element, rot or decay is observed, or the timber is significantly penetrated by the prodding instrument. The defective timber should be replaced, or the equipment removed. All other timber elements forming that item of equipment also need to be checked, as well as other timber equipment that was supplied at that time by that manufacturer. Decisions on necessary actions may be assisted by determining the remaining lifespan, other affected elements or equipment and financial costs.

10.5-Timber Innate Risk

There are ranges of defect issues that can occur whilst a tree is growing, during its felling, and subsequent processing for manufacture into an item of playground equipment. These are advised to be 'innate risks', they can be hidden within the timber or develop and become exposed at a later date, they, depending on their seriousness, can affect the structural strength and stability of timber playground equipment. This inspection does not inspect for innate risks.

Innate risks of particular concern are those within structural timber beams or posts that are unlaminated i.e., where the timber has not been sawn through linearly, enabling the inside to be exposed and visually checked during its manufacture for defects.

The Operator can reduce timber innate risks by selecting or modifying timber equipment, to have alternative construction methods or materials for the structural supporting beams and posts, such as a metal swing beam or metal ground support shoes. Adhering to the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance instructions and regularly checking the equipment for rot and decay or its indicators, will assist in reducing the risk of failure from exposed and visible rot and decay. As will following BS EN 1176-7 6.2.1, by removing single, twin, and line of post equipment, and single dynamic loaded beams, before the end of the manufacturer's operating life.

11-EQUIPMENT SURFACE FINISHES

There is a general expectation that the accessible surfaces of equipment shall not cause harm to users. BS EN 1176-1 4.2.5 requires wood to have a low susceptibility to splintering and that other material shall be non-splintering. Accessible bolt and nut heads shall protrude less than 8mm and be free from burrs and their bolt thread shall be permanently covered. All accessible parts shall have a radius of at least 3mm or not be sharp, other than carousels with seats (Type A) where at least a 5mm radius is required for accessible rotating elements.

Rope, cable and nets normally are manufactured with metal multi stranded wire, to provide sufficient constructional strength, with an outer sheathing to provide acceptable contact with users' body parts. Intensive wear or vandalism of the sheathing can expose the wire. Continued wear, particularly by users' shoes, will cause the metal wires to break with sharp ends causing a laceration hazard to users. Such laceration injuries are not acceptable. They also have increased health issues, as they are likely to be contamination by dirt or other material off users' shoes. Where exposed wire is found replacement of the rope, cable, nets etc is advised.

12-EQUIPMENT CONTAINING MOVING PARTS

Items with hidden or high elements, need to be regularly checked by the operator, for wear, corrosion, rot, and decay that can lead to structural failure. Unless otherwise advised by the manufacturer it is advised that all moving elements should be checked at least twice a year, this may require the use of ladders and dismantlement. Examples include:

SWING CHAINS and CABLES	Links and connections particularly at the top shackle and seat connections
SWING TOP PIVOT UNITS, SHACKLES and SHACKLE BOLTS	Shackle bolts and bushes with any security fixings, safety chains and omnidirectional bearings for single-point suspension swings
CABLEWAYS / ZIP WIRES	Due to 'lone working' and on site issues, the traveller speed of the mechanism along the cableway, when loaded, is not assessed. Section 12 Details are provided, in 2 below, of the speeds involved. At Operational inspections (quarterly) check the operation of the cable and traveller unit for wear or breakage, and when provided the traveller's braking mechanism. Dismantlement may be needed where hidden by coverings. Serious falls and impact injuries to users can occur where the cableway is not properly installed or maintained. The following BSEN 1176 safety tolerances need to be maintained, in addition to any provided by the manufacturer/supplier. These will reduce the likelihood of the user losing their secure 'holding on' position and falling, when arriving and impacting the stop point at the cableway's terminus. Checks need be regularly made, and at least at Operational inspections (quarterly). 1. At the cableway's terminus stop point, the seat/traveller assembly must progressively slow down, this is usually done by the traveller assembly compressing a spring mechanism, and the seat/handle must not swing forwards more than 45° 2. When loaded, with a seated or hanging user (69.5 kg), the seat/traveller assembly maximum speed must, from the start to the terminus stop, not exceed 7m/s. For indicative guidance only: • a cable traveling length of 14 m or less not be ridden in less than 2 seconds

