

**MINUTES OF THE WELLINGTON TOWN COUNCIL ENVIRONMENT AND  
HERITAGE COMMITTEE HELD AT UNITED REFORMED CHURCH HALL ON  
WEDNESDAY 13 MARCH 2024 AT 4.00 PM**

**Present:** Councillor M McGuffie (Chairman)  
Councillors C Booth, C Govier, M Lithgow and K Wheatley

**In attendance:** David Farrow (Town Clerk)  
Stephen Tate -Climate Change Project Officer  
One member of the press  
Melissa Taylor, Climate Change Officer, Glastonbury Town Council (via video link) for agenda item 5.  
Amy Kemmish, Project Manager, Heritage at Risk, Somerset Council for agenda item 6.  
Steve Saunders, Footpath Volunteer Coordinator for agenda item 7.  
Paul Coles representing KS Coles for agenda item 8.  
One member of the public.

**559 APOLOGIES**

No apologies were received.

**560 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

**561 MINUTES**

**RESOLVED** to approve the minutes of the meeting held on 17 January 2024.

**562 QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**

There were no members of the public present.

**563 GLASTONBURY CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT**

Melissa Taylor, Climate Officer Glastonbury Town Council gave a presentation on the work she is doing in Glastonbury to build climate adaptation and resilience in the town. A copy of her presentation will be circulated to committee members.

**564 HERITAGE UPDATE**

The report from Amy Kemmish had been circulated prior to the meeting.

She reported that Jo O'Hara had now left the full time employment of Somerset Council but was still working one day a week to finalise the revised Levelling Up bid paperwork for Tonedale Mill and Toneworks.

Councillor Wheatley asked when information in relation to the bid would be shared more widely and whether there would be an opportunity to contribute to shaping the bid.

Ms Kemmish said that the bid general scope was as previously submitted but that it was having to be reshaped because of increasing costs and also

changes to the buildings structure. The Town Clerk said he would discuss a timetable for agreeing how information could be shared with Ms Kemmish outside of the meeting. Ms Kemmish reported that the owner of Tonedale Mill appeared to be willing to comply with the requirements of the Notice that had been served.

Councillor Lithgow asked what progress was being made on progressing enforcement action in relation to the former Teare's Newsagent shop. Ms Kemmish said that this was with the Councils Enforcement Team.

The Town Clerk advised the Committee that it was his understanding that from 1 April 2024 the Heritage at Risk Team funding would be coming from the Levelling Up Bid funding and therefore work outside of that project would no longer be within their remit. It would be for the Town Council to follow up enforcement action with Somerset Council. Ms Kemmish confirmed that this was the case.

Ms Kemish left at this juncture.

#### **565 FOOTPATH UPDATE**

Steve Saunders updated the Committee on the work of the footpath volunteers. He said that the focus had been on clearing urban paths of fallen leaves and supporting the Community warden with this work particularly along the path running behind Court Fields School.

He also reported that he would be meeting with John Melrose the area footpath coordinator from Somerset Council and looking to connect with footpath volunteers in neighbouring parishes.

#### **566 GREEN CORRIDOPR ADVISORY BOARD**

The notes of the meeting held on the 10 January 2024 had been circulated in advance of the meeting along with an explanatory note from Councillor McGuffie.

Paul Coles from KS Coles Ltd explained to the Committee their proposal to convert some land around Trinity farm into a Local Nature Reserve. The land links with Hilly head by the cemetery through to the Swains Lane Nature Reserve and would be used to develop Biodiversity Net Gain credits and for phosphate mitigation. The family's intention is that the land would be a Nature Reserve in perpetuity. The Town Clerk reported that he was in discussion with Somerset Council about how to designate the land as a Nature Reserve.

The Committee welcomed the proposal and thanked Mr Coles for the presentation.

- (i) It was agreed that it was important that the Green Corridor Management Plan should be subject to further consultation utilising the Pop-Up Shop and in events planned for the last week of April. It

was agreed not to make any recommendations to the Full Council at this stage.

- (ii) It was agreed that further consideration was required in relation to the potential relocation of one of the Wellingtonia trees in Linden Meadow.

**567 CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY**

The Town Clerk and Climate Change Officer reported on the progress made to date in developing an action plan to deliver the strategy.

It was **RESOLVED** to commission support from the Centre of Sustainable Energy at a cost of £1,140 to establish a baseline for carbon emissions in the town and begin to develop an action plan.

**568 HEDGEHOG HIGHWAY PROJECT**

It was **RESOLVED** not to participate in this project.

**569 INSTALLATION OF DROPPED KERBS – DARK PATH/WELLESLEY PARK**

It was **RESOLVED** not to progress the installation of dropped kerbs given the proximity of dropped driveway access close to the footpath entrances.

**570 BRIDGE BETWEEN WEAVERS REACH AND FOX'S FIELD**

The Town Clerk reported that he had received the survey shortly before the meeting started and that he would circulate to committee members. He also reported that the surveyor had given informal advice in relation to the bridge and culvert at the bottom of Linden Drive which he would also circulate.

**There being no further business, the meeting closed at 6.00 pm**

.....  
**Councillor M McGuffie**  
**Chairman**



**Somerset**  
Council

**Via email to:**

All City, Town, and Parish Councils

**All enquiries email:**

[rightsofway@somerset.gov.uk](mailto:rightsofway@somerset.gov.uk)

**Date:** 26<sup>th</sup> April 2024

Dear Colleagues

It was lovely to meet so many of you at the fortnightly Council Clerks meeting on 20<sup>th</sup> March, and my apologies this letter hasn't reached you as soon as I'd have liked.

