



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE **PROPERTY COMMITTEE** HELD AT THE DRILL HALL ON TUESDAY 7th July 2026 AT 2PM

PRESENT: Kevin Cunnane
Jon Minns

Mary Evans
Kay Montandon

David Anderson

Also in Attendance: Harry Clark Deputy Clerk to Aylsham Town Council and Gavin Watson, Maintenance Manager.

It was **agreed** that Kevin Cunnane should Chair for the meeting.

1. To Receive Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Trevor Bennett.

2. To Receive any Declarations of Interest and Request for Dispensation

Kay Montandon declares interest in Dance Group lease, property forward maintenance lease on 23 Market Square.

3. To Agree the Minutes of the Meeting of 2nd June 2026

The minutes from the previous meeting held on the 2th June 2026 had been circulated. These were **agreed** by the committee as a true and accurate record of the meeting subject to the change that Cllr David Anderson was in attendance and were signed by the Chairman.

4. Matters Arising from the Previous Meeting, not forming part of the agenda

No matters raised.

5. To Adjourn the Meeting to Allow Members of the Public and Councillors with Prejudicial Interests to Speak

No members of the public in attendance. No matters raised.

6. To Receive Update on Town Hall Window Replacement

The committee discussed that Advanced Joinery had been back to any works that were required, aesthetics will be the same, LBC still needed.

7. To Receive Update on Lease Renewal Negotiations of 23 Market Place

The result of the review is awaited.

8. To Receive Update on Property Forward Maintenance Plan Project

Item is deferred to next meeting.

9. To Receive Update on Town Hall Roof Repair

The committee discussed the repairs and awaiting slated to be delivered, no water has come into the property so far. The committee continue that the clock has been isolated for electrical safety and will be reconnected after work has been completed.

To Receive Update on Town Hall Boiler Replacement

The Maintenance Manger contacted Thermal who could install two wall mounted boilers and the Flue lines. He advised they will come back with a price.

10. To Agree Project(s) for Assistance with Probation Service

The Probation Service manager has been away, awaiting her return for update.

11. To Receive Update on Drill Hall Licenses

The boxing club is content with the new licence and has only requested that it be made out in the name of the Boxing Club and not the individual. The Town Council's solicitor is checking this to ensure the Boxing Club is a valid legal entity.

The Town Council's solicitor is also reviewing the Dance School's request for better longevity of the licence and whether this can be made into a rolling licence without creating a lease.

12. To Note Items for Information or for Inclusion in Future Agendas

Roll current items forwards
RoSPA reports

14. To Confirm Date and Time of Next Meeting

Tuesday 18th August 2026 at 2pm at the Drill Hall

There being no further business the meeting was closed at 3.00pm

Signed _____ (Chairman)

Date _____

Meeting of Aylsham Town Council Property Committee

18th August 2026

Item 6 – To receive update on Town Hall Window Replacement

The Heritage Officer has queried how double glazing will retain the central window frame supports. Advice has been sought and, rather than four glazed panels joined by the central support, the central support will be removed and the windows replaced with two double glazed panels and the central support reattached as a decorative piece.

Aesthetically it would look the same as the four panel window.

Informal advice is to be sought from the Heritage Officer prior to fully obtaining quotes and putting in a listed building application.

Item 7 - To Receive Update on Lease Renewal Negotiations of 23 Market Place

Brown and Co continue to be in the process of completing the lease renewal proposal. They have advised that the tenant has also commissioned a surveyor to review the property with a view to deciding whether they wish to continue with the lease.

The Clerk has chased Brown and Co for an update.

Item 8 - To Receive Update on Property Forward Maintenance Plan Project

Brown and Co has now completed the reports on Cemetery Cottage, 23 Market Place, the public conveniences. The report for the Drill Hall is in progress and is likely to consist of multiple issues to address. When received, the reports will be detailed with Red, Amber and Green coding to indicate priority, and will also be linked to pictures of where the issue is.

The Town Hall is being surveyed on the morning of 18th August.

Item 9 - To Receive Update for the Town Hall Boiler Replacement

The Heritage Officer has advised that it is unlikely that flues exiting the building towards the Loke or towards Bread Source would be acceptable. The only option would be utilising the existing flue which is in the chimney. The Town Council has tried to avoid this as the flue liner will require replacement adding additional cost to the project. Professional assistance is being sought with regards to a specification, from which the council can go out to tender.

Item 10 - To Receive Update on Work Involving Probation Service

The Clerk has chased the Probation Service to complete the paperwork required to assist the Town Council with the following works:

- Norwich Road Cemetery – cleaning and tidying unattended headstones and graves (as per our original proposal).
- Various Town Council playgrounds – painting of the surrounding railings.

Item 11 - To Receive Update on Drill Hall Licenses

The Boxing Club has elected not to have the license that has been drafted, due to it being in the name of individuals rather than the club. This is necessary as the club is not in itself a legal entity. This will revert back to a hire agreement.

Legal advice is that the Dance School cannot be forced to have a license which reduces the terms that were present in their original document. Therefore the treatment of this club will have to be, in all effects, a lease.

Item 12 - To Receive Update on Vehicle Strike on Street Light Column

Following a vehicle strike on the Town Council's street light, the Clerk is collating the information required for the insurance company. One contractor has been out to quote for a replacement option. A second quote, in accordance with the insurance company's requirements, has also been requested.

Item 13 - To Receive Report on Fire Marshal Training

The Town Council staff and Chair received Fire Marshal training on 5th August. As a result there are several action points that are required. These are:

- Signage directing to the muster point
- An 'in/out' board so wardens will know what staff / councillors are in the building (purchased)
- A visitor book for all other guests to the Town Council (not hirers) (purchased).
- Documented tests / drills (tasks to be set up in Civic.ly) for both Town Hall and Drill Hall
- PEEPs for those requiring additional help.
- Updated hire agreements / storage agreements so that hirers understand their responsibilities.
- Updated procedures for those accessing the Town Council's properties outside of normal hire time. Particularly for those accessing the basement
- Grab bags for both the Town Hall and Drill Hall. Hi viz to be in there, along with annotated plans of the respective buildings.
- Regular informal fire extinguisher checks.
- Review compartmentalisation of buildings.
- Review items stored in buildings for sources of heat and combustion.

Item 14 - To Receive Information on Topple Testing in the Cemetery

The following was put before the Churchyard Committee on 10th August:

It is recommended that the works are to be publicised in the Town Council noticeboards (including the one in the cemetery) and Just Aylsham. Suggested wording is:

Notice is hereby given that Aylsham Town Council will be conducting safety and stability testing on all memorials within Aylsham Cemetery during the month of September

Memorials must be safety tested at least every five years. The inspection involves a visual inspection and a standard "push test" to identify any stones that are loose or unstable. This testing is a legal requirement to ensure the cemetery remains a safe environment for all visitors.

While the Town Council manages the cemetery grounds, all memorials are the private property and responsibility of the grave owner or their next of kin. Owners are responsible for the ongoing maintenance and repair of these monuments.

If a memorial is found to be in an unsafe condition, the Council has an obligation to take immediate action to prevent injury. Depending on the level of risk, this may involve:

- *Cordoning off or taping around the memorial.*
- *Laying the memorial flat on the grave.*

The Town Council will make every endeavour to contact the person responsible for the grave.

For further information, please contact the Town Clerk on 01263 733354

Visual Inspection:

All memorials -

All memorials should be visually assessed. Memorials should be assessed bearing in mind the following issues:

- Are joints intact?
- Are kerbs etc breaking apart?
- Is the memorial leaning?
- Are the foundations (where evident) intact?
- What are the ground conditions like?
- Is it a hard or a soft stone?

- Intrusion of vegetation?
- Are faults or cracks present?

Memorials over 2.5m – visual only.

Memorials up to 2.5 m – There should be a physical hand test - a gradual build up of a force at the apex of the memorial or as high up the memorial as can comfortably be reached.

Category 1 Immediate Action	Category 2 Annual Inspection	Category 3 5 Year Inspection
Movement that is deemed an immediate danger to the public; or Surface crack through memorial affecting stability; or Voids or cracks in foundations affecting stability;	No movement but lean of 5 degrees from centre in soft ground; or Surface crack through memorial not affecting stability; or Voids or cracks in foundations not affecting stability; or Movement that is no immediate danger to the public	No leaning; and No movement; and No cracks in either stone or visual foundation

Actions for Category 1

Remove immediately risk to the public by cordoning off or laying flat

Contact Family

If no response from family / no family details, refer to committee for further actions

Actions for Category 2

Contact family to request remedial works to prevent further deterioration.

Continue with annual inspections unless further deterioration causes immediate danger.

Actions for Category 3

Continue with 5 year inspections unless further deterioration causes category 2 remedial works or an immediate danger to the public.

Recording Information

Document as per appendix and load into Civic.ly software for reinspection.

Document actions taken and follow ups required.

Upload any photos onto the server.

For the cemetery, note any breaches of cemetery regulations eg: informal kerbsets-
contact families.

Clear dead flowers.

Remove glass items and bring back to Town Hall – contact families

Trees/shrubs planted – write to families to remove

Memorial Inspection

Cemetery / Churchyard (delete as appropriate)

Date_____

By_____

Key:

Stone **H**=hard **S**=Soft

Size **A=up to 1m** **B =1m – 2.5m** **C = Over 2.5m**

Ground **F** = Firm **S** = Soft

Rock Is the memorial rocking? (Y/N)

Joint Has the memorial failed at the joint? (Y/N)

Cracks Are there any cracks in the memorial? (Y/N)

Lean Is the memorial leaning (Y/N)

Image Has a digital image been taken for files? (Y/N)

Comment	Action taken or further comment about the memorial

Priority **1** = Immediate Action the contact family **2** = Contact family and annual inspection **3** = 5 year inspection

[illegible]

Item 15 - To Receive RoSPA reports for Mileham Drive and Wymer Drive

Summary:

Green = LOW risk, Amber = MEDIUM risk, Red = HIGH risk.

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

Likelihood	Severity					
		1 Insignificant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastrophic
	1 = Rare	1 LOW	2 LOW	3 LOW	4 LOW	5 LOW
	2 = Unlikely	2 LOW	4 LOW	6 LOW	8 MEDIUM	10 MEDIUM
	3 = Moderate	3 LOW	6 LOW	9 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	15 HIGH
	4 = Likely	4 LOW	8 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	16 HIGH	20 HIGH
	5 = Certain	5 LOW	10 MEDIUM	15 HIGH	20 HIGH	25 HIGH

Mileham Drive Playground:

Risk	Score	Remedials
Gate entrapment	9	Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate. If this cannot be done - replace
Multiplay surfacing	8	Shrinkage may give rise to trip hazard. Obtain price for repair of wetpour
Multiplay surfacing	6	Uneven surfacing. Obtain price for repair of wetpour
Litter Bin full	6	Bin is emptied weekly. No further action.
Multiplay rust at base	4	Maintenance team to repair
Seating – gaps in slats	4	No reasonably practicable action is identified.
Boundary	3	No findings
Signage	2	No findings

Mileham Drive MUGA

Risk	Score	Remedials
Frost damage to hoop	12	Repair / replace split frame
Uneven surface due to tree roots	9	Repair (likely to involve removal of tree)
Fencing cracked	8	Maintenance Team to repair / obtain quotes
Loose bolts on goal	6	Maintenance team to tighten
Trip hazard on entrance	6	Maintenance Team to build up area
2no. hoop bolts missing	6	Maintenance team to replace
Graffiti on shelter	5	Maintenance Team to remove
Post loose in ground	4	Maintenance Team to reset
Litter Bin	2	No findings

Mileham Drive Play Area

Risk	Score	Remedials
Corrosion in cradle seat top frame (swing)	12	Maintenance team to investigate – likely replacement required
Gaps opened up in carousel tiles	12	Maintenance team. Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.
Gaps opened up in swing tiles	8	Maintenance team. Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.
Gaps opened up in multiplay tiles	8	Maintenance team. Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.
Swing chain wear	8	Monitor – replace at 40% wear
Swing head block loose	8	Maintenance team to tighten retaining nuts in the head block wedge. If this fails, fit shims (metal wedges) between supports and block to secure.
Gate entrapment	8	Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate. If this cannot be done - replace
Missing fixtures on picnic table	8	Maintenance team to replace
Cross Trainer	8	No findings
Table Tennis Table	7	No findings
Hand Cycle	7	No Findings
Fitness multi	7	No findings
Jump box	7	No findings
Hip twister no secure	6	Maintenance team to reset

Multiplay slide bent	6	Monitor – replace if deteriorates further
Multiplay exposed rope core	6	Repair / replace
Multiplay supports within the free space area	6	The unit was installed prior to the publication of the current standards. There is no requirement to make retrospective changes.
Multiplay 4no. fixture missing	6	Maintenance team to replace
Corrosion on carousel	6	Check action required. De-scale back to good metal and coat with lead free paint, using appropriate precautions. Repairs may be necessary where corrosion is severe.
Loose Litter Bin	5	Maintenance team to repair
Swing seats at incorrect height	4	Maintenance team to adjust where possible
Seating – gaps in slats	4	No reasonably practicable action is identified.
Swing seat damaged	3	Monitor – replace when hard material is exposed
Fencing	3	No findings
Signage	2	No findings

Wymer Drive Play Area

Risk	Score	Remedials
Toddler swing – corrosion in cradle	12	Maintenance team to investigate and replace if necessary.
Gate entrapment & requires greasing	8	Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate. If this cannot be done - replace
Swing chain wear	8	Monitor – replace at 40% wear
Bin in incorrect place	6	Consider re-siting (although report accepts this may not be possible)
Litter Bin full	6	Bin is emptied weekly. No further action.
Swing & Multiplay surface is wearing	6	Maintenance to repair
Multiplay finger entrapment	6	Maintenance to investigate area between slide and frame and eliminate where possible

Rocker handles protruding	6	The unit was installed prior to the publication of the current standards. There is no requirement to make retrospective changes.
Rocker spring rusty	5	De-scale back to good base material and coat with lead free paint,
Seating incorrectly placed	5	Consider re-siting (although report accepts this may not be possible)
Trampoline	5	No findings
Rocker wet pour is separating at joints	4	Maintenance to repair
Boundary hedge to be cut	4	To be cut outside of nesting season
Seating – gaps in slats	4	No reasonably practicable action is identified.
Multiplay tic tac toe parts missing	3	Get price for replacement
Signage	2	No findings