	• a cable traveling length of 21 m or less not be ridden in less than 3 seconds • a cable traveling length of 28 m or less not be ridden in less than 4 seconds • a cable traveling length of 35 m or less not be ridden in less than 5 seconds 3. At the terminus stop point, when the seat assembly is raised to 45° and brought forward towards the terminus framework or support posts, the clearance must be at least 2m to reduce the possibility of the user impacting the framework. NOTE: Where other persons interfere with the user's travel, such as by pushing or pulling them, this can cause other issues, such as increasing the user's travel speed. Consequently, their impact at the cableway's stop point and the likelihood of the loss of their secure 'holding on' position and falling, can be increased. The acceptability of such risks is for the operator to decide and is dependent on their local knowledge and how risk averse they are. Annually the cable and all its components: the traveller unit, seat etc., should be (unless otherwise advised by the manufacturer) taken down, placed on the ground, and fully dismantled to enable a detailed examination of all parts for damage and wear. The traveller unit contains a range of elements that are subject to wear.
DAMAGED SEATS FOR SWINGS, CABLEWAY AND CAROUSEL.	Seats, for impact safety, need sufficient Impact Attenuating properties to meet the Standards. Age, degradation from wear, ultraviolet rays or vandalism, can reduce a seat's ability to absorb a body part impact, such as a user's head. Seat damage is often seen as cracking to the seat's leading edge or in the case of vandalism, a notch cut from its edge. Cracks should be monitored until of sufficient concern for the seat to be replaced. Corner or substantial leading-edge damage exposing the internal metal frame need removal. As a guide for a flat seat, its internal hard framework under the seat's leading edge should, using BSEN 1176 Probe E (small head) 25mm side section, not be able to be contacted. If so, the seat should be immediately removed. Replacement being undertaken later.
BRIDGE CONNECTIONS	Links and connections
ROCKING SPRINGERS	Corroded springs should be replaced and not repainted. Corrosion 'pits' created stress focal point, which during movement can create a catastrophic failure.
CAROUSELS WITH ROTATING PLATFORM FLUSH TO THE GROUND	At Operational inspections (quarterly) check the operation of the item to ensure that the width of the horizontal gap between the outer edge of the rotating platform and the surrounding ground edge is less than 8mm. This is to address finger entrapment or severance injuries.

Differing chains, cables and connectors may have varying levels of 'hardness' that if incompatible can lead to an increase in wear. Once wear is found it should be checked more regularly, at ≤3 monthly intervals (Operational inspection), to ensure that replacement is undertaken before it becomes excessive. If the 'wear' develops into a notch, however small the notch may be, replacement is needed.

For items having a dynamic action and especially swings, a notched chain link is of significant concern. In the case of swings a 'shock load' occurs twice on each swing cycle, the swing chains become momentarily slack as they reach the end of its swinging arc, and then on reversing their direction, the full load of the swing chain/seat/user is suddenly re-applied. This 'shock load' will focus on any weakness such as a notched link and can result in an instant catastrophic collapse of the chain seat assembly. The failure of a notched chain link is not predictable, and replacement is advised.

In the case of swing chains, notching is normally found at the 'forked tail' chains nearest the swing seat. An inspection should also be undertaken by the operator of the top chain links, and if swing chains are regularly wrapped around the top bar, for at least 1/3rd of the way down from the top bar. Notching is normally found on more than one link and replacement of the complete pair of 'forked tail' chains or the complete chain assembly, shackles, shackle bolts etc is often the most cost-effective process. For chains on other items, such as agility equipment, replacement of the end or joining connectors may be sufficient.

Shackle assemblies should not normally be greased, if carried out, they should be cleaned. Standing user's hands can be contaminated by grease with fall or health issues. The grease also absorbs dust and contaminants abrading the mechanism that is provided with a self-lubricating bush. Noisy bearings are normally due to the use of inappropriately dimensioned non-original manufacturer parts.

For enclosed Wicksteed style Sea saws, rocking rockets, rocking horses where the mechanism is exposed, it is understood from the equipment manufacturer that amendments may/are not able to be provided for these items Their production has been discontinued for many years.

It is advised that whilst using the equipment in the intended manner, sitting on the provided seats, there is no issue. However, should access be made at ground level under the equipment, and a limb or body part is inserted up into the unit, there is the hazard of a major injury.