Somerset Council is responsible for maintaining around 6,200km of public rights of way across Somerset. We achieve this in partnership with Exmoor National Park Authority and around 400 registered volunteers in our many schemes that we operate under the Community Paths Partnership. There are many more volunteers that aren't registered, and a number of Town & Parish Councils undertaking work on the network under their own powers of maintenance.

**Parish Council powers**

Section 43 Highways Act 1980 provides powers for parish and community councils to maintain footpaths, bridleways and restricted byways.

We are aware there are many of you that either already undertake maintenance activity under your own powers, or are keen to get started – eg: signage, gates, steps, surfacing, etc. We're keen to put together a guidance toolkit to enable and empower parish and town councils to assist with maintaining the path network.

By completing the following [Microsoft Form](#) it will help us identify the level of interest from those that aren't currently active and what would best help them to become active, and also understand how the active councils are currently using their powers. This information will be invaluable in pulling together a guidance toolkit for public rights of way maintenance.

**Please complete the form as soon as possible - and by no later than Friday 31<sup>st</sup> May. Thank you.**

Exmoor National Park Authority are also keen to work more closely with Parish Councils so if you are within the National Park area and wish to do more to help or work in partnership then please contact [access@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk](mailto:access@exmoor-nationalpark.gov.uk)

Yours sincerely

*Pete*

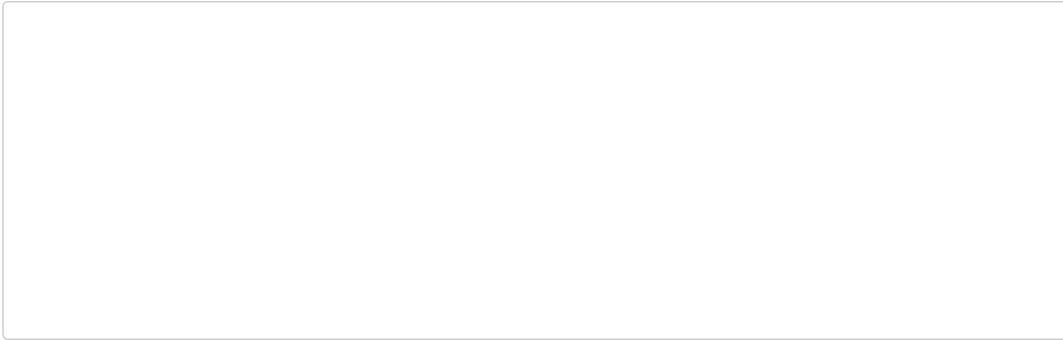
**Peter Hobley**

Service Manager Rights of Way

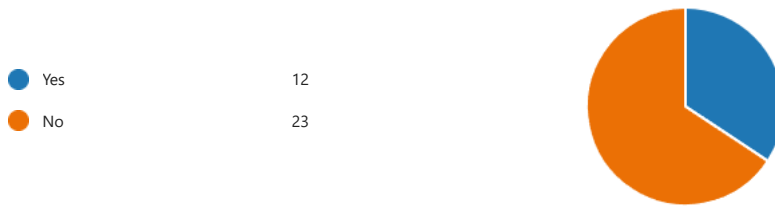
[rightsofway@somerset.gov.uk](mailto:rightsofway@somerset.gov.uk)

Influence --->												
Theme	Direct control	Timeframe	Co-benefit	Procurement	Timeframe	Co-benefit	Placeshaping	Timeframe	Co-benefit	Engaging and influencing	Timeframe	Co-benefit
Buildings and energy (parish/community halls, residents home energy use)	Look into insulation for council owned buildings	Medium (6-18 months)	Economy - lower energy costs	LED lighting in council offices	Short (3-6 months)	Economy - lower energy costs	New buildings and housing-commenting on planning applications/consultations asking for high environmental standards and energy efficiency	Ongoing	Society - high level decision makers (ie national gov) influenced to make positive changes.	Engaging with sports clubs and community buildings to enable them to make buildings more energy efficiency. Use existing council green grants to help get this going.	Medium (6-18 months)	Economy - lower energy costs
	Looking into solar panels for buildings and where it wouldn't affect aesthetic of listed building.	Long (18 months - 3 years)	Resilience - security in energy supply (less reliance on international imports)				Sports centre putting solar panels on the roofs.	Ongoing	Environment - reduced greenhouse gas emissions			
	Standalone units like toilet blocks, fewer restrictions so easier to install energy efficiency measures.	Medium (6-18 months)	Economy - lower energy costs				Housing charter - what type of houses we want in our town. Stephen is currently working on this.  Town council could have a list of what we'd expect a developer to do.	Short (3-6 months)	Society - high level decision makers (ie national gov) influenced to make positive changes.			
Transport (EVs, public transport, active travel)							Community transport scheme - local community network looking at this and supporting transport to and from other villages close to Wellington.	Medium (6-18 months)	Society - community brought together	Reviving community transport initiatives/getting people getting involved as community drivers to take people without cars to appointments.	Medium (6-18 months)	Society - community brought together
							Pedestrianisation of centre of Wellington.	Long (18 months - 3 years)	Health & wellbeing - reduced air pollution			
							More shared spaces that are safer for cyclists.	Medium (6-18 months)	Health & wellbeing - opportunities for physical activity			
Consumption of materials and food	Totnes - managed to keep major chains out of the high street. Can Wellington do this? Promoting local businesses e.g. Support Local! Keep 'Eat' Food Fair out of Wellington (vendors aren't local). Promote Wellington-focused food fair instead with local businesses.	Medium (6-18 months)	Economy - money retained in local economy									
	Supporting repair cafes - currently monthly - could it be expanded. Could there be a marketplace for repairing? Online directory for local repairs people.	Medium (6-18 months)	Economy - opportunities for skills and training									
	Look into library of things	Short (3-6 months)	Economy - improved household finances									
Waste	Collecting street litter	Medium (6-18 months)	Environment - creation of more attractive public spaces									
	Local composting initiative - take your green waste to the local nature reserve	Medium (6-18 months)	Environment - reduced waste going to landfill									
	Could rivers be used to harness energy? Look into the weir Lindon Drive for this? Demonstrator piece. Could they work with the community farm?	Medium (6-18 months)	Resilience - security in energy supply (less reliance on international imports)				Planting trees in the town centre - already got links with free tree planting groups. Contact already with Woodland Trust. Somerset council 'mini forests' scheme. Schools interested in working with them. Looking into urban tree planting.	Medium (6-18 months)	Environment - improved green spaces	Rewilding - need to explain to the residents what rewilding is and why it's important. Some councils left grass uncut, but people didn't understand why - complained. Can we leave .5m border up to the fence? Communications around this e.g. no mow May	Short (3-6 months)	Society - awareness raised