2no. Staff members are attending Play Inspection Training on 20th August

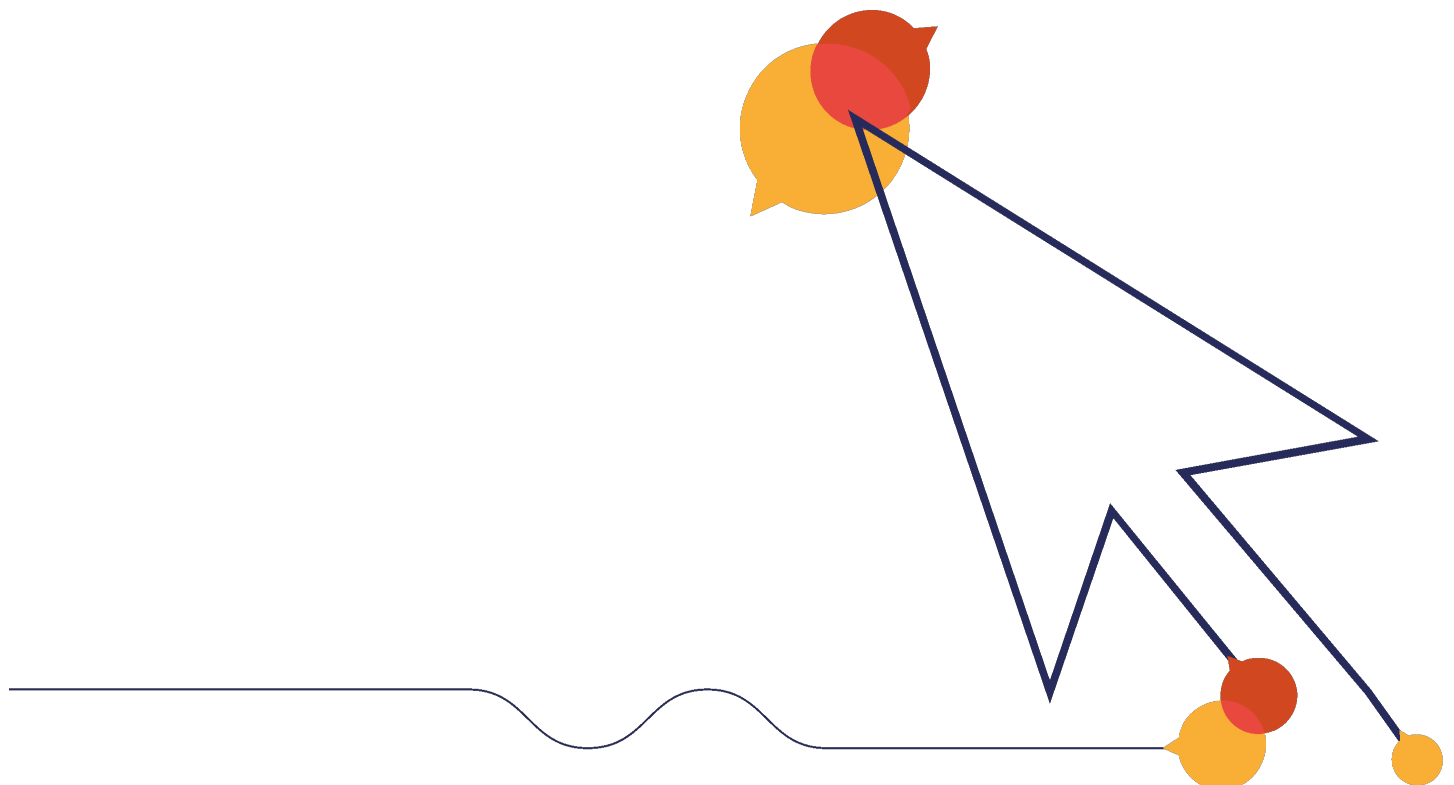
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Mileham Drive Estate Playground

Aylsham Town Council

29 June 2026



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Mileham Drive Estate Playground**
Date of inspection: **29 June 2026**
Inspector: **Dan Clifft**



Gate

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
There is a crushing or shearing point on the side of the gate. Where the gaps reduce to less than 12 mm these have been known to cause serious, permanent injury to children, especially on the hinge side where the leverage forces are significant.	Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate.	 9

Litter Bin

Innate risk score:

 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Bin is full.	Empty the bin.	 6

Seating

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
The gaps between the slats exceed 30 mm and are known to cause entrapments.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 4

Boundary

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage

Innate risk score:

 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Multiplay

Innate risk score:
 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Shrinkage / separation of the surface. This may give a trip hazard.	Repair.	 8
Surface is uneven.	Read the notes for further action.	 6
Item is rusting in places.	Read the notes for further action.	 4



How to read your report

The assets on site are categorised as **Ancillary Items** or **Play Items**, and listed under those headings.

Each item is listed in the style shown in the image below, which contains labels to aid interpretation as follows:

- 1) The name of the asset
- 2) The manufacturer of the asset, if known,
- 3) The innate or default risk score of the asset, assuming it has no faults and complies with standards,
- 4) The actual risk score of the asset at the time of inspection, being the highest of the finding risks or the innate risk,
- 5) A statement about whether the item complies with the appropriate standards, including the names of those standards,
- 6) Details about findings, if any, including what is wrong (Description), what to do about it (Tasks), notes to aid understanding (Notes), and photograph(s) of the issue.

Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name

asset image here

Innate risk level

Actual risk level

Risk level:
Low

Potential risk score reduction:
1

Remedial tasks:
1

Surface: Grass

Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Finding

Description

Item is rusting in places.

Tasks

Replace.

Note

Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Finding Photos

asset image here

asset image here

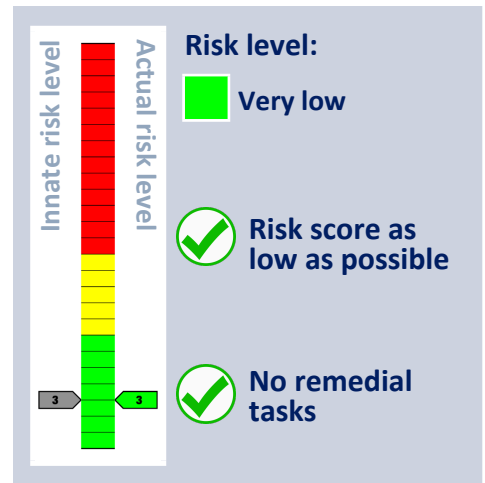
Risk level:
Low

Risk score:
7

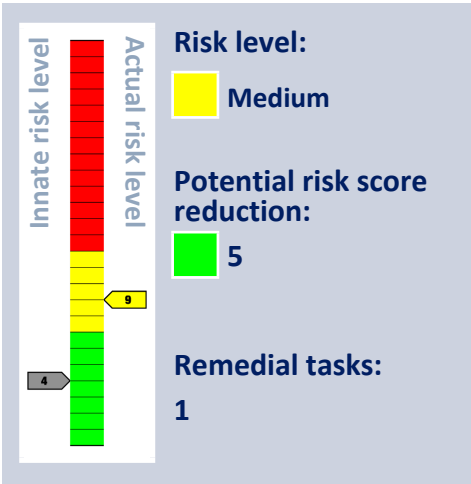
Inspection SI0000142594. Report produced on 16/12/2019 at 12:11:07

4

Boundary



Gate



Maintenance Finding

Description

There is a crushing or shearing point on the side of the gate. Where the gaps reduce to less than 12 mm these have been known to cause serious, permanent injury to children, especially on the hinge side where the leverage forces are significant.

Tasks

Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate.

Finding Photos



Seating



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

4

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description

The gaps between the slats exceed 30 mm and are known to cause entrapments.

Tasks

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Litter Bin



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

6

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

4

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description

Bin is full.

Tasks

Empty the bin.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Signage



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

2

Risk level:

Very low

✓ Risk score as low as possible

✓ No remedial tasks

Multiplay

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

6

8

Risk level:

Medium

Potential risk score reduction:

2

Remedial tasks:

3



Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Maintenance Finding

Description

Shrinkage / separation of the surface. This may give a trip hazard.

Tasks

Repair.

Note

Lifting at the edges creating trip points.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is uneven.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Lumps and dips forming within the wet pour, creating an uneven playing surface.
Repair.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Item is rusting in places.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

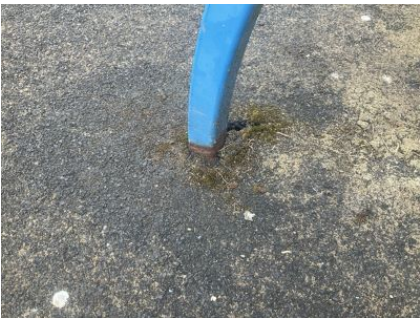
Note

Frame start to rust at ground level. Repair.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 4

Finding Photos



General Notes

The risk scores are calculated by plotting the likelihood of harm against the severity of the injury sustained. The likelihood is given a score of 1 to 5, and the severity is given a score of 1 to 5. In doing this a matrix is produced which gives a numerical assessment of the risk on a score of 1 to 25, and a judgement is made as to which risks are low, which are medium and which are high. Risk scores may be adjusted in the light of experience and therefore may not be exactly as per the table. For example, a score of 7 may be noted.

Risks are calculated in this way:

1. An assessment of the likelihood of harm taking place is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
 - a. 1 = Rare
 - b. 2 = Unlikely
 - c. 3 = Moderate
 - d. 4 = Likely
 - e. 5 = Certain
2. An assessment of the severity of the injury sustained is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
 - a. 1 = Insignificant
 - b. 2 = Minor
 - c. 3 = Moderate
 - d. 4 = Major
 - e. 5 = Catastrophic
3. The two numbers are multiplied to give a risk score on a scale of 1 to 25.
4. Scores of 1 to 7 inclusive are considered to be low risk and are considered to be tolerable where this is the innate risk of the item, but where remedial works are identified these should be undertaken,
5. Scores of 8 to 12 are considered to be medium risk and some control measures may be identified to reduce the risks to low, tolerable levels,
6. Score of 13 and above are considered to be high risk and urgent action is considered to be necessary to reduce the risks to tolerable levels.

General Notes

It is important to note that where an outcome is catastrophic, but for which the likelihood is rare this will present a score of $1 \times 5 = 5$ = low risk. Similarly, a certain event for which the consequence is insignificant will present a score of $5 \times 1 = 5$ = low risk. It is important to consider likelihood and consequence, and not just one of the factors in isolation.

The multiplication of the factors into a risk matrix is given here in Table 1, with a judgement made as to risk scoring indicated by colour.

Green = LOW risk, Amber = MEDIUM risk, Red = HIGH risk.

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

L i k e l i h o o d	Severity					
		1 Insignifi- cant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastro- phic
	1 = Rare	1 LOW	2 LOW	3 LOW	4 LOW	5 LOW
	2 = Unlikely	2 LOW	4 LOW	6 LOW	8 MEDIUM	10 MEDIUM
	3 = Moderate	3 LOW	6 LOW	9 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	15 HIGH
	4 = Likely	4 LOW	8 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	16 HIGH	20 HIGH
	5 = Certain	5 LOW	10 MEDIUM	15 HIGH	20 HIGH	25 HIGH

General Notes

Inspection Scope

The inspections are undertaken using the RPII's inspection scope.

Compliance with Standards

Inspections are undertaken with reference to the appropriate standards, which are listed next to each item. Compliance with these standards is not mandatory in law, but it is useful to know whether items comply or not. If we think a change is needed, then this is noted in our report. Non-compliance does not necessarily mean that a change is needed. Where a standard is undated the current version is applied, unless overlap periods are allowed by the standards committee at the time of update. The information provided herein is to assist the owner/operator to fulfil its responsibilities as detailed in the relevant standards. Other standards referenced within the listed standards do not form part of this inspection, unless they are also explicitly listed here.

The listed standards are relevant to all installations of equipment which are publicly accessible, including public parks, pay to play parks, schools, nurseries, public houses, holiday parks, indoor play centres, farm parks and the like. All equipment used in publicly accessible areas should meet with the requirements of the relevant listed standard.

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. 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 the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

Domestic equipment falls outside the scope of standards for publicly accessible spaces. Domestic play equipment has its own standard (BS EN 71 – Safety of Toys). Where domestic equipment can be identified this will be acknowledged in the report, but compliance may be assessed to the applicable standard relating to publicly accessible equipment.

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).

Compliance with standards is not always a clear-cut thing. Some interpretation can be needed, and our interpretation may differ from the interpretation of others. In some cases, we may decide not to note non-compliance in cases where we think it may mislead or be unhelpful so to do.

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with 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 3.0 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 (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability 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. 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 to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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 impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. 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).

General Notes

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.

We have inspected without dismantling or destruction and so some aspects of the relevant standards may not be testable on site.

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 and this inspection shall be considered as contributing to the operator's discharge of this responsibility.

Exposure to Risk

Exposure to acceptable levels of risk and challenge is essential to children's development and allows them to exercise their right to play. Therefore, it can be judged that levels of risk above low risk can be acceptable. The risk scores shown allow the operator to make a judgement after first considering the benefit of the activity to which the risk score relates.

Ownership

There may be cases where we report issues that are not the site owner's responsibility. It is not necessarily possible for us to determine who owns what, and in any case we need to bring all risks to your attention if they can affect the safety of the site's users.

Contemporaneous Findings

Our report shows the findings at the time of inspection. Subsequent events may affect the condition of the site. Suggested remedial actions are based upon our knowledge and experience. The owner/operator should seek the advice of the manufacturer or a competent person when undertaking repairs and/or modifications to equipment.

Timber

Where timbers are set into the ground it is not always possible to determine levels of decay. The owner/operator should ensure it conducts appropriate inspections to identify decay before it becomes a problem.

We can undertake more in-depth testing of your playground timbers using resistance penetration.

Timber is known to decay from the inside out. This makes it very important that you ensure proper testing and inspection is undertaken of your playground timbers, especially where defects may be hidden inside the structures. Testing using resistance penetration can help to identify defects before they become outwardly apparent, but can also confirm the condition of good timbers to prevent premature replacement with its associated costs. The testing is undertaken using a specialist machine, which uses electronically controlled drill resistance measurement. The drill is fine enough that it does not cause permanent damage to reduce the lifespan of the equipment.

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

Where planting or trees are mentioned in our report, please be advised that we do not undertake any arboricultural, horticultural or toxicological assessment of suitability or condition. You must ensure you undertake suitable inspections from an appropriate expert.

How This Inspection Contributes to Your Annual Main Inspection

The owner/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 facility. The inspection guidance is listed in Table 1, with an indication of which parts will be included in your RoSPA inspection [the items in the first column are the items which comprise an “Annual Main Inspection”, the second column shows which elements form part of a RoSPA inspection, items with a cross are not included, some items may have limitations as shown in the notes to the Table 1). The standards also contain additional parts which the owner/operator should follow.

Table 1

Inspection Recommendations of relevant standards These form the Annual Main Inspection	Included in RoSPA 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]
6.2 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]
6.2.4 Undertaking the Operators inspection protocol	✓
6.2 c) Presence of rot or corrosion (see note 2)	✓ [2]
6.2 c) Assessment of repairs made/added or replaced components (see note 5)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains 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 Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [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 for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [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 annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [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.	