No such accidents have been reported to the manufacturer, it is advised however, that it be regularly inspected for damage and indication of possible access being made by users. If the operator wishes to continue the use of the item it should be regularly monitored and if any issues affecting safety are found, action should be undertaken.

13-EQUIPMENT OPERATING LIFE including Single, twin and line of post equipment

This varies and is subject to maintenance and lack of damage or vandalism, there is no minimum operating life requirement set by BS EN 1176. The operating life is a commercial factor that should be established in writing with the manufacturer and carefully considered as part of an Operator's purchasing process and safety management system.

The playground equipment and surfacing (IAS) market is a complex commercial environment. Whilst it has previously been expected that the operating life of playground equipment to be approximately 10 (timber) to 20 (metal) years, this is advised to no longer be able to be relied on, with items of equipment failing earlier. It is observed that, generally, metal equipment has a longer operating life than timber, and that many timber items are now incorporating metal and plastics for the more vulnerable elements in their structures.

Where the Operator has no written confirmation or is unable to obtain such, of the equipment's operating life, or for which the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance instructions have not been followed or having structural supports exceeding the above 10 (timber) to 20 (metal) years guidance, the item should be considered to be at end of life.

If it is wished to continue with the item, a detailed dismantling and excavation inspection should be undertaken by a competent playground maintenance company to establish the item's continued operational suitability, particularly at and below ground level. For metal, where all sides of the item or element can be exposed, further guidance may be able to be given, if however, the item uses hollow metal elements such as steel tubes, it is not normally possible for the inside to be sufficiently checked for corrosion. For timber, the use of a 'Resistograph' may assist to assess the internal condition of the timber.

Single, twin and line of post equipment - Where structural strength is reliant solely on a single, twin or line of posts it should be monitored regularly at operational inspections (every 3 months) for rot/decay or corrosion, and if necessary, decommissioned before the end of its operating life (BS EN 1176-7 6.2.1. It is advised that this issue is particularly of concern where there is a dynamic loading on posts (and also of single beams), such as in the case of rotating, swinging, or a sideways leaning movement on a crossing chain unit or traverse wall.

14-LABELS

To enable full on-site equipment identification for repair or replacement BS EN 1176-1 7 requires that the equipment is marked legibly, permanently and in a position visible from ground level with at that the name and address of the manufacturer (or the bespoke constructor) or authorised representative, the equipment reference and year of manufacturer and the number and date of the standard to which the item was constructed, e.g., EN 1176-1

For Impact Attenuating Surfacing (IAS) that is not grass or loose particulate material (Turf, Bark, Woodchip, or Sand and Gravel) meeting BS EN 1176-1 Table 4 particle size, written information should have been provided by the surfacing supplier to the Operator for the IAS identification and performance. BS EN 1176-1 6.2.4

Labels, or for IAS written information provide important and readily available and specific confirmation that the equipment and IAS have been manufactured, constructed and installed, using correctly selected parts and materials, and that loadings and structural capabilities meet the requirements, including structural strength, of the relevant standard such as BS EN 1176.

Where equipment is not provided with a legible label it is advised that this be rectified to enable full on-site identification for repair or replacement. Should no equipment label, or for IAS no written information confirming the critical fall height suitability of the surface be present, it is advised, that this cannot be provided by the manufacturer and that the operator undertakes detailed checks to confirm that it meets the relevant standard applicable at the date of its installation. Should this not be the case, the removal of the item, subject to risk assessment, should be considered.

15-ANCILLARY ITEMS

As advised in the SUPPLIER INSPECTION AND PRACTICES the inspection is solely on the item of playground equipment, sports equipment, or fitness equipment, it is not on ancillary items, or provision surrounding that equipment. The relevant

playground and sports equipment Standards do not cover ancillary items, e.g., gates, fences, benches, bins, shades etc. The following information is provided to assist the Client in undertaking their risk assessment. The photographs are generic to assist operators in recognising where hazards may exist.

16-GATES, FENCING & LITTER BINS ISSUES

16.1-Hazards related to impact, crush, and contact.

- Gates and fencing have often traditionally been provided and may not always be needed, or only needed to secure a limited section of the site such as near a road. There may be an opportunity to reconsider and so provide greater opportunities to make use of a larger area such as the whole park, rather than just a small, fenced facility within it.
- Gates can contain a range of hazards and the need to lock or secure children in a facility is questionable, a written risk-benefit assessment may assist in determining any actions.