5. Do you have solar panels (PV)?



6. Do you know the maximum output of your PV in kilowatt hours (KwH)?

10  
Responses

Latest Responses  
"4.3"

2 respondents (20%) answered **KwH** for this question.



7. Does your PV energy go to the national grid or do you have a battery or power wall to store the energy our PV produces?

12  
Responses

Latest Responses  
"Grid"

10 respondents (83%) answered **Grid** for this question.



8. What would encourage you to install PV?

22  
Responses

Latest Responses  
"Some kind of subsidy"  
"£10,000 in our bank account"

5 respondents (23%) answered **costs** for this question.



9. How do you heat your home?

Gas	23
Electricity	1
Air heat source pump	2
Wood burner	0
Combination	9

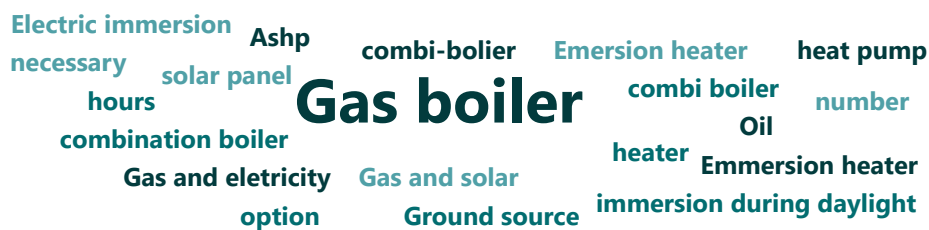


10. How do you generate hot water in your home?

35  
Responses

Latest Responses  
"Gas"  
"gas"  
"Panel "

9 respondents (26%) answered **Gas boiler** for this question.



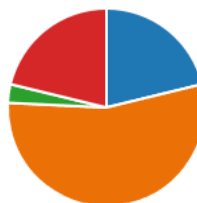
11. Do you drive a vehicle?

Yes	34
No	1



12. What sort of vehicle do you drive?

Diesel	7
Petrol	18
Electric	1
Other	7





13. Do you have an electric charging point at home?

● Yes	1
● No	0



14. What do you use your vehicle for? Select all that apply:

● Commuting	8
● School run	3
● Shopping	22
● Leisure	31
● Other	6



15. Do you use a bicycle as a means of travel/leisure?

● Yes	12
● No	22



16. Please give examples of what you use your bicycle for:

12 Responses

Latest Responses  
"Summer Sunday leisure rides"

5 respondents (42%) answered **leisure** for this question.



17. Do you walk as a means of travel/leisure?

● Yes	33
● No	1



18. Please give examples of when you walk:

33  
Responses

Latest Responses

"Shopping, volunteering at Fox's Field, etc., visiting local friends, local appoint...

"All round town, Culmstock beacon, coast path, Langford Budville"

18 respondents (55%) answered **Walk** for this question.



19. Do you use public transport

● Yes	16
● No	18



20. Please specify what type of public transport you use:

● Bus	15
● Train	8
● Taxi	0
● Other	0



21. How often do you use public transport

● Daily	0
● Weekly	4
● Monthly	3
● Occasionally	8
● Rarely	1

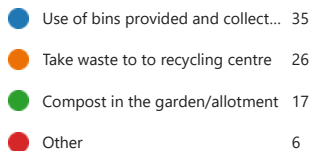


22. Do you recycle

● Yes	35
● No	0



23. How do you recycle?



24. Would you like to improve the way you recycle? If so, how?

17  
Responses

Latest Responses

"Flexible plastics recycling. More detail from Suez about how to deal with var..."

7 respondents (41%) answered **plastics** for this question.



25. Please explain why you do not recycle:

0  
Responses

Latest Responses

26. Would you like to receive further information about climate adaptation such as grants, schemes and getting involved in community projects?

If yes, please ensure that you have filled in your contact details at the beginning of the form.





## Green Corridor Development Plan Survey Results

The following document outlines the questions and responses from the survey regarding the draft Green Corridor Development Plan. Additional comments were received at the Green Corridor Meeting on Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> April and are included as Appendix A.