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FREE SPACE

- * No obstacles in the minimum space (other than structures to assist or safeguard the user)
- * Traffic flows should not go through the minimum space

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FALLING SPACE

- * Free height of fall should not exceed 3m * No obstacles in the falling space * Platforms with fall heights of more than 1m between them require surfacing

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES DUE TO OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- * No unexpected obstacles

SURFACING SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Surfacing should have no sharp edges or protrusions * Loose fills should be 100mm more than the depth required to meet the HIC reading (usually total 300mm up to 2m, and 400mm up to 3m) * Hard surfaces should only be used outside where children fall * Testable Impact absorbing surfaces if falls over 600mm are possible. Good turf may be used up to 1.5m

DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

- * The equipment must be suitable for the user and risks should be identifiable by the child * Accessibility: adults must be able to gain access to help children * Grip requirements: permitted diameter 16 - 45mm (e.g. overhead bars) * Grasp requirements: maximum diameter 60mm (e.g. handrails on steps)
- * Requirements for easily accessible equipment

FINISHING

- * Timber species and synthetics should be splinter resistant * No protrusions or sharp-edged components * Bolts should not protrude by more than 8mm * Corners, edges or projecting parts over 8mm should have a 3mm radius. * No hard and sharp-edged parts (e.g. razor blade effect caused by sheet steel) * No crushing or shearing points
- * Connections should not come loose by themselves and should resist removal. * Timber connections should not rely solely on screws or nails. * Leaking lubricants should not stain or impair the safety of the equipment

FIBRE ROPES

- * Conform to EN 701 or 919 or have a material and load certificate
- * Ropes used by hands shall have a soft, non-slip covering

WIRE ROPES

- * Non-rotating and corrosion resistant with no splayed wires outside the ferrule * Wire connector clip threads should protrude less than 8mm * Turnbuckles should be enclosed, have a loop at each end and be secured

CHAINS

- * Maximum opening of individual links: 8.6mm in any one direction.
- * Connecting links between chains must be less than 8.6mm or over 12mm

SWINGING SUSPENDED ROPES

- * Not combined with swings in the same bay * Less than 2m long: over 600mm from static parts; over 900mm from swinging parts * 2m - 4m long: over 1000mm from anything * Diameter: 25 - 45mm

CLIMBING ROPES

- * Anchored at both ends and movement less than 20% of rope length
- * Single climbing rope diameter: 18 - 45mm (nets comply with Grip requirements)

ENTRAPMENTS

- * Entrapment: a place from which children cannot extricate themselves unaided There are six probes: the Torso Probe, the Large Head Probe, The Small Head probe, the Wedge Probe and the two Finger Rods. There is a toggle test to reduce the dangers of clothing toggles being caught on slides, fireman's poles and roofs, and a ring gauge to test for rocker hand/foot rest protrusions.

BRIDGES

- * The space between the flexible bridge and rigid sides should be not less than 230mm

ENTRAPMENT OF FEET AND LEGS

- * Inclined planes (not suspension bridges) less than 38° should have no gaps over 30mm
- * There are no requirements for suspension bridge gaps other than the main entrapment requirements

FINGER ENTRAPMENTS

- These occur in: 1. gaps where child's movement may cause a finger to become stuck; 2. open-ended tubes; 3. moving gaps
- * Tube ends should be securely enclosed and removable only with tools
 - * Moving gaps should not close to less than 12mm

BARRIERS AND GUARD-RAILS

- * Handrail: a rail to help the child balance * Guard-rail: a rail to prevent children falling * Barrier: a guard-rail with non-climbable in-fill

HAND-RAILS

- * Where required they should be between 600 and 850mm above the standing surface

EASILY ACCESSIBLE EQUIPMENT

- * Platforms over 600mm require a barrier with a minimum height of 700mm high + impact absorbing surfacing

NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE EQUIPMENT

- * Platforms up to 1000mm: No barriers or guard-rails required + impact absorbing surface over * Platforms 1000-2000mm: 600 - 850mm high guard-rail + impact absorbing surfacing * Platforms 2000-3000mm: 700mm high barrier + impact absorbing surfacing * No bars, infills or steps which can be used as steps. Tops should discourage standing or sitting

MEANS OF ACCESS

- All means of access should have no entrapments; be securely fixed; be level to $\pm 3^\circ$ (ramps across width) and have a constant angle. It does not refer to agility equipment used as an access i.e. arched climbers, scramble nets. There are specific measurements for ladders, stairs and ramps.

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

SWINGS

REQUIREMENTS

* No all-rigid suspension members (i.e. solid bar top to bottom) * Design should be principally for use by seated children (RoSPA interpretation) * Two seats per bay maximum. * Some types of swings have slightly different requirements. Information should be obtained from the supplier * Single points swing chains should not twist round each other * Single point swings require a secondary bearing support mechanism * Group seats must have their own bay.

DIMENSIONS

* Minimum ground clearance at rest: 350mm (400mm for group seats) * No maximum seat surface height but RoSPA recommends a max. height of 635mm for cradles and flat seats * Distance between seat and frame: 20% of swing suspension + 200mm * Distance between seats: 20% of the swing suspension + 300mm * Pivot splay (separation distance) at crossbar: width between seat fixings plus 5% of swing suspension length (+30% for group and Type 4 seats)

SITING

* Swing sets for young children should be separated from those for older children and sited to avoid cross traffic

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

Forward and Back

* Different areas for synthetic and loose-fill surfaces in a box or pit. Measurements each way are: 1. synthetic: $0.867 \times \text{length of suspension member} + 1.75\text{m} + 0.5\text{m}$ of obstacle-clear space 2. loose-fill: $0.867 \times \text{length of suspension member} + 2.25\text{m}$

Side width

* Seat width no greater than 500mm: 1.75m minimum (i.e. .875m each way from seat centre)

* Areas for two seats in one bay may overlap providing the distance between seats is correct

Single point swings

* Circular area with a radius equal to the Forward and Backward figure for other swings

SLIDES

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Free-standing slides: the max. vertical height which a stairway can reach without a change of direction is 2.5m. * Starting section at the top of each chute: length 350mm minimum, zero to 5° downwards at the centre line.

N.B. This can be the platform if the slide is attached to it * If the starting section is over 400mm long, platform requirements apply *

From a platform, the gap to the slide is the same width as the slide * Attachment slides over 1m free fall height should have starting section barriers 500mm min. high at one point * Attachment slides over 1m FFH should have a guard-rail across the entrance at a ht. of between 700-900mm

Sliding sections

* Maximum angle: 60° at any one point and an average of 40° * The width of open and straight slides over 1500mm long should be less than 700mm or greater than 950mm * Spiral or curved slides should have a width less than 700mm

RUN -OUTS

* Run-outs of at least 300mm are required if the sliding section is under 1.5m long. * Additional requirements are required for different types of slides * Average angle of run-outs: type 1 = 10° , type 2 = 5° (both downwards) * Height of run-out: Less than 1.5m sliding length: max. 200mm. Greater than 1.5m sliding length: max. 350mm * Users should come to a stop on the run-out section (type 2 only)

* Chutes should have a side height related to the fall height: 1.2m: 100mm minimum : 1.2m - 2.5m: 150mm minimum : Over 2.5m: 500mm minimum

* Maximum side angle from slide bed: 30° * Tops of sides should be rounded or radiused to at least 3mm * Tunnel slides should be a minimum 750mm high and 750mm wide * Tunnels should start on or at the end of the starting section and be continuous over the sliding section only

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

Normal distances except for the run-out which should be: * type 1: 1m each side and 2m beyond (or just 1.5m beyond for short slides) * type 2: 1m each side and 1m beyond

CABLE RUNWAYS

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Stop at end should progressively slow down the traveller * Traveller should not be removable except with tools * No access to internal mechanism * Suspension mechanism: flexible, exclude risk of strangulation or be at least 2m above the ground in the middle * Where children hang by the hands, the grip should not be enclosed (i.e. a loop)

* Climbing should be discouraged onto the grip * Children should be able to get off the seat at any time (i.e. no loops or straps) *

Maximum loaded (69.5kg) speed is 7m per second * If two cables are placed parallel the min. distance between them is 2m

IMPACT AREAS

* 2m either side of main cable

ROTATING ITEMS

NOTE: Rotating items under 500mm diameter are excluded from these requirements

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Maximum free height of fall: 1000mm (For overhead items: 1500 - 3000mm) * Max. speed at periphery under reasonable use: 5m per second. As no method is given, this cannot be tested * Hand grips should be between 16 - 45mm

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

There are specific requirements for different types of roundabout. The two most common ones are:

Platform roundabouts:

* Platforms should be circular and enclosed * All parts should revolve in the same direction * No super-structure over the edge of the platform * Mechanism should be enclosed * Height between underside and ground 60 – 110mm for 300mm inwards

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

Giant revolving discs

* Clearance of underside at lowest point: 300mm in loose-fill, 400 mm for synthetic * Max. platform height: 1m * Free space: 3m * Upper surface should be continuous, smooth and with no handles or grips * Underside should be continuous, smooth and without any radial variations (i.e. spokes) or indentations

MINIMUM SPACE

* Free space: Horizontal: 2m all round * Vertical head clearance from platform: sitting 1.5m ; standing 1.8m * Small rotating items under 500mm diameter are excluded,

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

* There are no special extra requirements for surfacing areas * Surfaces should be continuous underneath and level

ROCKING ITEMS

DEFINITIONS

* Rocking equipment which can be moved by the user and is supported from below

* Damping: any movement restricting device. (N.B. Springs are treated as self-damping)

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Throughout the range of movement gaps in all accessible joints should be under 12mm * Progressive restraint at extremity of movement is required * Foot rests should be provided where the ground clearance is less than 230mm * Hand grips should be provided for each seat or standing position

* Foot rests and hand grips should be firmly fixed and non-rotating * Hand grip diameter: 16 - 45mm (for toddler items: 30mm maximum) * Right -angled corners on moving equipment should be 20mm radius min. (e.g. a bird's beak)

MINIMUM SPACE

* 1000mm between items at maximum movement.

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

* Minimum 1000 mm for springers, except if standing is allowed in which case 1500 mm * 1500 mm minimum for type 1.

INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

SAFETY

* Appropriate safety systems must be established by the operator * No access should be allowed to unsafe equipment or areas *

Records should be kept by the playground operator * Effectiveness of safety measures should be assessed annually * Signs should be provided giving owner details and emergency service contact points * Entrances for emergency services should be freely accessible

* Information on accidents should be kept

* Staff and users should be safe during maintenance operations

INSPECTION

* Manufacturers will recommend the inspection frequency although some sites may need a daily check

Frequency

Routine visual inspections: identification of hazards from vandalism, use or weather conditions (RoSPA recommends a recorded daily or weekly inspection) Operational inspection: every 1 -3 months or as recommended. Checks operation, stability, wear etc. Annual main inspection: checks long-term levels of safety

* An inspection schedule should be prepared for each playground, listing components and methods

* Appropriate action should be taken if defects are noted

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

* Basic routine maintenance details should be supplied by the manufacturer

CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

* This covers remedial work and repairs as required * Alterations should only be carried out after consultation & agreement with the supplier or a competent person





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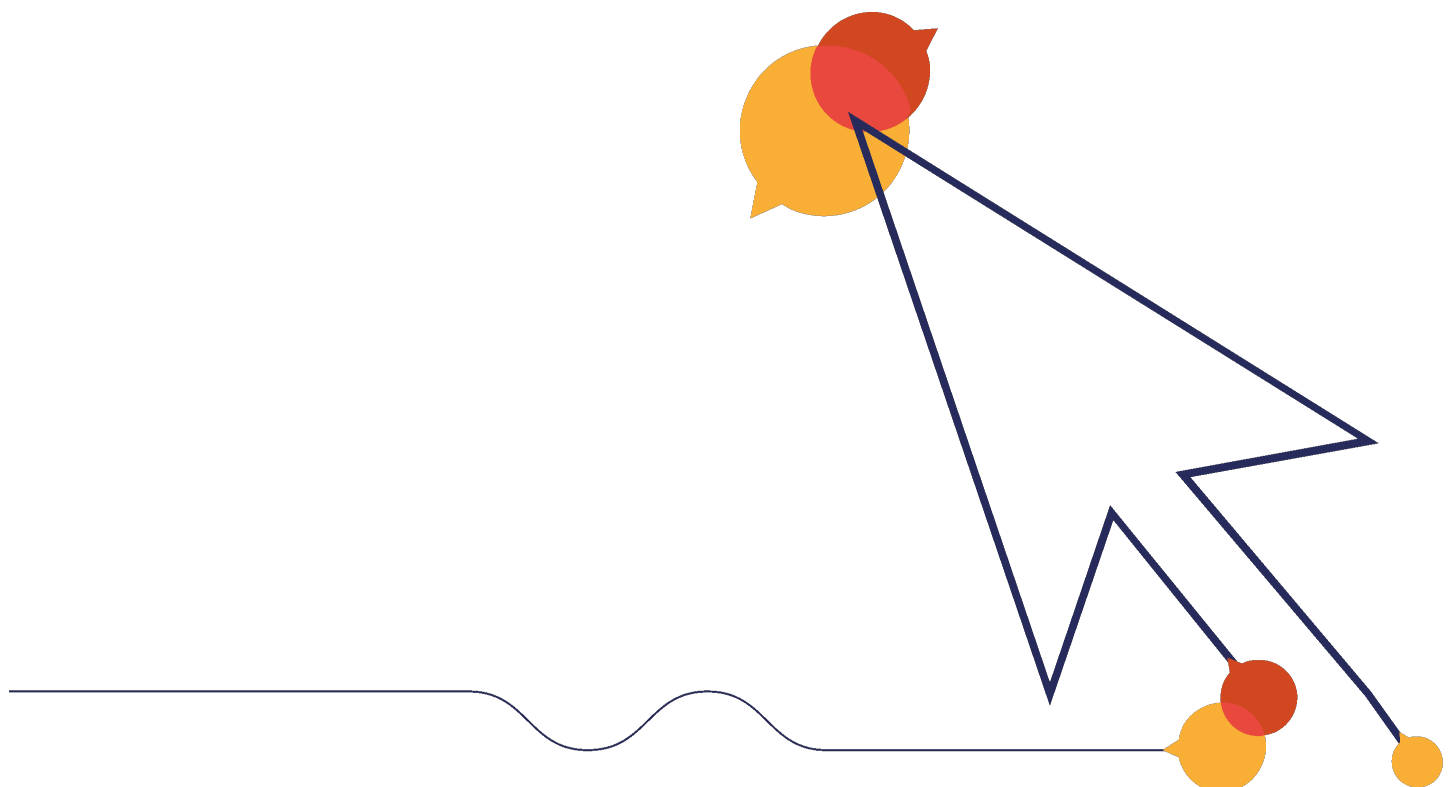
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Mileham Drive MUGA

Aylsham Town Council

29 June 2026



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Mileham Drive MUGA**
Date of inspection: **29 June 2026**
Inspector: **Dan Clifft**



Shelter

Innate risk score:
 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
There is offensive graffiti on the unit.	Remove.	

Litter Bin

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		



MUGA - With Lighting Columns

Innate risk score:

 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Frost damage.	Read the notes for further action.	 12
Additional comments are noted below.	Read the notes for further action.	 9
Item is cracked.	Repair.	 8
Surface has unintended weeds.	Remove.	 6
Bolt(s) loose.	Tighten.	 6
Trip points on the surface.	Read the notes for further action.	 6
Bolt(s) missing.	Replace missing bolt(s).	 6
Loose in ground.	Read the notes for further action.	 4

How to read your report

The assets on site are categorised as **Ancillary Items** or **Play Items**, and listed under those headings.

Each item is listed in the style shown in the image below, which contains labels to aid interpretation as follows:

- 1) The name of the asset
- 2) The manufacturer of the asset, if known,
- 3) The innate or default risk score of the asset, assuming it has no faults and complies with standards,
- 4) The actual risk score of the asset at the time of inspection, being the highest of the finding risks or the innate risk,
- 5) A statement about whether the item complies with the appropriate standards, including the names of those standards,
- 6) Details about findings, if any, including what is wrong (Description), what to do about it (Tasks), notes to aid understanding (Notes), and photograph(s) of the issue.

Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name

asset image here

Risk level:
Low
Potential risk score reduction: 1
Remedial tasks: 1

Standards:
EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Finding

Description
Item is rusting in places.

Tasks
Replace.