Young children may congregate and play at gate entrances and everyone accessing a gated area will use a gate at least twice (in & out) which may be more than their use of other equipment. The Health and Safety Executive notified that in July 2015 Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council was prosecuted and fined £13,000 + full costs for safety failings after a child had two fingertips severed when they were trapped in a gate at a play park.

16.2-Self-Closing Gates



Hazard of crush or impact with gate, or to restrict access by an animal, bike etc entering. A progressive non-slam closing action of 4 to 8 seconds is advised.

16.3-Crush Issues



Hazard of contact or crush.

- Between a gate and the post, slam plate or closing latch/bar/bolt, hole or opening in the opening sections of the gate or latch/bar – a hazard of finger crush or it being severed.
- Clearance of $\geq 12\text{mm}$ for children's play areas OR $\geq 18\text{mm}$ for Multi-Use Games Areas is advised between the gate and gate posts. Consideration should be given to using $\geq 18\text{mm}$ as a minimum for all gates to cater for youth and adult users.
- Where a closing gate impacts a post or 'slam plate', a deformable buffer of the above dimension is advised.



Litter bin lid not locked.

Hazard of crush or contact.

Litter bins provided with lids, doors or covers should have these secured by locking to restrict access to their contents and to remove crush hazards, particularly from lids or covers falling onto the hand or fingers.

16.4-Protruding Element at Child Face Height Issues



Hazard of facial or body part impact or contact.

Injury to the eye – Protruding elements such as slide bolts and their handles, should be trimmed flush or removed. The test gauge, 44mm internal diameter x 22mm depth, from the Rocking part of BS EN 1176-6, has been used to demonstrate how the part is small and long enough to pass through the eye socket and damage the eye; young children, in particular, have difficulty in judging movement and distance.

Possible solutions include locking the sliding element in the open position, shortening, or restricting its movement to $\leq 22\text{mm}$ or removing the sliding element completely; locking the gate, if necessary, could be achieved by a chain and padlock.

16.5-Only One Entrance Provided

Hazard of bullies controlling the only entrance. Two entrances per area, preferably diagonally opposed, to reduce bullying are advised.

16.6-Drop Securing Bolt Systems



Not Locked, the hazard of contact with protruding part.

Drop bolts should be locked into their down position to ensure that they remain shut, and the handles do not rotate into a hazardous position or can be removed and possibly used for other activities.

17-TRIP POINTS



(old tree stump)



(edging)

Hazard of fall. A trip point can occur when there is an unexpected change in the surface level. This may be from surface elements, gaps, or projections. Small differences in the level, even as little as 10mm in height or width can be a trip point.

18-SHARP ELEMENTS

Hazard of contact.

- Where post, tube, bolt caps or plugs are missing, or protruding bolts or other sharp accessible elements are present.
- Most cables or load-bearing ropes and vehicle tyres are reinforced with a multi-stranded metal wire. Where the metal strands break, they present a laceration hazard, replacement should be undertaken. It should be noted that the rope/wire is likely to be contaminated with dirt or other material from users' shoes and that increased health hazards may be present, particularly if the users' skin is lacerated.

19-GRASS SURFACE ERODED at a seating area or entrance gate

Hazard of fall.

At an entrance or in front of a seat it is likely that the grass will have died from the intensity of use. A slip or trip can occur, especially in wet weather, a replacement surface such as stone, paved, or macadam could be considered.