**Q1: How would you like to see the Green Corridor used? Please let us have your ideas.**

As per the plan
A mixture of leisure areas for different parts of the community Free Food for the community Wildlife friendly first priority Swimming pond in Fox's Field Dog free areas for children Disabled access Benches Safe bridges
To used to improve biodiversity with public access for improving physical and mental health for the local residents and visitors.
Most of the plans I have read are very good. I'm am not sure that sport pitches would work on 12 acre field. I've been involved in junior sport for many years and there is limited parking and no easy access to that field . Also not sure how this will work well beside the community farm. I think new sports pitches would be great but does not seem the correct space for them
Linking paths to all areas for access for all would be ideal. Schools and community groups should be involved. It is important to keep these green areas when so much is being used for housing.
Accessible pathways, cycle ways, planted & wildlife areas - more forest & community garden, gardens for schools to provide activities & educate young people about the importance of soil & environment.
For growing food for local people foraging, education, picnics, general access. Some sports activities.
I think that the footpath through the rear of court fields school should be rerouted using through the adacent fields.Also they should be used to provide additional sports to the school.
Access for those less able, activities for families, community growing, raised beds for those less able, gardening for mental health.
A variety of uses but included the provision of junior sport pitches.
Walking, leisure and sports pitches.
For locals to walk in, do exercise, pick the fruit from trees which have been planted, have picnics, enjoy the biodiversity. This place is so good for the children and the mental health of everyone in the town.

Draft plan is well based to preserve a mixture of amenity and nature habitats. An integrated network of footpaths and cycle tracks linking as many aspects of the corridor as possible would encourage exercise fitness and well-being
The community farm is excellent. A wildlife meadow, nesting boxes for wild creatures, information trail for school parties to be educated in what is happening. Get the old waterways up and running again. They are part of the towns history.
To be left alone as much as possible, and for dog walkers to be able to carry on using it as they have for many years
I like all the ideas proposed
Public access and wildlife reserve, woodland and trees.
A beautiful walking route where we can admire trees sympathetic planting of shrubs and be aware of all the natural habitats that will exist
Primarily for wildlife habitat. Then a peaceful haven for people that is car and commercial venture free.
In use for everyone, not over developed, for example why put in play areas, isn't the point to teach children how to enjoy space without being entertained by something totally unconnected? Instead put in bug houses, explore the stream, make nature accessible. Can understand dogs on leads at the basins but along the corridor responsible owners should be allowed to let them off.
I would like if left alone, as a natural place to enjoy.
As,azwild area to be looked after for nature and kept free for bil diversity
As it is a large area, I think it should be used for as wide a range of activities and uses as possible: flood mitigation for Tonedale, walking/cycling paths, disabled access, sports areas, kids activity areas, wildlife areas, community gardens, allotments and anything that enhances Tone Works or Tonedale Mill.
More recreation and bike use, running routes
To encourage physical activity/Green prescribing in the local area
RE: Hilly Head. This is beautifully peaceful open green space which I regularly walk my dog on. Please don't put any benches or other seating as this is likely to encourage groups to congregate and leave litter - which is bad enough in this area already. Benches will be vandalised just like the gate and newly planted saplings.
N/A

**Q2: How would you or a group you belong to like to get involved?**

No
Part of TTW
Help with advice. Nd infrastructure.
No
Cannot physically help but would like to be informed of progress
Can help with whatever is needed
Part of TTW and Community Food Farm, continuing involvement
No
Busy volunteering elsewhere at moment
Wellington AFC feeds into the discussions via the Sports Federation
Rugby Clun require additional junior pitches

I'll help in any capacity I can - raising awareness about how good it is for our mental health.
Possibly interested in any nature surveys being undertaken
Volunteering on the waterways
n/a
not sure
I currently don't have the time to get involved
To meet together for a picnic. To join in a guided walk or take part in a community gathering
Happy to comment on proposals as a resident, wildlife supporter, walker, runner and cyclist.
Would be happy to do shifts of litter picking, or planting, keeping up with maintenance
I wish to continue enjoying dog walking in the area
I'm happy to volunteer as and when I can in any way to support
I support Transition Town and they are heavily involved.
Lobbying support
I'm a mother so we would like to make use of the space as a family. Though I also work for a local charity who run health walks/sports provisions etc and I can see how it would be of HUGE value for that
xxxx
If and when seating placements are considered on Hilly Head I would like to be part of that decision making.

**Q3: Would you be interested in volunteering to help develop and maintain the area?**

\*Contact details of those who expressed interest are saved in the Council Office system.

**Q4: Do you have anything else you would like to mention?**

Marketing these sites is very important so that everyone knows of them Groups, Schools and nurseries etc should be given guided tours by volunteers
The Green Corridor is a wonderful asset for Wellington
Not at this time
Keep up the good work
It would be good to get young people & schools involved, do they have ideas for use of the land? Get young people out there shaping and learning about their environment! In years to come they can enjoy the area they helped create with their own families
No thanks
I would like to be able to walk across the basins with my friend who has a mobility scooter. A ramp is needed for her to get onto the bridge. I would like to walk to the thunder bridge easier from the basins, maybe a bridge over the weir could be built?