Note
Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Finding Photos

asset image here asset image here

Surface: Grass

Inspection SI0000142594. Report produced on 16/12/2019 at 12:11:07

Litter Bin



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

2

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks

40 Inspection SI0000319929. Report produced on 01/07/2026 at 15:17:25

A1

Shelter



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

5

5

Risk level:

Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description

There is offensive graffiti on the unit.

Tasks

Remove.

Risk level:

See finding details

Finding Photos



MUGA - With Lighting Columns

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

12

Risk level:

Medium

Potential risk score reduction:

4

Remedial tasks:

8



Standards:

EN 15312:2007+A1:2010
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Maintenance Finding

Description

Frost damage.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Hoop framework splitting. Repair.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

12

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Additional comments are noted below.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Roots starting to push through the tarmac playing surface creating an uneven surface with holes also developing. Repair.

Risk level:
 Medium

Risk score:
 9

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Item is cracked.

Tasks

Repair.

Risk level:
 Medium

Risk score:
 8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface has unintended weeds.

Tasks

Remove.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Bolt(s) loose.

Tasks

Tighten.

Note

Goal and end panel fixings loose. Secure.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Trip points on the surface.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Build up ground level to remove trip points.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Bolt(s) missing.

Tasks

Replace missing bolt(s).

Note

Hoop bolts x 2 are missing.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Loose in ground.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Monitor and reset if required.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



General Notes

The risk scores are calculated by plotting the likelihood of harm against the severity of the injury sustained. The likelihood is given a score of 1 to 5, and the severity is given a score of 1 to 5. In doing this a matrix is produced which gives a numerical assessment of the risk on a score of 1 to 25, and a judgement is made as to which risks are low, which are medium and which are high. Risk scores may be adjusted in the light of experience and therefore may not be exactly as per the table. For example, a score of 7 may be noted.

Risks are calculated in this way:

1. An assessment of the likelihood of harm taking place is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
 - a. 1 = Rare
 - b. 2 = Unlikely
 - c. 3 = Moderate
 - d. 4 = Likely
 - e. 5 = Certain
2. An assessment of the severity of the injury sustained is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
 - a. 1 = Insignificant
 - b. 2 = Minor
 - c. 3 = Moderate
 - d. 4 = Major
 - e. 5 = Catastrophic
3. The two numbers are multiplied to give a risk score on a scale of 1 to 25.
4. Scores of 1 to 7 inclusive are considered to be low risk and are considered to be tolerable where this is the innate risk of the item, but where remedial works are identified these should be undertaken,
5. Scores of 8 to 12 are considered to be medium risk and some control measures may be identified to reduce the risks to low, tolerable levels,
6. Score of 13 and above are considered to be high risk and urgent action is considered to be necessary to reduce the risks to tolerable levels.

General Notes

It is important to note that where an outcome is catastrophic, but for which the likelihood is rare this will present a score of $1 \times 5 = 5$ = low risk. Similarly, a certain event for which the consequence is insignificant will present a score of $5 \times 1 = 5$ = low risk. It is important to consider likelihood and consequence, and not just one of the factors in isolation.

The multiplication of the factors into a risk matrix is given here in Table 1, with a judgement made as to risk scoring indicated by colour.

Green = LOW risk, Amber = MEDIUM risk, Red = HIGH risk.

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

L i k e l i h o o d	Severity					
		1 Insignifi- cant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastro- phic
	1 = Rare	1 LOW	2 LOW	3 LOW	4 LOW	5 LOW
	2 = Unlikely	2 LOW	4 LOW	6 LOW	8 MEDIUM	10 MEDIUM
	3 = Moderate	3 LOW	6 LOW	9 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	15 HIGH
	4 = Likely	4 LOW	8 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	16 HIGH	20 HIGH
	5 = Certain	5 LOW	10 MEDIUM	15 HIGH	20 HIGH	25 HIGH

General Notes

Inspection Scope

The inspections are undertaken using the RPII's inspection scope.

Compliance with Standards

Inspections are undertaken with reference to the appropriate standards, which are listed next to each item. Compliance with these standards is not mandatory in law, but it is useful to know whether items comply or not. If we think a change is needed, then this is noted in our report. Non-compliance does not necessarily mean that a change is needed. Where a standard is undated the current version is applied, unless overlap periods are allowed by the standards committee at the time of update. The information provided herein is to assist the owner/operator to fulfil its responsibilities as detailed in the relevant standards. Other standards referenced within the listed standards do not form part of this inspection, unless they are also explicitly listed here.

The listed standards are relevant to all installations of equipment which are publicly accessible, including public parks, pay to play parks, schools, nurseries, public houses, holiday parks, indoor play centres, farm parks and the like. All equipment used in publicly accessible areas should meet with the requirements of the relevant listed standard.

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. 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 the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

Domestic equipment falls outside the scope of standards for publicly accessible spaces. Domestic play equipment has its own standard (BS EN 71 – Safety of Toys). Where domestic equipment can be identified this will be acknowledged in the report, but compliance may be assessed to the applicable standard relating to publicly accessible equipment.

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).

Compliance with standards is not always a clear-cut thing. Some interpretation can be needed, and our interpretation may differ from the interpretation of others. In some cases, we may decide not to note non-compliance in cases where we think it may mislead or be unhelpful so to do.

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with 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 3.0 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 (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability 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. 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 to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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 impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. 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).

General Notes

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.

We have inspected without dismantling or destruction and so some aspects of the relevant standards may not be testable on site.

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 and this inspection shall be considered as contributing to the operator's discharge of this responsibility.

Exposure to Risk

Exposure to acceptable levels of risk and challenge is essential to children's development and allows them to exercise their right to play. Therefore, it can be judged that levels of risk above low risk can be acceptable. The risk scores shown allow the operator to make a judgement after first considering the benefit of the activity to which the risk score relates.

Ownership

There may be cases where we report issues that are not the site owner's responsibility. It is not necessarily possible for us to determine who owns what, and in any case we need to bring all risks to your attention if they can affect the safety of the site's users.

Contemporaneous Findings

Our report shows the findings at the time of inspection. Subsequent events may affect the condition of the site. Suggested remedial actions are based upon our knowledge and experience. The owner/operator should seek the advice of the manufacturer or a competent person when undertaking repairs and/or modifications to equipment.

Timber

Where timbers are set into the ground it is not always possible to determine levels of decay. The owner/operator should ensure it conducts appropriate inspections to identify decay before it becomes a problem.

We can undertake more in-depth testing of your playground timbers using resistance penetration.

Timber is known to decay from the inside out. This makes it very important that you ensure proper testing and inspection is undertaken of your playground timbers, especially where defects may be hidden inside the structures. Testing using resistance penetration can help to identify defects before they become outwardly apparent, but can also confirm the condition of good timbers to prevent premature replacement with its associated costs. The testing is undertaken using a specialist machine, which uses electronically controlled drill resistance measurement. The drill is fine enough that it does not cause permanent damage to reduce the lifespan of the equipment.

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

Where planting or trees are mentioned in our report, please be advised that we do not undertake any arboricultural, horticultural or toxicological assessment of suitability or condition. You must ensure you undertake suitable inspections from an appropriate expert.

How This Inspection Contributes to Your Annual Main Inspection

The owner/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 facility. The inspection guidance is listed in Table 1, with an indication of which parts will be included in your RoSPA inspection [the items in the first column are the items which comprise an “Annual Main Inspection”, the second column shows which elements form part of a RoSPA inspection, items with a cross are not included, some items may have limitations as shown in the notes to the Table 1). The standards also contain additional parts which the owner/operator should follow.

Table 1

Inspection Recommendations of relevant standards These form the Annual Main Inspection	Included in RoSPA 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]
6.2 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]
6.2.4 Undertaking the Operators inspection protocol	✓
6.2 c) Presence of rot or corrosion (see note 2)	✓ [2]
6.2 c) Assessment of repairs made/added or replaced components (see note 5)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains 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 Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [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 for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [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 annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [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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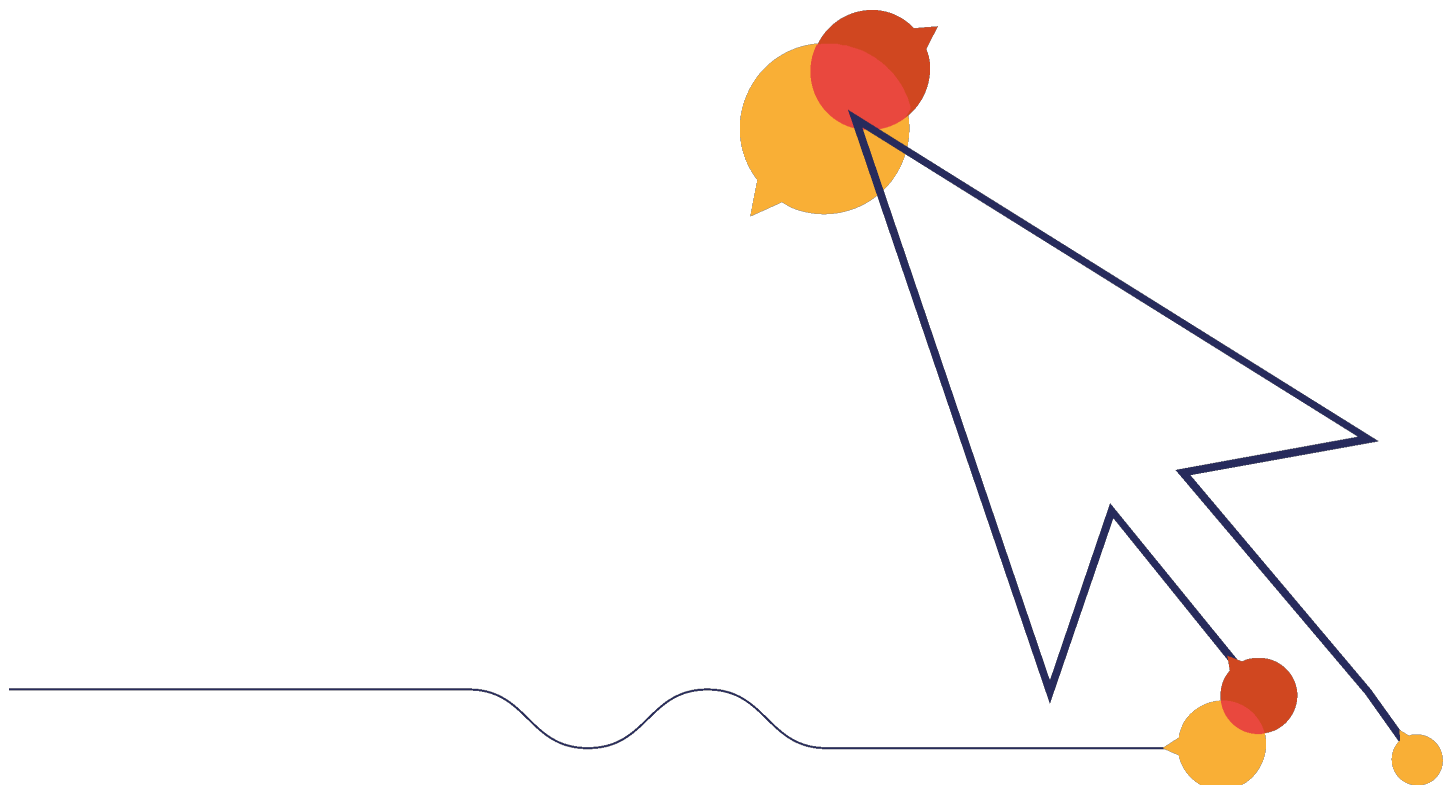
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Mileham Drive Play Area

Aylsham Town Council

29 June 2026



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Mileham Drive Play Area**
Date of inspection: **29 June 2026**
Inspector: **Dan Clifft**



Gate

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
There is a crushing or shearing point on the side of the gate. Where the gaps reduce to less than 12 mm these have been known to cause serious, permanent injury to children, especially on the hinge side where the leverage forces are significant.	Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate.	 8
Loose in ground.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 3

Seating - Picnic Tables

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Fixtures loose or missing.	Replace.	 8

Litter Bin

Innate risk score:

 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Loose in ground.	Repair.	 5

Seating

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
The gaps between the slats exceed 30 mm and are known to cause entrapments.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 4

Fencing - Bow-Top & Tree

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage - Fitness

Innate risk score:

 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Swing - Mixed - 2 Bay 2 Junior 2 Toddler Seat

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Corrosion in cradle seat top frame could lead to sudden failure of the seat.	Investigate and replace as necessary.	 12
Gaps have opened up between tiles causing trip hazard.	Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.	 8
Some chain wear.	Monitor for further deterioration and replace before 40% wear.	 8
Supports loose in head blocks.	Tighten retaining nuts in the head block wedge. If this fails, fit shims (metal wedges) between supports and block to secure.	 8
Seat(s) set at incorrect height.	Adjust to give a minimum of 350 mm clearance for standard seats, and 400 mm for tyres, baskets and other groups seats.	 4
The swing seat has been damaged, but does not require immediate replacement.	Monitor and replace when hard material is exposed.	 3

Carousel

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Gaps have opened up between tiles causing trip hazard.	Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.	 12
There is significant corrosion on this item.	De-scale back to good metal and coat with lead free paint, using appropriate precautions. Repairs may be necessary where corrosion is severe.	 6

Multiplay

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Gaps have opened up between tiles causing trip hazard.	Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.	 8
Item is bent.	Read the notes for further action.	 6
Exposed metal rope core(s).	Repair.	 6
The supports are within the falling or free space area.	The unit was installed prior to the publication of the current standards. There is no requirement to make retrospective changes.	 6
Fixtures loose or missing.	Read the notes for further action.	 6

Adult Fitness - Cross Trainer

Innate risk score:
 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Table Tennis Table

Innate risk score:
 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Adult Fitness - Hand Cycle

Innate risk score:
 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Adult Fitness - Multi

Innate risk score:
 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Adult Fitness - Jump Box

Innate risk score:
 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Adult Fitness - Hip Twister

Innate risk score:
 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Item is not secure.	Secure.	 4

How to read your report

The assets on site are categorised as **Ancillary Items** or **Play Items**, and listed under those headings.

Each item is listed in the style shown in the image below, which contains labels to aid interpretation as follows:

- 1) The name of the asset
- 2) The manufacturer of the asset, if known,
- 3) The innate or default risk score of the asset, assuming it has no faults and complies with standards,
- 4) The actual risk score of the asset at the time of inspection, being the highest of the finding risks or the innate risk,
- 5) A statement about whether the item complies with the appropriate standards, including the names of those standards,
- 6) Details about findings, if any, including what is wrong (Description), what to do about it (Tasks), notes to aid understanding (Notes), and photograph(s) of the issue.

Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name

asset image here

Risk level:
Low
Potential risk score reduction: 1
Remedial tasks: 1

Standards:
EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Finding

Description
Item is rusting in places.

Tasks
Replace.

Note
Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Finding Photos

asset image here asset image here

Surface: Grass

Inspection SI0000142594. Report produced on 16/12/2019 at 12:11:07

Fencing - Bow-Top & Tree



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very low

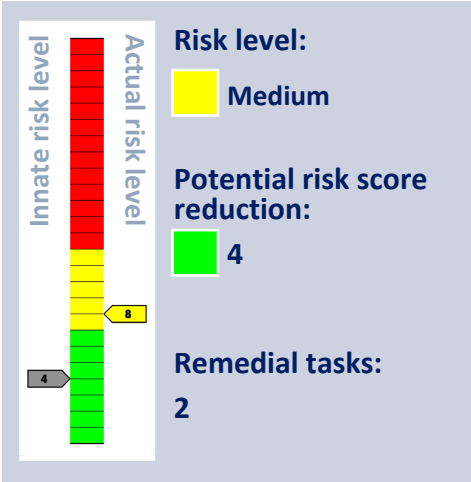
✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks

Gate



Maintenance Finding

Description

There is a crushing or shearing point on the side of the gate. Where the gaps reduce to less than 12 mm these have been known to cause serious, permanent injury to children, especially on the hinge side where the leverage forces are significant.