20-SITE NOTICE PROVISION – GENERAL

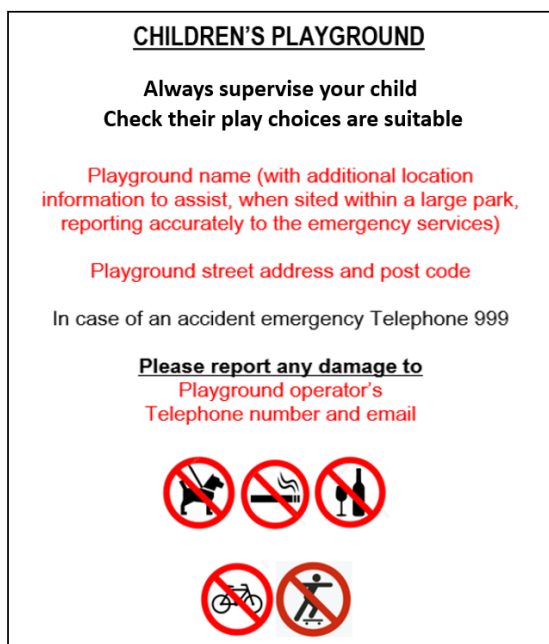
- On large sites with several access points, more than one notice is advantageous as users may otherwise never be aware of its presence.
- It is advised that the notice and its information can be enhanced by fixing to the entrance gate which maximises the opportunities for users to be aware of it.
- The notice and its fixings should not be sharp-edged.
- The provision of notice enables a user to point to it and inform other users of an issue they have concerns about.
- With Operator offices becoming less contactable by telephone, the provision of an email address is advised.
- The site name should have additional location information when it's not clearly visible from the main site entrance to direct emergency services to the area

20.1-Playground notice provision

A sign should be provided stating the: emergency telephone number 999, how to report any observed damage, the playground's name, and location address. BS EN 1176-7

The playground notices could also include information to remind parents or carers that they have continuing responsibilities for the child they have brought to use the playground. They have the highest knowledge, at the playground, of the child's ability. That person could have a legal duty of care to ensure the child has both sufficient supervision and the ability to use the selected item of playground equipment. This is particularly important for younger children and children with physical or cerebral issues. Playground site notices could include the wording, always supervise your child – check their play choices are suitable.

Additional information, preferably limited and only using pictograms, could be provided.



20.1a Additional notice information within 'locked' residential accommodation or above ground floor play areas.

There can be location issues, including: the personal safety of children in un-observed or un-policed areas, potential access by children to high levels with falls, locked access points with access restricted by security buttons or keys.

Express permission should be stated that a primary purpose of the area includes its use for children to play. It is recognised that in confined locations children can be deliberately excluded or prevented from using the facility by adults that are not the child's carer. This is particularly the case where adult seating is provided.

It is advised that notices be provided at every access point to the area and that they additionally state as their first point.

Authorised priority for Children's Play.

Consideration should be giving to prohibiting smoking, vaping, consumption of alcohol, the presence of domestic play equipment, use of the play equipment from dusk to dawn (due to noise etc. to residents), and because of the confined nature of the provision, ride-on wheeled items, dogs and pets.

This information may best be notified by pictograms.

20.2-Skatepark notice provision

BS EN14974 requires a notice to contain the following:

- facility for users of skateboards, inline skates and BMX bikes (with site name or information)
- administrator's identification with the telephone number of the maintenance personnel and general
- emergency number
- the facility is not a playground, its use is for adults, teenagers and children above the age of 8.
- the use of unsuitable equipment such as traditional road bikes, motorised sports equipment or toys is not permitted.
- use of appropriate protective equipment (e.g., helmet, knee pads, elbow pads, etc.) is recommended
- pay attention to other users.
- the rolling surfaces and skate elements are not a waiting area and shall be kept clear of objects.
- the facility shall not be used when wet, icy or in snow conditions.

Additional information, preferably limited and only using pictograms, could be provided.



20.3-Outdoor fitness equipment notice provision

A notice is required to contain the following:

- This equipment is only for use by Youth and Adults and those more than 1.4m in height.
- Read and follow the exercise instructions on the equipment.
- Only use the equipment if you are sure that it is medically safe for you to use it.
- Avoid over-exertion when using the equipment.
- In case of emergency telephone 999
- You are at (site name and address)
- To notify about damage or site problems contact (telephone number AND internet URL)

BS EN 16630

Additional information, preferably limited and only using pictograms, could be provided.



20.4-Multisports equipment notice provision

A prominent and clearly visible sign is required stating:

- Not for use by children under 36 months
- Do not climb on the framework or nets.
- Do not hang on the basketball ring (if provided)
- Do not wear rings or other jewellery as these can get caught and cause injury.
- Contact telephone number & email address for reporting maintenance problems
- Name and location address of the playground (to enable location for emergency services or others)
- For Emergency Services telephone 999
- BS EN 15312: 2010+A1

Additional information, preferably limited and only using pictograms, could be provided.



21-MULTISPORTS



The permanent provision of nets is not advised due to hand/finger entrapment injuries, particularly when jewellery or watches are worn. Temporary provision during supervised events could be considered.

----V23---