No
Absolutely essential for Wellington that new sports pitches are available as per initial outline.
I've done storytelling by the basins in the past and would again. A connection to land is passed on by storytellers. Its important to safeguard an area like this.
It would be amazing if the corridor could eventually link up with the Blackdowns to create a nature pathway
Initially I suggested some of the green corridor to be off limits to people due to 'the few' that disrepect the green areas with litter dropping and dog owners who refuse to pick up after their dogs. We have some amazing wildlife making these areas their habitat; Otters, water voles, birds of prey, kingfishers, herons, egret to name a few and it hugely saddens me to see the negative impact humans often make with their carelessness, disrepect and ignorance. The fishing at the basin's is a prime example; too many times in the years I have lived here have swans had to be rescued due to fishing hooks or wire abandoned, let alone the discarded sweetcorn and alcohol tins and unburied human faeces. People bringing carrier bags of plastic wrapped picnic and when finished, leaving the rubbish, sometimes throwing it all in the waterways to avoid taking it to a bin! Discarded nappies! Is there a plan to prevent this awful, selfish behaviour to extend to further areas of the green corridor?
I think it's great you are helping wildlife
I am in admiration of all the planning and research that has brought us so far
There is a need to educate people on the impact their pets have on wildlife and their habitats. How to be a responsible dog walker.
The Area doesn't need developing. It needs to be left as natural as possible and to remain a place to enjoy nature. I would rather money was spent elsewhere that had greater benefit to the community.
It is vital this area is kept for nature and a beautiful area for plants and nature to thrive. For people to use alongside nature for walking and expediting nature. For vegetables to be grown and harvested within the area already designated.
Just that we support this enterprise and look forward to its development.
It's a shame that the Council pay a staff memeber to pick up litter!
For many years Hilly Head has been the site where we await the summer solstice sunrise, arriving there about 4:30am. Apart from not blocking the view, this is a site we believe was used as a ritual site for Neolithic and Bronze Age peoples. Therefore i'd like to be involved - there - when and placements are considered.
We, because it is walled round with a possible Neolithic of Bronze Age tomb there, call it Sanctuary. The two large oak trees, possibly put there as way markers, we call The Watchmen. There is some speculative evidence that an ancient trackway terminated on this hill. Local people say there is a ghost up there!

## APPENDIX A

### Transition Town Wellington and Fox's Field Forest Garden

**Q1: What surface of path do you prefer? Shown in the talk was hoggin, plastic mesh and various colours of semi bound surfaces.**

Natural colours – earthy colours
Sorry, I missed this bit
Love the hoggin as clearly works at NT so should work for TTW and Fox's
Semi-bound surfaces- grey
Hoggin
I preferred the hoggin. Grass will quickly grow through the plastic mesh

**Q2: What do you think about adding some more fruit or nut trees around the path around the rest of Fox's Field, for accessibility to the harvest for everyone?**

Yes please, good for us and for birds
Great idea to have fruit and nut trees – pears, apples (sweet and cookers), plums. Some kept low for easy access picking for wheelchair users and kids
Yes, what a superb idea as accessibility comes in all forms including families with pushchairs, disabled etc.
Yes to more edible trees
Assuming this can be achieved without overly obstructing the view (ok if this is seasonal)
Leave some open space, the ones already planted will grow bigger

**Q3: Is there anything else you'd like to see on Fox's Field, or any particular harvest you would like to pick?**

-
Leeks, spring onions, garlic, purple sweet potato, beetroot
A pond would be a lovely addition to show more biodiversity. Suitable fruits for baby led weaning pears, plums, peaches, apricots etc
Loved the produce last year – more please. French beans?
-
-

**Q4: Any other comments about Fox's Field or any of the other sites managed by TTW?**

Plenty of seats please. Toilet facilities to encourage days out. Family picnics.
-
Needs to be family friendly and accessible from birth or before as imagine yoga in the field etc. The paths really need to be pushchairs accessible too
Coming on well and very exciting
Protect margins and hedgerows from dogs to ensure ground nesting birds go there
You are doing a GREAT job



## Wellington Community Food

### Any comments arising from the talk?

Perhaps very small boxes for single people with very small appetites
Will there be a time when we can buy veg from a stall in the field? That would be great!
More info on a large scale about the Community Farm crop share – share via banners like you use for D-Day/Jubilee etc... that would catch people's eye! Get included in school newsletters but mention monthly payments.
All good informative talks
-
A great project is underway. My advice is not to move too quickly with new ideas. Consolidate on what you have started. Brilliant idea to involve Court Fields pupils.

## Archaeology on the Green Corridor

### Any comments arising from the talk?

Thoroughly Enjoyed
Very interesting talk – be good to have an update next year
This was fascinating and would love for a local dig to occur for us all to learn more please!
-
-
-

## The Town Council: Green Corridor Management

### Any comments arising from the talk?

Thank you all. Heartwarming, encouraging. So glad to be living in Wellington!
Excellent that Welly Town Council is orchestrating so much support for all the local initiatives – well done guys!
It does concern me how all these grand and wonderful ideas are going to be funded!!! Green spaces are an essential ingredient to life just as much as air and water because the benefits are enormous if done right and respectfully.
Councillor was a very good speaker. Covered many points and showed a good grasp of the area, benefits and safety concerns.
Dog walking – Areas restricted from dogs/people to protect wildlife. E.g. dogs on leads in all areas designated nature reserves. Recreation v wildlife. Current plans seem to focus on recreation *please do not over develop the area* and make space for wildlife as well. Refreshments – do not support refreshments businesses on the corridor. It leads to litter and noise and detracts from the connection to nature (As has happened at The Basins with the coffee van)
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## WELLINGTON TOWN COUNCIL

## ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

22 May 2024

**Request from Wellington Community Food for Financial Support****1. Introduction**

1.1 The purpose of this report is (a) to seek the Committee's views on whether it is prepared to agree to provided funding of £2,405.60 to contribute towards match funding requirements to access grants totalling £15,418.67 to make improvements to the Community farm and access to the farm and (b) approve of the additional buildings and site works.