Tasks

Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate.



Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Loose in ground.

Tasks

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Note

Slight movement in the supports. Monitor and reset if required.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Litter Bin



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

5

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

3

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description
Loose in ground.
Tasks
Repair.
Note
Rescuer to the foundations bolts.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

5

Finding Photos



Seating



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

4

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description

The gaps between the slats exceed 30 mm and are known to cause entrapments.

Tasks

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Seating - Picnic Tables



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

8

Risk level:

Medium

Potential risk score reduction:

5

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description
Fixtures loose or missing.
Tasks
Replace.
Note
Secure loose bench slats.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos

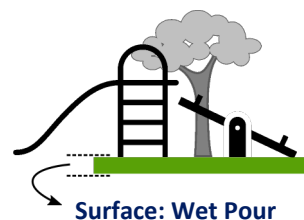
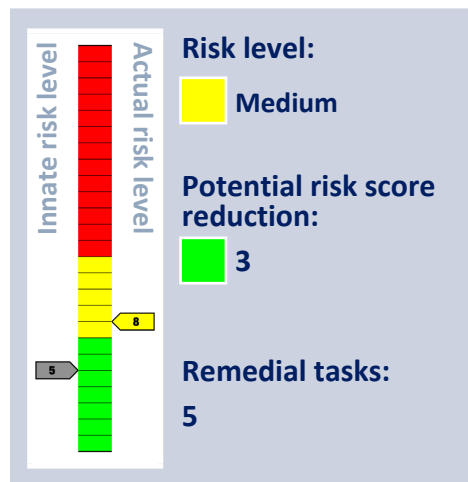


Signage - Fitness



Multiplay

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Standards:



EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

The surfacing meets with the requirements of the relevant standards. The item is not compliant with the requirements of the relevant standards for the following reasons:

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. The supports are within the falling or free space area.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. Gaps have opened up between tiles causing trip hazard.
2. Item is bent.
3. Exposed metal rope core(s).
4. Fixtures loose or missing.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

The supports are within the falling or free space area.

Tasks

The unit was installed prior to the publication of the current standards. There is no requirement to make retrospective changes.

Note

The green access ladder is within the fall space of the climbing wall.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Gaps have opened up between tiles causing trip hazard.

Tasks

Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.

Note

Tiles separating and collapsing.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Item is bent.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

The slide has been damaged. Monitor for any further deterioration and repair when necessary.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Exposed metal rope core(s).

Tasks

Repair.

Note

Monitor for any sharp or split wire strands.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Fixtures loose or missing.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Roof panel fixings x 4 missing. Replace.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

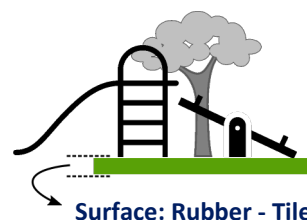
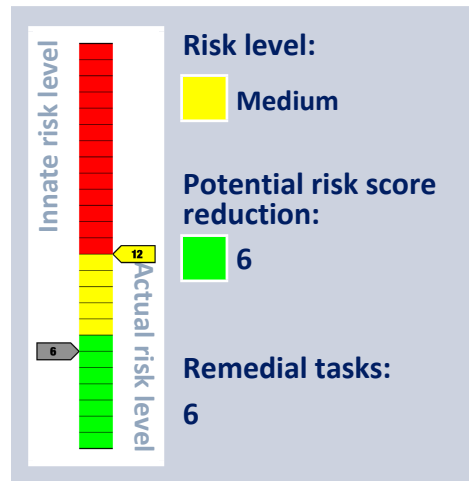
6

Finding Photos



Swing - Mixed - 2 Bay 2 Junior 2 Toddler Seat

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Standards:



EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023, EN 1176-2:2017

The surfacing meets with the requirements of the relevant standards. The item is not compliant with the requirements of the relevant standards for the following reasons:

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. Seat(s) set at incorrect height.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. Corrosion in cradle seat top frame could lead to sudden failure of the seat.
2. Gaps have opened up between tiles causing trip hazard.
3. Some chain wear.
4. Supports loose in head blocks.
5. The swing seat has been damaged, but does not require immediate replacement.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

Seat(s) set at incorrect height.

Tasks

Adjust to give a minimum of 350 mm clearance for standard seats, and 400 mm for tyres, baskets and other groups seats.

Note

Flat seat x 1.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Corrosion in cradle seat top frame could lead to sudden failure of the seat.

Tasks

Investigate and replace as necessary.

Note

Remove fixing bars to check the extent of corrosion.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

12

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Gaps have opened up between tiles causing trip hazard.

Tasks

Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Some chain wear.

Tasks

Monitor for further deterioration and replace before 40% wear.

Note

Links approaching 40% worn.

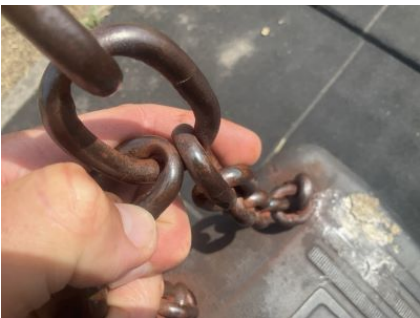
Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Supports loose in head blocks.

Tasks

Tighten retaining nuts in the head block wedge. If this fails, fit shims (metal wedges) between supports and block to secure.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

The swing seat has been damaged, but does not require immediate replacement.

Tasks

Monitor and replace when hard material is exposed.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

There is significant corrosion on this item.

Tasks

De-scale back to good metal and coat with lead free paint, using appropriate precautions. Repairs may be necessary where corrosion is severe.

Note

The subframe has severe corrosion.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Table Tennis Table

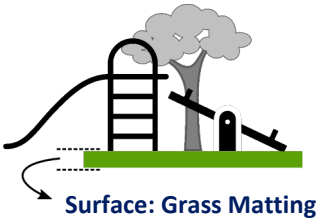
Manufactured by Cornilleau



Standards:



None
There are no standards applicable for this unit, but the safety requirements and principles of other standards have been used to ensure the unit is suitably safe.



Adult Fitness - Hip Twister

Manufactured by Kompan Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

6

6

Risk level:

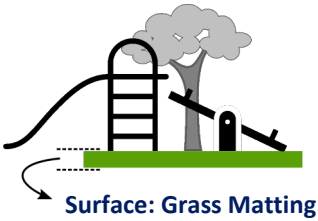
Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

1



Standards:

EN 16630:2015
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Maintenance Finding

Description

Item is not secure.

Tasks

Secure.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Adult Fitness - Hand Cycle

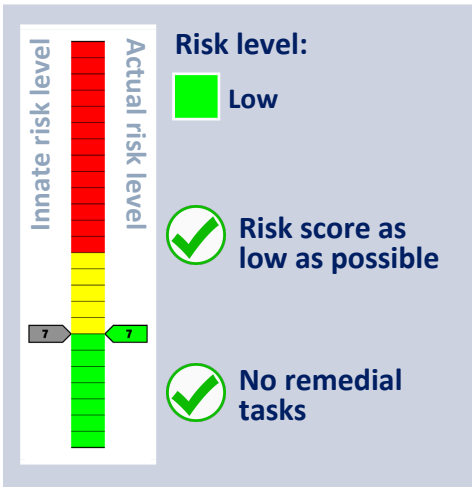
Manufactured by Kompan Ltd



Standards:

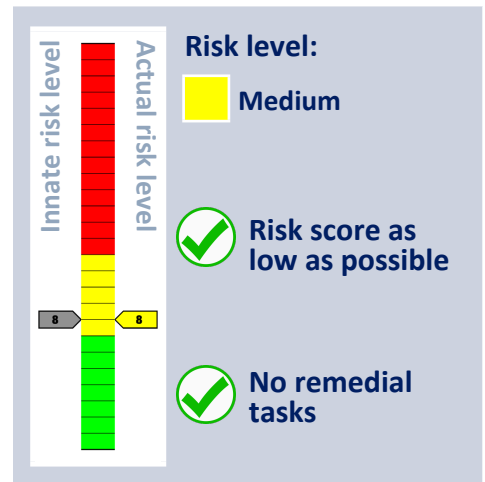
EN 16630:2015

The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.



Adult Fitness - Cross Trainer

Manufactured by Kompan Ltd



Standards:

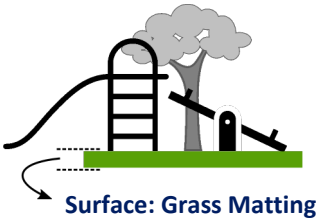
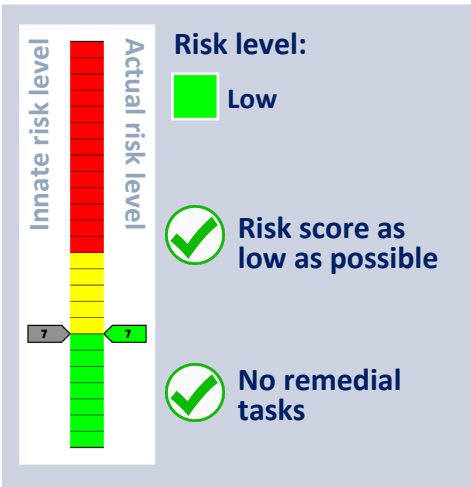


EN 16630:2015

The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Adult Fitness - Multi

Manufactured by Kompan Ltd



Standards: ✓

EN 16630:2015
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Adult Fitness - Jump Box

Manufactured by Kompan Ltd



Standards:

EN 16630:2015
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Innate risk level

Actual risk level

7

7

Risk level:

Low

 Risk score as low as possible

 No remedial tasks



General Notes

The risk scores are calculated by plotting the likelihood of harm against the severity of the injury sustained. The likelihood is given a score of 1 to 5, and the severity is given a score of 1 to 5. In doing this a matrix is produced which gives a numerical assessment of the risk on a score of 1 to 25, and a judgement is made as to which risks are low, which are medium and which are high. Risk scores may be adjusted in the light of experience and therefore may not be exactly as per the table. For example, a score of 7 may be noted.

Risks are calculated in this way:

1. An assessment of the likelihood of harm taking place is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
 - a. 1 = Rare
 - b. 2 = Unlikely
 - c. 3 = Moderate
 - d. 4 = Likely
 - e. 5 = Certain
2. An assessment of the severity of the injury sustained is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
 - a. 1 = Insignificant
 - b. 2 = Minor
 - c. 3 = Moderate
 - d. 4 = Major
 - e. 5 = Catastrophic
3. The two numbers are multiplied to give a risk score on a scale of 1 to 25.
4. Scores of 1 to 7 inclusive are considered to be low risk and are considered to be tolerable where this is the innate risk of the item, but where remedial works are identified these should be undertaken,
5. Scores of 8 to 12 are considered to be medium risk and some control measures may be identified to reduce the risks to low, tolerable levels,
6. Score of 13 and above are considered to be high risk and urgent action is considered to be necessary to reduce the risks to tolerable levels.

General Notes

It is important to note that where an outcome is catastrophic, but for which the likelihood is rare this will present a score of $1 \times 5 = 5$ = low risk. Similarly, a certain event for which the consequence is insignificant will present a score of $5 \times 1 = 5$ = low risk. It is important to consider likelihood and consequence, and not just one of the factors in isolation.

The multiplication of the factors into a risk matrix is given here in Table 1, with a judgement made as to risk scoring indicated by colour.

Green = LOW risk, Amber = MEDIUM risk, Red = HIGH risk.

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

L i k e l i h o o d	Severity					
		1 Insignifi- cant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastro- phic
	1 = Rare	1 LOW	2 LOW	3 LOW	4 LOW	5 LOW
	2 = Unlikely	2 LOW	4 LOW	6 LOW	8 MEDIUM	10 MEDIUM
	3 = Moderate	3 LOW	6 LOW	9 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	15 HIGH
	4 = Likely	4 LOW	8 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	16 HIGH	20 HIGH
	5 = Certain	5 LOW	10 MEDIUM	15 HIGH	20 HIGH	25 HIGH

General Notes

Inspection Scope

The inspections are undertaken using the RPII's inspection scope.

Compliance with Standards

Inspections are undertaken with reference to the appropriate standards, which are listed next to each item. Compliance with these standards is not mandatory in law, but it is useful to know whether items comply or not. If we think a change is needed, then this is noted in our report. Non-compliance does not necessarily mean that a change is needed. Where a standard is undated the current version is applied, unless overlap periods are allowed by the standards committee at the time of update. The information provided herein is to assist the owner/operator to fulfil its responsibilities as detailed in the relevant standards. Other standards referenced within the listed standards do not form part of this inspection, unless they are also explicitly listed here.

The listed standards are relevant to all installations of equipment which are publicly accessible, including public parks, pay to play parks, schools, nurseries, public houses, holiday parks, indoor play centres, farm parks and the like. All equipment used in publicly accessible areas should meet with the requirements of the relevant listed standard.

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. 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 the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

Domestic equipment falls outside the scope of standards for publicly accessible spaces. Domestic play equipment has its own standard (BS EN 71 – Safety of Toys). Where domestic equipment can be identified this will be acknowledged in the report, but compliance may be assessed to the applicable standard relating to publicly accessible equipment.

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).

Compliance with standards is not always a clear-cut thing. Some interpretation can be needed, and our interpretation may differ from the interpretation of others. In some cases, we may decide not to note non-compliance in cases where we think it may mislead or be unhelpful so to do.

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with 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 3.0 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 (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability 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. 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 to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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 impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. 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).

General Notes

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.

We have inspected without dismantling or destruction and so some aspects of the relevant standards may not be testable on site.

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 and this inspection shall be considered as contributing to the operator's discharge of this responsibility.

Exposure to Risk

Exposure to acceptable levels of risk and challenge is essential to children's development and allows them to exercise their right to play. Therefore, it can be judged that levels of risk above low risk can be acceptable. The risk scores shown allow the operator to make a judgement after first considering the benefit of the activity to which the risk score relates.

Ownership

There may be cases where we report issues that are not the site owner's responsibility. It is not necessarily possible for us to determine who owns what, and in any case we need to bring all risks to your attention if they can affect the safety of the site's users.

Contemporaneous Findings

Our report shows the findings at the time of inspection. Subsequent events may affect the condition of the site. Suggested remedial actions are based upon our knowledge and experience. The owner/operator should seek the advice of the manufacturer or a competent person when undertaking repairs and/or modifications to equipment.

Timber

Where timbers are set into the ground it is not always possible to determine levels of decay. The owner/operator should ensure it conducts appropriate inspections to identify decay before it becomes a problem.

We can undertake more in-depth testing of your playground timbers using resistance penetration.

Timber is known to decay from the inside out. This makes it very important that you ensure proper testing and inspection is undertaken of your playground timbers, especially where defects may be hidden inside the structures. Testing using resistance penetration can help to identify defects before they become outwardly apparent, but can also confirm the condition of good timbers to prevent premature replacement with its associated costs. The testing is undertaken using a specialist machine, which uses electronically controlled drill resistance measurement. The drill is fine enough that it does not cause permanent damage to reduce the lifespan of the equipment.