**2. Background**

2.1 Wellington Community Food has been successful in securing £15,410 grant from the Rural England Prosperity Fund.

2.2 The grant has been applied for to make the following improvements to the farm;

- Improvements to the gate access within the field including drainage and a 2m wide compacted stone path from the gate to the container, 51m in length across the wet area and up the hedge line.
- Installation of water supply from Exeter Road to the container.
- Additional container adjacent to the existing container, same size and colour. This one will be insulated and have a side door and will be used as a staff room and packing shed.
- Small polytunnel 4m x 5m for propagation and hardening off plants. Location to be determined, close proximity to container.

2.3 The specific grant items are:

Description of Expenditure	Preferred Supplier Name	Quoted Amount (£) including VAT	Quoted Amount (£) excluding VAT	Grant amount	Match funding required	VAT
<b>Grant Funded Expenditure</b>						
Mobility Access Track	RW Gale	4,398.24	3,665.20	2,565.64	£1,099.56	£733.04
Farm office/packing shed/restroom	MK Containers	14,280.00	11,900.00	8,330.00	£3,570.00	£2,380.00
Propagation polytunnel and growing tunnel	First Polytunnels	2,529.60	2,108.00	1,475.60	£632.40	£421.60
Trenching water pipe	Westbrook Fencing	2,350.00	2,350.00	1,645.00	£705.00	£0.00

Water pipe and fittings	Mole Valley Farmers	2155.2	1,796.00	1,257.20	£538.80	£359.20
Non-return valve	Plastic drainage	21.15	17.63	12.34	£5.29	£3.53
Plumbing elbows (6 pieces)	Plastic drainage	13.14	10.95	7.67	£3.29	£2.19
Plumbing tees (5 pieces)	Plastic drainage	48.50	40.42	28.29	£12.13	£8.08
50mm connector	Plastic drainage	55.17	45.98	32.18	£13.79	£9.20
Stopcock (6)	Plastic drainage	111.00	92.50	64.75	£27.75	£18.50
		<b>25,962.00</b>	<b>22,026.67</b>	<b>15,418.67</b>	<b>6,608.00</b>	<b>3,935.33</b>

2.4 Wellington Community Food will submitting planning applications but are just checking whether the work comes under permitted development as before or whether the access track requires full planning.

2.5 They have a fundraising target of £7,500 minimum to be able match fund the grant and cover the VAT until they can reclaim it. They are asking if the Town Council would consider providing the match funding for (a) the accessible improvements and (b) the water supply both of which have potential longer term and wider benefits for public use of the land rather than just for the community farm. The balance of the match funding would have to be accessed for other sources.

### 3. Consideration

3.1 The Committee is asked to consider whether it

(i) agrees to provide funding of £2,405.60 for the reasons set out in this paper funding to be drawn from the Green Corridor Budget.

(ii) agrees to approve the installation of additional structures on the site and the ground works required for that and for installing a water supply.

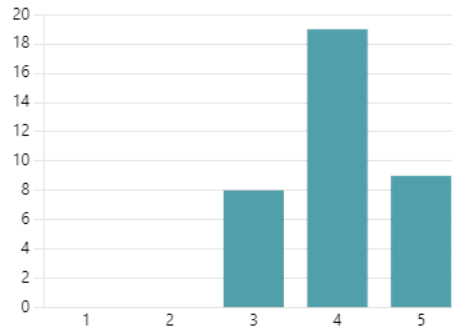
Dave Farrow

Town Clerk

May 2024

4. How would you rate the current overall quality of Wellington's Open Spaces?

4.03  
Average Rating



5. Additional comments:

14  
Responses

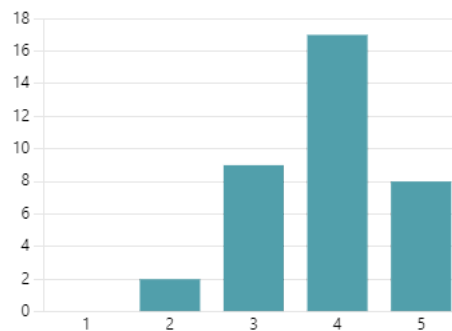
Latest Responses

6 respondents (43%) answered **park** for this question.



6. How would you rate the current overall cleanliness of Wellington's Open Spaces?

3.86  
Average Rating



7. Additional comments:

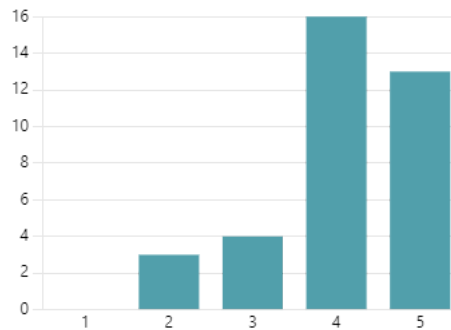
11  
Responses

Latest Responses  
"Mostly good except for the pond in Wellesley park"



8. How would you rate the current overall quality of planters and hanging baskets in the town centre?

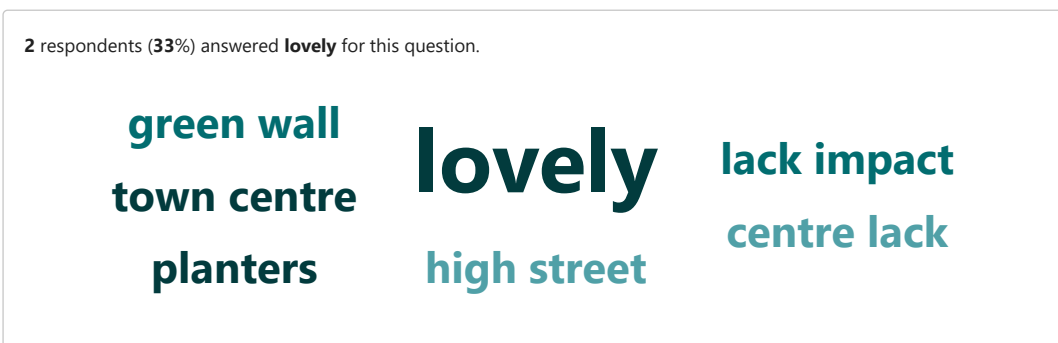
4.08  
Average Rating



9. Additional comments:

6  
Responses

Latest Responses



10. Would you like to complete this section of the survey?

● Yes 21  
● No 15



11. What category of play area user best describes you?

● Parent/guardian/carer and child	18
● Grandparent and child	3
● Childcare provider (e.g. childmin...	0
● Young person visiting with friends	0
● Other	0



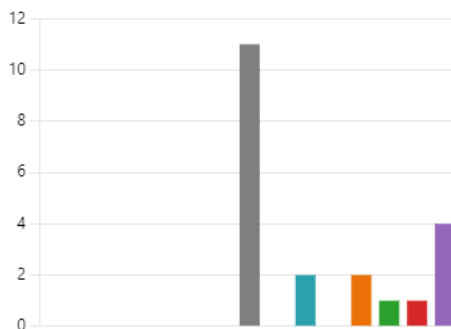
12. What age range does the child using play areas fit into?

● 0-3	7
● 3-5	8
● 5-10	10
● 10-15	4
● 15+	1



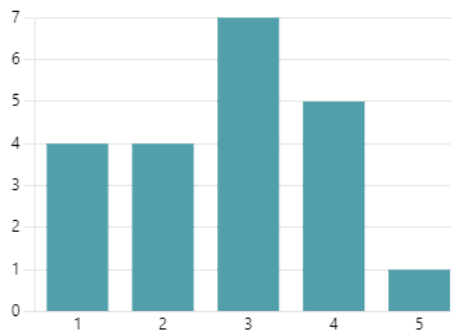
13. What is your nearest play area?

● Humphrey's Road	0
● Jurston Lane	0
● Chestnut Close	0
● Corner Close	0
● Burrough Way	0
● Rope Walk	0
● Walkers Gate	0
● Wellington Rec	11
● Warren Street	0
● Dobree Park	2
● Westford Grange	0
● Howard Road	2
● Weavers Reach	1
● Richards Close	1
● Other	4



14. How would you rate the overall quality of this play area?

2.76  
Average Rating



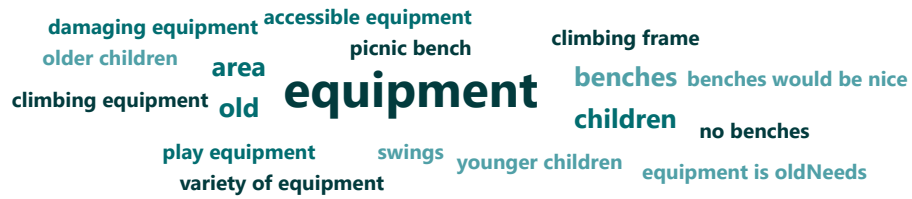
15. Please let us know how this play area could be improved:

14  
Responses

Latest Responses

"More accessible equipment for disabled children is needed."

7 respondents (50%) answered **equipment** for this question.



16. Is this the play area you use the most?

● Yes 13  
● No 8



17. If no, which play area do you use the most and why is this the case?

9  
Responses

Latest Responses

"Longforth farm play area - newer and near my house"

2 respondents (22%) answered **play area** for this question.



18. Please rank your priorities for open spaces:

- 1 Open areas for recreation
- 2 Play provision
- 3 Sustainability
- 4 Pretty flowers and landscaping



19. Additional comments:

8  
Responses

Latest Responses

3 respondents (38%) answered **important** for this question.

**important**  
especially should be looked pretty space looked after properly  
looked after better open space  
Open areas  
root sports sports surface need youth and grass  
local children wildlife corridors playing fields cleanliness and safety

20. Would you like to be added to our list of open spaces volunteers?

(If yes, please ensure you filled in your details at the beginning of this form.)

● Yes 6  
● No 30





## PLANTING IN WELLINGTON PARK & TOWN CENTRE

At the Full Council meeting held 21 February 2024, information was received on costings relating to the planting in the Town Centre and Wellington Park. It was resolved:

1. That Officers are given delegated authority to approve spending up to £31,000 for the provision of plants and associated maintenance in Wellington Park having noted that this exceeds the budget of £20,000 with approx. £11,000 being drawn down from the general fund.
2. That Officers are delegated to approve J Hewitt Maintenance Services being appointed for the installation, watering and deadheading of the annual hanging baskets and troughs, with plants being sourced from the Somerset Council nursery with costs totalling £7,232.
3. That Officers are given delegated authority to spend up to £1,500 on plants for the Town Centre Beds & Tubs to allow time for the plants to mature before the summer season as well as any additional plants that may be needed given the context of the notes in that table. In the meantime, Officers will carry out more costing work and seek clarification from Somerset Council on the maintenance cost lines. Councillors are to note that this will be re-presented to Council for final sign off as the final costing will exceed that of the budget set.