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

Where planting or trees are mentioned in our report, please be advised that we do not undertake any arboricultural, horticultural or toxicological assessment of suitability or condition. You must ensure you undertake suitable inspections from an appropriate expert.

How This Inspection Contributes to Your Annual Main Inspection

The owner/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 facility. The inspection guidance is listed in Table 1, with an indication of which parts will be included in your RoSPA inspection [the items in the first column are the items which comprise an “Annual Main Inspection”, the second column shows which elements form part of a RoSPA inspection, items with a cross are not included, some items may have limitations as shown in the notes to the Table 1). The standards also contain additional parts which the owner/operator should follow.

Table 1

Inspection Recommendations of relevant standards These form the Annual Main Inspection	Included in RoSPA 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]
6.2 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]
6.2.4 Undertaking the Operators inspection protocol	✓
6.2 c) Presence of rot or corrosion (see note 2)	✓ [2]
6.2 c) Assessment of repairs made/added or replaced components (see note 5)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains 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 Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [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 for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [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 annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [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.	

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FREE SPACE

- * No obstacles in the minimum space (other than structures to assist or safeguard the user)
- * Traffic flows should not go through the minimum space

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FALLING SPACE

- * Free height of fall should not exceed 3m
- * No obstacles in the falling space
- * Platforms with fall heights of more than 1m between them require surfacing

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES DUE TO OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- * No unexpected obstacles

SURFACING SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Surfacing should have no sharp edges or protrusions
- * Loose fills should be 100mm more than the depth required to meet the HIC reading (usually total 300mm up to 2m, and 400mm up to 3m)
- * Hard surfaces should only be used outside where children fall
- * Testable Impact absorbing surfaces if falls over 600mm are possible. Good turf may be used up to 1.5m

DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

- * The equipment must be suitable for the user and risks should be identifiable by the child
- * Accessibility: adults must be able to gain access to help children
- * Grip requirements: permitted diameter 16 - 45mm (e.g. overhead bars)
- * Grasp requirements: maximum diameter 60mm (e.g. handrails on steps)
- * Requirements for easily accessible equipment

FINISHING

- * Timber species and synthetics should be splinter resistant
- * No protrusions or sharp-edged components
- * Bolts should not protrude by more than 8mm
- * Corners, edges or projecting parts over 8mm should have a 3mm radius.
- * No hard and sharp-edged parts (e.g. razor blade effect caused by sheet steel)
- * No crushing or shearing points
- * Connections should not come loose by themselves and should resist removal.
- * Timber connections should not rely solely on screws or nails.
- * Leaking lubricants should not stain or impair the safety of the equipment

FIBRE ROPES

- * Conform to EN 701 or 919 or have a material and load certificate
- * Ropes used by hands shall have a soft, non-slip covering

WIRE ROPES

- * Non-rotating and corrosion resistant with no splayed wires outside the ferrule
- * Wire connector clip threads should protrude less than 8mm
- * Turnbuckles should be enclosed, have a loop at each end and be secured

CHAINS

- * Maximum opening of individual links: 8.6mm in any one direction.
- * Connecting links between chains must be less than 8.6mm or over 12mm

SWINGING SUSPENDED ROPES

- * Not combined with swings in the same bay
- * Less than 2m long: over 600mm from static parts; over 900mm from swinging parts
- * 2m - 4m long: over 1000mm from anything
- * Diameter: 25 - 45mm

CLIMBING ROPES

- * Anchored at both ends and movement less than 20% of rope length
- * Single climbing rope diameter: 18 - 45mm (nets comply with Grip requirements)

ENTRAPMENTS

- * Entrapment: a place from which children cannot extricate themselves unaided
- There are six probes: the Torso Probe, the Large Head Probe, The Small Head probe, the Wedge Probe and the two Finger Rods. There is a toggle test to reduce the dangers of clothing toggles being caught on slides, fireman's poles and roofs, and a ring gauge to test for rocker hand/foot rest protrusions.

BRIDGES

- * The space between the flexible bridge and rigid sides should be not less than 230mm

ENTRAPMENT OF FEET AND LEGS

- * Inclined planes (not suspension bridges) less than 38° should have no gaps over 30mm
- * There are no requirements for suspension bridge gaps other than the main entrapment requirements

FINGER ENTRAPMENTS

- These occur in: 1. gaps where child's movement may cause a finger to become stuck; 2. open-ended tubes; 3. moving gaps
- * Tube ends should be securely enclosed and removable only with tools
 - * Moving gaps should not close to less than 12mm

BARRIERS AND GUARD-RAILS

- * Handrail: a rail to help the child balance
- * Guard-rail: a rail to prevent children falling
- * Barrier: a guard-rail with non-climbable in-fill

HAND-RAILS

- * Where required they should be between 600 and 850mm above the standing surface

EASILY ACCESSIBLE EQUIPMENT

- * Platforms over 600mm require a barrier with a minimum height of 700mm high + impact absorbing surfacing

NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE EQUIPMENT

- * Platforms up to 1000mm: No barriers or guard-rails required + impact absorbing surface over
- * Platforms 1000-2000mm: 600 - 850mm high guard-rail + impact absorbing surfacing
- * Platforms 2000-3000mm: 700mm high barrier + impact absorbing surfacing
- * No bars, infills or steps which can be used as steps. Tops should discourage standing or sitting

MEANS OF ACCESS

- All means of access should have no entrapments; be securely fixed; be level to $\pm 3^\circ$ (ramps across width) and have a constant angle. It does not refer to agility equipment used as an access i.e. arched climbers, scramble nets. There are specific measurements for ladders, stairs and ramps.

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

SWINGS

REQUIREMENTS

* No all-rigid suspension members (i.e. solid bar top to bottom) * Design should be principally for use by seated children (RoSPA interpretation) * Two seats per bay maximum. * Some types of swings have slightly different requirements. Information should be obtained from the supplier * Single points swing chains should not twist round each other * Single point swings require a secondary bearing support mechanism * Group seats must have their own bay.

DIMENSIONS

* Minimum ground clearance at rest: 350mm (400mm for group seats) * No maximum seat surface height but RoSPA recommends a max. height of 635mm for cradles and flat seats * Distance between seat and frame: 20% of swing suspension + 200mm * Distance between seats: 20% of the swing suspension + 300mm * Pivot splay (separation distance) at crossbar: width between seat fixings plus 5% of swing suspension length (+30% for group and Type 4 seats)

SITING

* Swing sets for young children should be separated from those for older children and sited to avoid cross traffic

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

Forward and Back

* Different areas for synthetic and loose-fill surfaces in a box or pit. Measurements each way are: 1. synthetic: $0.867 \times \text{length of suspension member} + 1.75\text{m} + 0.5\text{m}$ of obstacle-clear space 2. loose-fill: $0.867 \times \text{length of suspension member} + 2.25\text{m}$

Side width

* Seat width no greater than 500mm: 1.75m minimum (i.e. .875m each way from seat centre)

* Areas for two seats in one bay may overlap providing the distance between seats is correct

Single point swings

* Circular area with a radius equal to the Forward and Backward figure for other swings

SLIDES

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Free-standing slides: the max. vertical height which a stairway can reach without a change of direction is 2.5m. * Starting section at the top of each chute: length 350mm minimum, zero to 5° downwards at the centre line.

N.B. This can be the platform if the slide is attached to it * If the starting section is over 400mm long, platform requirements apply *

From a platform, the gap to the slide is the same width as the slide * Attachment slides over 1m free fall height should have starting section barriers 500mm min. high at one point * Attachment slides over 1m FFH should have a guard-rail across the entrance at a ht. of between 700-900mm

Sliding sections

* Maximum angle: 60° at any one point and an average of 40° * The width of open and straight slides over 1500mm long should be less than 700mm or greater than 950mm * Spiral or curved slides should have a width less than 700mm

RUN -OUTS

* Run-outs of at least 300mm are required if the sliding section is under 1.5m long. * Additional requirements are required for different types of slides * Average angle of run-outs: type 1 = 10°, type 2 = 5° (both downwards) * Height of run-out: Less than 1.5m sliding length: max. 200mm. Greater than 1.5m sliding length: max. 350mm * Users should come to a stop on the run-out section (type 2 only)

* Chutes should have a side height related to the fall height: 1.2m: 100mm minimum : 1.2m - 2.5m: 150mm minimum : Over 2.5m: 500mm minimum

* Maximum side angle from slide bed: 30° * Tops of sides should be rounded or radiused to at least 3mm * Tunnel slides should be a minimum 750mm high and 750mm wide * Tunnels should start on or at the end of the starting section and be continuous over the sliding section only

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

Normal distances except for the run-out which should be: * type 1: 1m each side and 2m beyond (or just 1.5m beyond for short slides) * type 2: 1m each side and 1m beyond

CABLE RUNWAYS

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Stop at end should progressively slow down the traveller * Traveller should not be removable except with tools * No access to internal mechanism * Suspension mechanism: flexible, exclude risk of strangulation or be at least 2m above the ground in the middle * Where children hang by the hands, the grip should not be enclosed (i.e. a loop)

* Climbing should be discouraged onto the grip * Children should be able to get off the seat at any time (i.e. no loops or straps) *

Maximum loaded (69.5kg) speed is 7m per second * If two cables are placed parallel the min. distance between them is 2m

IMPACT AREAS

* 2m either side of main cable

ROTATING ITEMS

NOTE: Rotating items under 500mm diameter are excluded from these requirements

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Maximum free height of fall: 1000mm (For overhead items: 1500 - 3000mm) * Max. speed at periphery under reasonable use: 5m per second. As no method is given, this cannot be tested * Hand grips should be between 16 - 45mm

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

There are specific requirements for different types of roundabout. The two most common ones are:

Platform roundabouts:

* Platforms should be circular and enclosed * All parts should revolve in the same direction * No super-structure over the edge of the platform * Mechanism should be enclosed * Height between underside and ground 60 – 110mm for 300mm inwards

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

Giant revolving discs

- * Clearance of underside at lowest point: 300mm in loose-fill, 400 mm for synthetic
- * Max. platform height: 1m
- * Free space: 3m
- * Upper surface should be continuous, smooth and with no handles or grips
- * Underside should be continuous, smooth and without any radial variations (i.e. spokes) or indentations

MINIMUM SPACE

- * Free space: Horizontal: 2m all round
- * Vertical head clearance from platform: sitting 1.5m ; standing 1.8m
- * Small rotating items under 500mm diameter are excluded,

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

- * There are no special extra requirements for surfacing areas
- * Surfaces should be continuous underneath and level

ROCKING ITEMS

DEFINITIONS

- * Rocking equipment which can be moved by the user and is supported from below
- * Damping: any movement restricting device. (N.B. Springs are treated as self-damping)

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Throughout the range of movement gaps in all accessible joints should be under 12mm
- * Progressive restraint at extremity of movement is required
- * Foot rests should be provided where the ground clearance is less than 230mm
- * Hand grips should be provided for each seat or standing position
- * Foot rests and hand grips should be firmly fixed and non-rotating
- * Hand grip diameter: 16 - 45mm (for toddler items: 30mm maximum)
- * Right -angled corners on moving equipment should be 20mm radius min. (e.g. a bird's beak)

MINIMUM SPACE

- * 1000mm between items at maximum movement.

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

- * Minimum 1000 mm for springers, except if standing is allowed in which case 1500 mm
- * 1500 mm minimum for type 1.

INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

SAFETY

- * Appropriate safety systems must be established by the operator
- * No access should be allowed to unsafe equipment or areas
- * Records should be kept by the playground operator
- * Effectiveness of safety measures should be assessed annually
- * Signs should be provided giving owner details and emergency service contact points
- * Entrances for emergency services should be freely accessible
- * Information on accidents should be kept
- * Staff and users should be safe during maintenance operations

INSPECTION

- * Manufacturers will recommend the inspection frequency although some sites may need a daily check

Frequency

Routine visual inspections: identification of hazards from vandalism, use or weather conditions (RoSPA recommends a recorded daily or weekly inspection)

Operational inspection: every 1 -3 months or as recommended. Checks operation, stability, wear etc.

Annual main inspection: checks long-term levels of safety

- * An inspection schedule should be prepared for each playground, listing components and methods
- * Appropriate action should be taken if defects are noted

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- * Basic routine maintenance details should be supplied by the manufacturer

CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

- * This covers remedial work and repairs as required
- * Alterations should only be carried out after consultation & agreement with the supplier or a competent person





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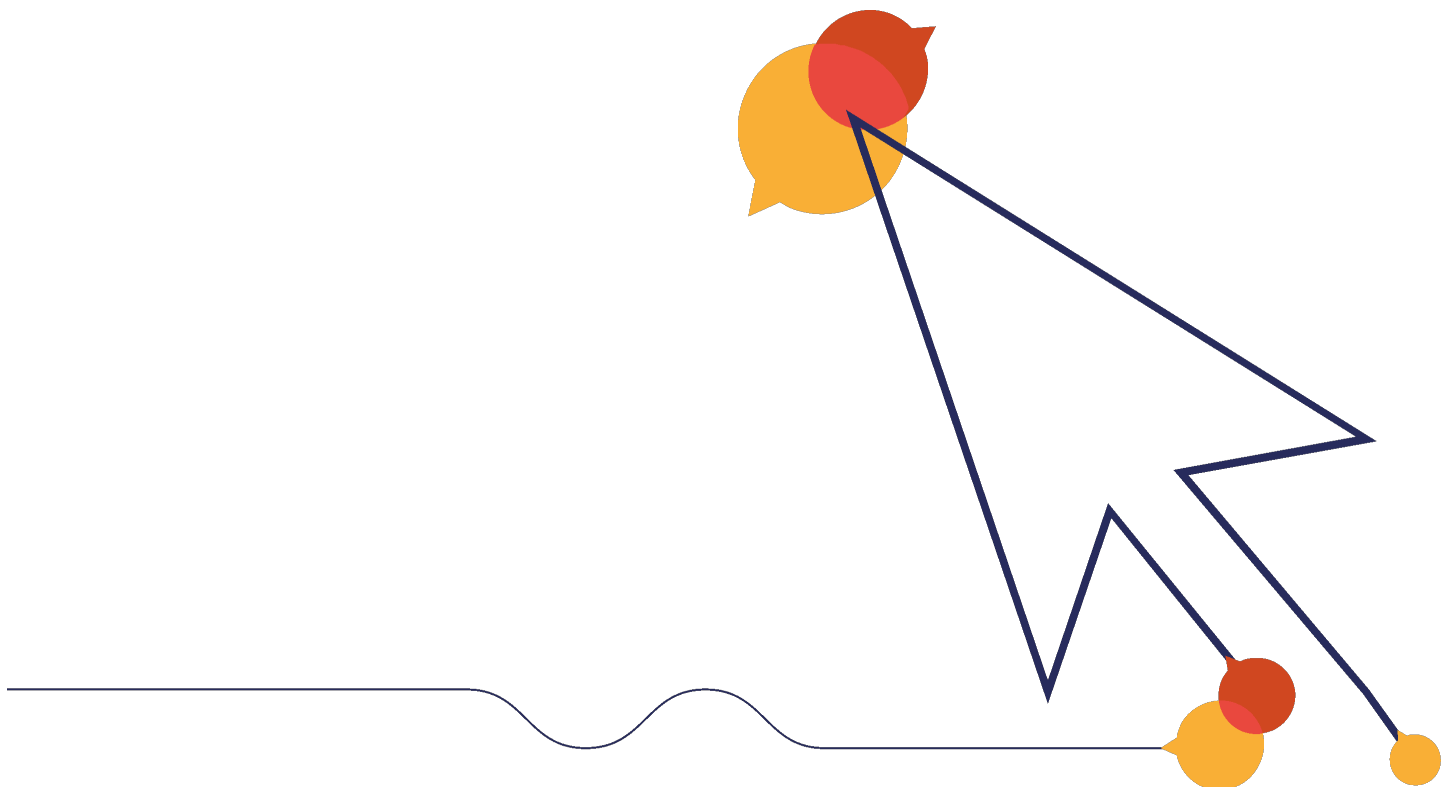
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Wymer Drive Play Area

Aylsham Town Council

29 June 2026



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Wymer Drive Play Area**
Date of inspection: **29 June 2026**
Inspector: **Dan Clifft**



Gate

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
There is a crushing or shearing point on the side of the gate. Where the gaps reduce to less than 12 mm these have been known to cause serious, permanent injury to children, especially on the hinge side where the leverage forces are significant.	Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate.	 8
Moving parts require greasing.	Apply lubricant according to the manufacturer's instructions.	 3

Litter Bin

Innate risk score:

 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
RoSPA recommends that litter bins should not be closer than 2 m from seats and gates (max of 3 m recommended). If they are too far away they may not be used. If they are too close this may cause nuisance from wasps.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 6
Bin is full.	Empty the bin.	 6

Seating - Bench

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
RoSPA recommend a minimum distance of 1 m between seat and fence. This is to reduce the likelihood of children vaulting the fence via the seat.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 5
The gaps between the slats exceed 30 mm and are known to cause entrapments.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 4

Fencing - Bow-Top & Hedge

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Field hedge should be cut.	Cut the hedge.	 4

Signage

Innate risk score:

 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
-------------	-------	------------

No Findings

Swing - Toddler - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Corrosion in cradle seat top frame could lead to sudden failure of the seat.	Investigate and replace as necessary.	 12
Some chain wear.	Monitor for further deterioration and replace before 40% wear.	 8
Surface is wearing.	Read the notes for further action.	 6

Trampoline

Innate risk score:

 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Multiplay

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Finger entrapment.	Eliminate the entrapment.	 6
Surface is wearing.	Read the notes for further action.	 6
Item has some parts missing.	Replace the missing parts.	 3

Rocker - Bike

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Protruding handles / foot rests.	The unit was installed prior to the publication of the current standards. There is no requirement to make retrospective changes.	 6
The spring is rusty. These have been known to fail without warning, leading to a collapse of the unit.	De-scale back to good base material and coat with lead free paint, using appropriate precautions.	 5
The wet pour surface is separating at the joints.	Repair.	 4

How to read your report

The assets on site are categorised as **Ancillary Items** or **Play Items**, and listed under those headings.

Each item is listed in the style shown in the image below, which contains labels to aid interpretation as follows:

- 1) The name of the asset
- 2) The manufacturer of the asset, if known,
- 3) The innate or default risk score of the asset, assuming it has no faults and complies with standards,
- 4) The actual risk score of the asset at the time of inspection, being the highest of the finding risks or the innate risk,
- 5) A statement about whether the item complies with the appropriate standards, including the names of those standards,
- 6) Details about findings, if any, including what is wrong (Description), what to do about it (Tasks), notes to aid understanding (Notes), and photograph(s) of the issue.

Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name

asset image here

Risk level:
Low
Potential risk score reduction: 1
Remedial tasks: 1

Standards:
EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Finding

Description
Item is rusting in places.

Tasks
Replace.

Note
Two of the frame washers are rusting.

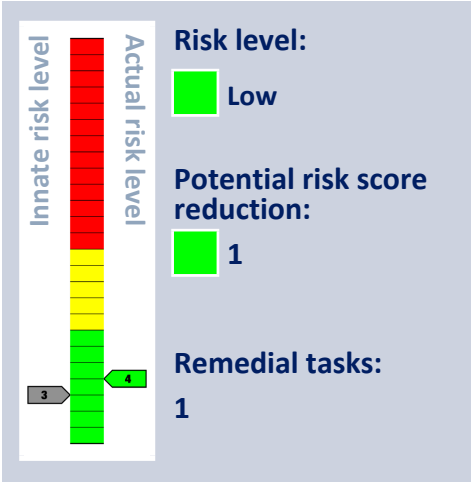
Finding Photos

asset image here asset image here

Surface: Grass

Inspection SI0000142594. Report produced on 16/12/2019 at 12:11:07

Fencing - Bow-Top & Hedge



Maintenance Finding

Description

Field hedge should be cut.

Tasks

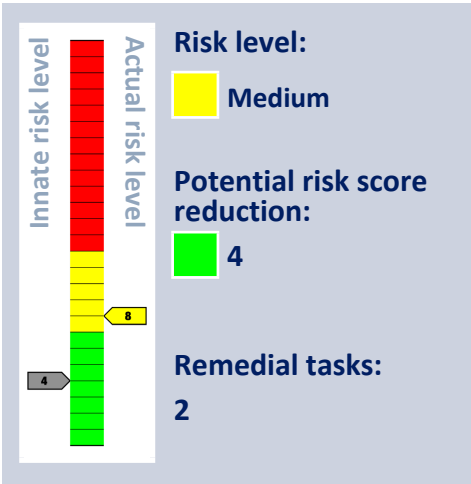
Cut the hedge.



Finding Photos



Gate



Maintenance Finding

Description

There is a crushing or shearing point on the side of the gate. Where the gaps reduce to less than 12 mm these have been known to cause serious, permanent injury to children, especially on the hinge side where the leverage forces are significant.

Tasks

Adjust gate / posts / fit new rubber buffer to ensure a spacing of at least 12 mm throughout the range of the gate to remove the entrapment. The 12 mm gap also should apply on the hinge side of the gate.



Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Moving parts require greasing.

Tasks

Apply lubricant according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Note

Noisy in operation.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Litter Bin



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

6

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

4

Remedial tasks:

2

Maintenance Finding

Description

RoSPA recommends that litter bins should not be closer than 2 m from seats and gates (max of 3 m recommended). If they are too far away they may not be used. If they are too close this may cause nuisance from wasps.

Tasks

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Bin is full.

Tasks

Empty the bin.

Risk level:

Low

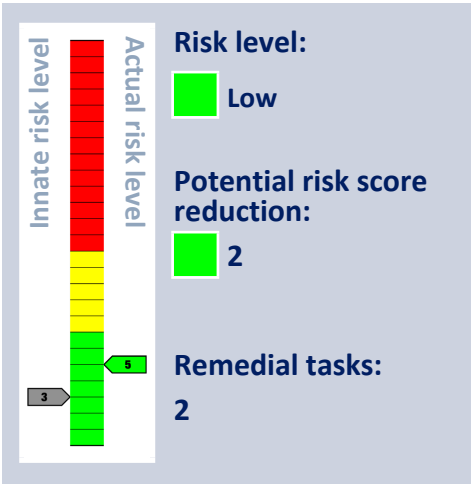
Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Seating - Bench



Maintenance Finding

Description
RoSPA recommend a minimum distance of 1 m between seat and fence. This is to reduce the likelihood of children vaulting the fence via the seat.

Tasks
No reasonably practicable action is identified.



Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

The gaps between the slats exceed 30 mm and are known to cause entrapments.

Tasks

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Risk level:

 Low

Risk score:

 4

Finding Photos



Signage



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

2

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks

105 Inspection SI0000319927. Report produced on 01/07/2026 at 15:16:49

A8

Multiplay

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Standards:



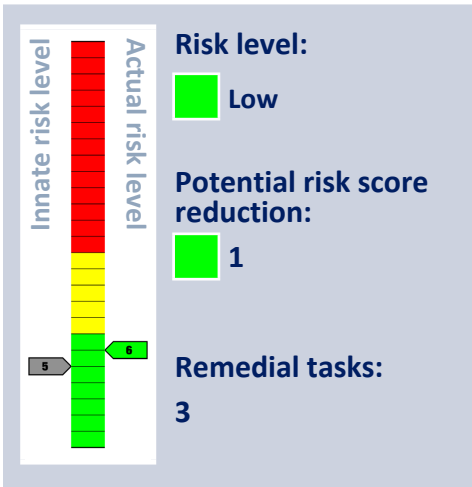
EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

The surfacing meets with the requirements of the relevant standards. The item is not compliant with the requirements of the relevant standards for the following reasons:

- Equipment Standard Compliance Findings
1. Finger entrapment.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. Surface is wearing.
2. Item has some parts missing.



Standard Compliance Finding

Description

Finger entrapment.

Tasks

Eliminate the entrapment.

Note

Between the slide and frame.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

The surface is wearing to the side of the slide and a hole is forming. Repair.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Item has some parts missing.

Tasks

Replace the missing parts.

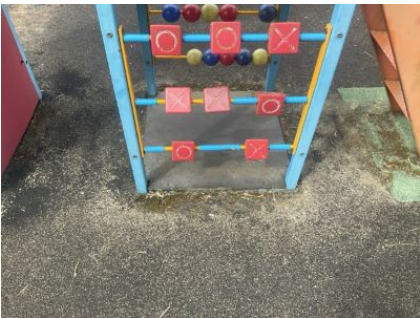
Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

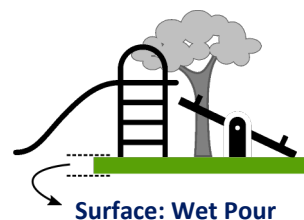
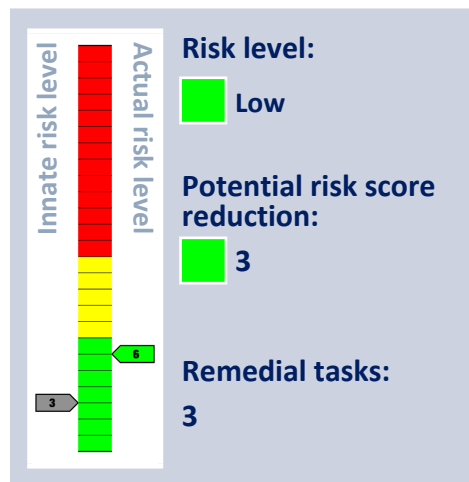
3

Finding Photos



Rocker - Bike

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Standards:



EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023, EN 1176-6:2017

The surfacing meets with the requirements of the relevant standards. The item is not compliant with the requirements of the relevant standards for the following reasons:

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. Protruding handles / foot rests.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. The spring is rusty. These have been known to fail without warning, leading to a collapse of the unit.
2. The wet pour surface is separating at the joints.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

Protruding handles / foot rests.

Tasks

The unit was installed prior to the publication of the current standards. There is no requirement to make retrospective changes.

Note

Replace missing end caps.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

The spring is rusty. These have been known to fail without warning, leading to a collapse of the unit.

Tasks

De-scale back to good base material and coat with lead free paint, using appropriate precautions.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 5

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

The wet pour surface is separating at the joints.

Tasks

Repair.

Risk level:

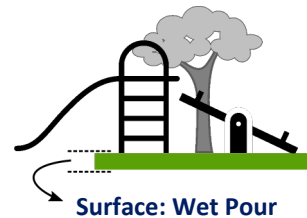
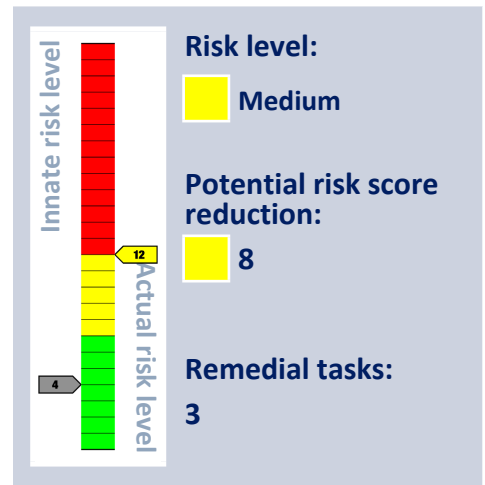
Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos





The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Maintenance Finding

Corrosion in cradle seat top frame could lead to sudden failure of the seat.

Investigate and replace as necessary.



Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Some chain wear.

Tasks

Monitor for further deterioration and replace before 40% wear.

Note

Approaching 40% worn.

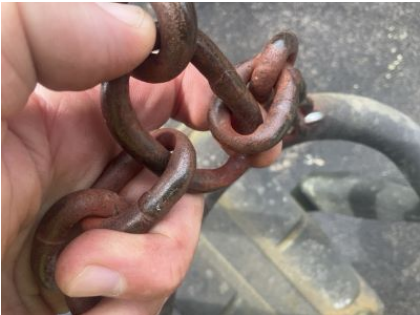
Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Wearing and holes forming below the seats.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Trampoline

Manufactured by 1Move



Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Innate risk level

Actual risk level

7

7

Risk level:

Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks



General Notes

The risk scores are calculated by plotting the likelihood of harm against the severity of the injury sustained. The likelihood is given a score of 1 to 5, and the severity is given a score of 1 to 5. In doing this a matrix is produced which gives a numerical assessment of the risk on a score of 1 to 25, and a judgement is made as to which risks are low, which are medium and which are high. Risk scores may be adjusted in the light of experience and therefore may not be exactly as per the table. For example, a score of 7 may be noted.

Risks are calculated in this way:

1. An assessment of the likelihood of harm taking place is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
 - a. 1 = Rare
 - b. 2 = Unlikely
 - c. 3 = Moderate
 - d. 4 = Likely
 - e. 5 = Certain
2. An assessment of the severity of the injury sustained is made using the numbers 1 to 5, by following these descriptions:
 - a. 1 = Insignificant
 - b. 2 = Minor
 - c. 3 = Moderate
 - d. 4 = Major
 - e. 5 = Catastrophic
3. The two numbers are multiplied to give a risk score on a scale of 1 to 25.
4. Scores of 1 to 7 inclusive are considered to be low risk and are considered to be tolerable where this is the innate risk of the item, but where remedial works are identified these should be undertaken,
5. Scores of 8 to 12 are considered to be medium risk and some control measures may be identified to reduce the risks to low, tolerable levels,
6. Score of 13 and above are considered to be high risk and urgent action is considered to be necessary to reduce the risks to tolerable levels.

General Notes

It is important to note that where an outcome is catastrophic, but for which the likelihood is rare this will present a score of $1 \times 5 = 5$ = low risk. Similarly, a certain event for which the consequence is insignificant will present a score of $5 \times 1 = 5$ = low risk. It is important to consider likelihood and consequence, and not just one of the factors in isolation.

The multiplication of the factors into a risk matrix is given here in Table 1, with a judgement made as to risk scoring indicated by colour.

Green = LOW risk, Amber = MEDIUM risk, Red = HIGH risk.

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

L i k e l i h o o d	Severity					
		1 Insignifi- cant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastro- phic
	1 = Rare	1 LOW	2 LOW	3 LOW	4 LOW	5 LOW
	2 = Unlikely	2 LOW	4 LOW	6 LOW	8 MEDIUM	10 MEDIUM
	3 = Moderate	3 LOW	6 LOW	9 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	15 HIGH
	4 = Likely	4 LOW	8 MEDIUM	12 MEDIUM	16 HIGH	20 HIGH
	5 = Certain	5 LOW	10 MEDIUM	15 HIGH	20 HIGH	25 HIGH

Inspection Scope

The inspections are undertaken using the RPII's inspection scope.

Compliance with Standards

Inspections are undertaken with reference to the appropriate standards, which are listed next to each item. Compliance with these standards is not mandatory in law, but it is useful to know whether items comply or not. If we think a change is needed, then this is noted in our report. Non-compliance does not necessarily mean that a change is needed. Where a standard is undated the current version is applied, unless overlap periods are allowed by the standards committee at the time of update. The information provided herein is to assist the owner/operator to fulfil its responsibilities as detailed in the relevant standards. Other standards referenced within the listed standards do not form part of this inspection, unless they are also explicitly listed here.

The listed standards are relevant to all installations of equipment which are publicly accessible, including public parks, pay to play parks, schools, nurseries, public houses, holiday parks, indoor play centres, farm parks and the like. All equipment used in publicly accessible areas should meet with the requirements of the relevant listed standard.

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. 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 the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

Domestic equipment falls outside the scope of standards for publicly accessible spaces. Domestic play equipment has its own standard (BS EN 71 – Safety of Toys). Where domestic equipment can be identified this will be acknowledged in the report, but compliance may be assessed to the applicable standard relating to publicly accessible equipment.

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).

Compliance with standards is not always a clear-cut thing. Some interpretation can be needed, and our interpretation may differ from the interpretation of others. In some cases, we may decide not to note non-compliance in cases where we think it may mislead or be unhelpful so to do.

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with 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 3.0 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 (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability 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. 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 to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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 impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. 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).

General Notes

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.

We have inspected without dismantling or destruction and so some aspects of the relevant standards may not be testable on site.

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 and this inspection shall be considered as contributing to the operator's discharge of this responsibility.

Exposure to Risk

Exposure to acceptable levels of risk and challenge is essential to children's development and allows them to exercise their right to play. Therefore, it can be judged that levels of risk above low risk can be acceptable. The risk scores shown allow the operator to make a judgement after first considering the benefit of the activity to which the risk score relates.

Ownership

There may be cases where we report issues that are not the site owner's responsibility. It is not necessarily possible for us to determine who owns what, and in any case we need to bring all risks to your attention if they can affect the safety of the site's users.

Contemporaneous Findings

Our report shows the findings at the time of inspection. Subsequent events may affect the condition of the site. Suggested remedial actions are based upon our knowledge and experience. The owner/operator should seek the advice of the manufacturer or a competent person when undertaking repairs and/or modifications to equipment.

Timber

Where timbers are set into the ground it is not always possible to determine levels of decay. The owner/operator should ensure it conducts appropriate inspections to identify decay before it becomes a problem.

We can undertake more in-depth testing of your playground timbers using resistance penetration.

Timber is known to decay from the inside out. This makes it very important that you ensure proper testing and inspection is undertaken of your playground timbers, especially where defects may be hidden inside the structures. Testing using resistance penetration can help to identify defects before they become outwardly apparent, but can also confirm the condition of good timbers to prevent premature replacement with its associated costs. The testing is undertaken using a specialist machine, which uses electronically controlled drill resistance measurement. The drill is fine enough that it does not cause permanent damage to reduce the lifespan of the equipment.

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

Where planting or trees are mentioned in our report, please be advised that we do not undertake any arboricultural, horticultural or toxicological assessment of suitability or condition. You must ensure you undertake suitable inspections from an appropriate expert.

How This Inspection Contributes to Your Annual Main Inspection

The owner/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 facility. The inspection guidance is listed in Table 1, with an indication of which parts will be included in your RoSPA inspection [the items in the first column are the items which comprise an “Annual Main Inspection”, the second column shows which elements form part of a RoSPA inspection, items with a cross are not included, some items may have limitations as shown in the notes to the Table 1). The standards also contain additional parts which the owner/operator should follow.

Table 1

Inspection Recommendations of relevant standards These form the Annual Main Inspection	Included in RoSPA 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]
6.2 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]
6.2.4 Undertaking the Operators inspection protocol	✓
6.2 c) Presence of rot or corrosion (see note 2)	✓ [2]
6.2 c) Assessment of repairs made/added or replaced components (see note 5)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains 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 Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [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 for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [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 annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [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.	

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FREE SPACE

- * No obstacles in the minimum space (other than structures to assist or safeguard the user)
- * Traffic flows should not go through the minimum space

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FALLING SPACE

- * Free height of fall should not exceed 3m * No obstacles in the falling space * Platforms with fall heights of more than 1m between them require surfacing

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES DUE TO OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- * No unexpected obstacles

SURFACING SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Surfacing should have no sharp edges or protrusions * Loose fills should be 100mm more than the depth required to meet the HIC reading (usually total 300mm up to 2m, and 400mm up to 3m) * Hard surfaces should only be used outside where children fall * Testable Impact absorbing surfaces if falls over 600mm are possible. Good turf may be used up to 1.5m

DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE

- * The equipment must be suitable for the user and risks should be identifiable by the child * Accessibility: adults must be able to gain access to help children * Grip requirements: permitted diameter 16 - 45mm (e.g. overhead bars) * Grasp requirements: maximum diameter 60mm (e.g. handrails on steps)
- * Requirements for easily accessible equipment

FINISHING

- * Timber species and synthetics should be splinter resistant * No protrusions or sharp-edged components * Bolts should not protrude by more than 8mm * Corners, edges or projecting parts over 8mm should have a 3mm radius. * No hard and sharp-edged parts (e.g. razor blade effect caused by sheet steel) * No crushing or shearing points
- * Connections should not come loose by themselves and should resist removal. * Timber connections should not rely solely on screws or nails. * Leaking lubricants should not stain or impair the safety of the equipment

FIBRE ROPES

- * Conform to EN 701 or 919 or have a material and load certificate
- * Ropes used by hands shall have a soft, non-slip covering

WIRE ROPES

- * Non-rotating and corrosion resistant with no splayed wires outside the ferrule * Wire connector clip threads should protrude less than 8mm * Turnbuckles should be enclosed, have a loop at each end and be secured

CHAINS

- * Maximum opening of individual links: 8.6mm in any one direction.
- * Connecting links between chains must be less than 8.6mm or over 12mm

SWINGING SUSPENDED ROPES

- * Not combined with swings in the same bay * Less than 2m long: over 600mm from static parts; over 900mm from swinging parts * 2m - 4m long: over 1000mm from anything * Diameter: 25 - 45mm

CLIMBING ROPES

- * Anchored at both ends and movement less than 20% of rope length
- * Single climbing rope diameter: 18 - 45mm (nets comply with Grip requirements)

ENTRAPMENTS

- * Entrapment: a place from which children cannot extricate themselves unaided There are six probes: the Torso Probe, the Large Head Probe, The Small Head probe, the Wedge Probe and the two Finger Rods. There is a toggle test to reduce the dangers of clothing toggles being caught on slides, fireman's poles and roofs, and a ring gauge to test for rocker hand/foot rest protrusions.

BRIDGES

- * The space between the flexible bridge and rigid sides should be not less than 230mm

ENTRAPMENT OF FEET AND LEGS

- * Inclined planes (not suspension bridges) less than 38° should have no gaps over 30mm
- * There are no requirements for suspension bridge gaps other than the main entrapment requirements

FINGER ENTRAPMENTS

- These occur in: 1. gaps where child's movement may cause a finger to become stuck; 2. open-ended tubes; 3. moving gaps
- * Tube ends should be securely enclosed and removable only with tools
 - * Moving gaps should not close to less than 12mm

BARRIERS AND GUARD-RAILS

- * Handrail: a rail to help the child balance * Guard-rail: a rail to prevent children falling * Barrier: a guard-rail with non-climbable in-fill

HAND-RAILS

- * Where required they should be between 600 and 850mm above the standing surface

EASILY ACCESSIBLE EQUIPMENT

- * Platforms over 600mm require a barrier with a minimum height of 700mm high + impact absorbing surfacing

NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE EQUIPMENT

- * Platforms up to 1000mm: No barriers or guard-rails required + impact absorbing surface over * Platforms 1000-2000mm: 600 - 850mm high guard-rail + impact absorbing surfacing * Platforms 2000-3000mm: 700mm high barrier + impact absorbing surfacing * No bars, infills or steps which can be used as steps. Tops should discourage standing or sitting

MEANS OF ACCESS

- All means of access should have no entrapments; be securely fixed; be level to $\pm 3^\circ$ (ramps across width) and have a constant angle. It does not refer to agility equipment used as an access i.e. arched climbers, scramble nets. There are specific measurements for ladders, stairs and ramps.

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

SWINGS

REQUIREMENTS

* No all-rigid suspension members (i.e. solid bar top to bottom) * Design should be principally for use by seated children (RoSPA interpretation) * Two seats per bay maximum. * Some types of swings have slightly different requirements. Information should be obtained from the supplier * Single points swing chains should not twist round each other * Single point swings require a secondary bearing support mechanism * Group seats must have their own bay.

DIMENSIONS

* Minimum ground clearance at rest: 350mm (400mm for group seats) * No maximum seat surface height but RoSPA recommends a max. height of 635mm for cradles and flat seats * Distance between seat and frame: 20% of swing suspension + 200mm * Distance between seats: 20% of the swing suspension + 300mm * Pivot splay (separation distance) at crossbar: width between seat fixings plus 5% of swing suspension length (+30% for group and Type 4 seats)

SITING

* Swing sets for young children should be separated from those for older children and sited to avoid cross traffic

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

Forward and Back

* Different areas for synthetic and loose-fill surfaces in a box or pit. Measurements each way are: 1. synthetic: $0.867 \times \text{length of suspension member} + 1.75\text{m} + 0.5\text{m}$ of obstacle-clear space 2. loose-fill: $0.867 \times \text{length of suspension member} + 2.25\text{m}$

Side width

* Seat width no greater than 500mm: 1.75m minimum (i.e. .875m each way from seat centre)

* Areas for two seats in one bay may overlap providing the distance between seats is correct

Single point swings

* Circular area with a radius equal to the Forward and Backward figure for other swings

SLIDES

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Free-standing slides: the max. vertical height which a stairway can reach without a change of direction is 2.5m. * Starting section at the top of each chute: length 350mm minimum, zero to 5° downwards at the centre line.

N.B. This can be the platform if the slide is attached to it * If the starting section is over 400mm long, platform requirements apply *

From a platform, the gap to the slide is the same width as the slide * Attachment slides over 1m free fall height should have starting section barriers 500mm min. high at one point * Attachment slides over 1m FFH should have a guard-rail across the entrance at a ht. of between 700-900mm

Sliding sections

* Maximum angle: 60° at any one point and an average of 40° * The width of open and straight slides over 1500mm long should be less than 700mm or greater than 950mm * Spiral or curved slides should have a width less than 700mm

RUN -OUTS

* Run-outs of at least 300mm are required if the sliding section is under 1.5m long. * Additional requirements are required for different types of slides * Average angle of run-outs: type 1 = 10°, type 2 = 5° (both downwards) * Height of run-out: Less than 1.5m sliding length: max. 200mm. Greater than 1.5m sliding length: max. 350mm * Users should come to a stop on the run-out section (type 2 only)

* Chutes should have a side height related to the fall height: 1.2m: 100mm minimum : 1.2m - 2.5m: 150mm minimum : Over 2.5m: 500mm minimum

* Maximum side angle from slide bed: 30° * Tops of sides should be rounded or radiused to at least 3mm * Tunnel slides should be a minimum 750mm high and 750mm wide * Tunnels should start on or at the end of the starting section and be continuous over the sliding section only

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

Normal distances except for the run-out which should be: * type 1: 1m each side and 2m beyond (or just 1.5m beyond for short slides) * type 2: 1m each side and 1m beyond

CABLE RUNWAYS

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Stop at end should progressively slow down the traveller * Traveller should not be removable except with tools * No access to internal mechanism * Suspension mechanism: flexible, exclude risk of strangulation or be at least 2m above the ground in the middle * Where children hang by the hands, the grip should not be enclosed (i.e. a loop)

* Climbing should be discouraged onto the grip * Children should be able to get off the seat at any time (i.e. no loops or straps) *

Maximum loaded (69.5kg) speed is 7m per second * If two cables are placed parallel the min. distance between them is 2m

IMPACT AREAS

* 2m either side of main cable

ROTATING ITEMS

NOTE: Rotating items under 500mm diameter are excluded from these requirements

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Maximum free height of fall: 1000mm (For overhead items: 1500 - 3000mm) * Max. speed at periphery under reasonable use: 5m per second. As no method is given, this cannot be tested * Hand grips should be between 16 - 45mm

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

There are specific requirements for different types of roundabout. The two most common ones are:

Platform roundabouts:

* Platforms should be circular and enclosed * All parts should revolve in the same direction * No super-structure over the edge of the platform * Mechanism should be enclosed * Height between underside and ground 60 – 110mm for 300mm inwards

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

Giant revolving discs

* Clearance of underside at lowest point: 300mm in loose-fill, 400 mm for synthetic * Max. platform height: 1m * Free space: 3m * Upper surface should be continuous, smooth and with no handles or grips * Underside should be continuous, smooth and without any radial variations (i.e. spokes) or indentations

MINIMUM SPACE

* Free space: Horizontal: 2m all round * Vertical head clearance from platform: sitting 1.5m ; standing 1.8m * Small rotating items under 500mm diameter are excluded,

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

* There are no special extra requirements for surfacing areas * Surfaces should be continuous underneath and level

ROCKING ITEMS

DEFINITIONS

* Rocking equipment which can be moved by the user and is supported from below

* Damping: any movement restricting device. (N.B. Springs are treated as self-damping)

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

* Throughout the range of movement gaps in all accessible joints should be under 12mm * Progressive restraint at extremity of movement is required * Foot rests should be provided where the ground clearance is less than 230mm * Hand grips should be provided for each seat or standing position

* Foot rests and hand grips should be firmly fixed and non-rotating * Hand grip diameter: 16 - 45mm (for toddler items: 30mm maximum) * Right -angled corners on moving equipment should be 20mm radius min. (e.g. a bird's beak)

MINIMUM SPACE

* 1000mm between items at maximum movement.

SURFACING REQUIREMENTS

* Minimum 1000 mm for springers, except if standing is allowed in which case 1500 mm * 1500 mm minimum for type 1.

INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

SAFETY

* Appropriate safety systems must be established by the operator * No access should be allowed to unsafe equipment or areas *

Records should be kept by the playground operator * Effectiveness of safety measures should be assessed annually * Signs should be provided giving owner details and emergency service contact points * Entrances for emergency services should be freely accessible

* Information on accidents should be kept

* Staff and users should be safe during maintenance operations

INSPECTION

* Manufacturers will recommend the inspection frequency although some sites may need a daily check

Frequency

Routine visual inspections: identification of hazards from vandalism, use or weather conditions (RoSPA recommends a recorded daily or weekly inspection) Operational inspection: every 1 -3 months or as recommended. Checks operation, stability, wear etc. Annual main inspection: checks long-term levels of safety

* An inspection schedule should be prepared for each playground, listing components and methods

* Appropriate action should be taken if defects are noted

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

* Basic routine maintenance details should be supplied by the manufacturer

CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE

* This covers remedial work and repairs as required * Alterations should only be carried out after consultation & agreement with the supplier or a competent person





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