As discussions have developed with teams at Somerset Council, they have agreed to carry out some items with no charge as the labour will already be in place. A summary of these updates is below as well as some recommendations for other items that are required for the service.

### Wellington Park

Costings as previously signed off are detailed below as well as updates and revised total spend. Because the Town Council have agreed to supply the bedding plants for the 24/25 year, Somerset Council have agreed to supply the work required for planting out and watering free of charge.

Budget set for planting in Wellington Park: £20,000

Item	Agreed	Updated
Plants	£ 5,385.10	£ 5,385.10
Prep, Planting & Rip Out	£ 15,381.00	£ 0.00
Weeding & Watering	£ 8,474.40	£ 0.00
Possible Charge Uplift	£ 1,669.88	£ 0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 30,910.38</b>	<b>£ 5,385.10</b>

### Town Centre Hanging Baskets Beds & Tubs

#### Hanging Baskets

There are no changes to report for the provision of the hanging baskets.

Item	Agreed
Plants	£ 1,860.00
Install/take down HB	£ 1,176.00
Watering HB	£ 3,196.00
Deadheading/weeding HB	£ 1,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 7,232.00</b>

## Beds & Tubs

The only item approved for expenditure here was the purchase of the bedding plants. Again, Somerset Council have agreed that their existing work force will plant out the beds as required. Watering costs have been provided by J Hewitt/Exe Valley Maintenance Services who has been approved for the hanging basket services above. These updated prices also include watering of the living walls, which was previously approved from the Town Centre Projects budget line. However, it would seem sensible to group these together with Town Centre planting costs as it is recommended that one contractor be appointed to carry out all the work. The total spend also comes under budget.

Item	Previously Presented	Updated	Notes
Plants	£ 1,359.05	£ 1,359.05	
Tubs Maintain	£ 6,261.92	£ 1,616.00	Note that dead heading for the tubs has been approved as part of the hanging baskets above.
Beds Maintain	£ 31,891.00	£ 3,450.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 39,511.97</b>	<b>£ 6,425.05</b>	

Budget set for Town Centre Planting: £15,000

**RECOMMENDATION:** that the updated maintenance cost for the watering of the Town Centre Beds, Tubs and Living Wall be accepted as set out above. This will bring the total spend for this budget line to £13,657.05.

### Additional Watering Requirements

All prices above cover watering for 17 weeks (1<sup>st</sup> June – 30<sup>th</sup> September). Should there be a period of very hot weather, there may be some instances where the normal rota of watering is insufficient. Costs have been provided below for additional rounds of watering:

- Hanging Baskets, Planters & Living Walls = £145 per round
- Beds = £115 per round

**RECOMMENDATION:** that Council Officers be given delegated spending authority to use the remainder of the Town Centre Planting budget (£1,343) for additional watering if required.

Alice Kendall  
Deputy Clerk/Deputy RFO

Darren Hill  
Open Spaces Manager

May 2024

## Introduction

Support National Highways to achieve the Net-Zero Highways Plan commitment to plant an additional 3 million trees by 2030.

National Highways has secured a supply of UK native trees grown peat free from a variety of seeds of UK provenance, please see Annex 1. The seeds will be grown to 2-year, bare root whips of 450-900mm in size. The first 600k whips will be ready to leave the nurseries for planting from October 2024, and then 600k every year thereafter until 2029.

National Highways only has enough room on our own estate to plant less than 10% of the 3m trees, so we are looking to engage with organisations that own or have access to land available for tree planting.

## Background

Our objectives and deliverables are as follows. Please make sure your expression of interest meets these objectives prior to submitting.

- We aim to deliver social value and environmental benefits from planting 3m trees, and further to support our [Social Value Plan 2022-2024](#) and [Environmental Sustainability Strategy](#).
- The trees must be 'additional' to any contractual or legal restoration requirements. They cannot be used to offset existing commitments, but they may be considered in cases where for example you want to increase numbers beyond the minimum requirement.
- National Highways will only consider applicants that will be planting the trees in England.
- The trees must provide a legacy for the future and cannot be planted for example as a biomass fuel source.
- We are flexible in the approach on who will own the carbon/biodiversity credits.

The whips must be planted during the winter planting season (ideally November – February). The nursery will deliver the whips to the chosen applicants from October 2024 onwards.

Our objective is for you to maintain the trees for a minimum period of 5 years. National Highways can provide that maintenance; however, your application will score lower than those who can provide maintenance. At the end of the 5-year period the trees will remain in the ownership of the tree recipient and the on-going maintenance is expected.

## Next Steps

Following receipt of the selection questionnaire responses, we will evaluate all applicant responses with the intention of informing applicants of the status of their response within a 6-week period. Successful applicants will be invited to the next stage, which will comprise of the request for further detail on the applicants plans for the whips; details such as delivery/transport, planting, maintenance and the ownership of carbon/biodiversity net gain credits.

We appreciate your participation in this process and look forward to understanding how your organisation can contribute to the success of this project.

For further questions, please contact:

[treeplantingandmaintenance@nationalhighways.co.uk](mailto:treeplantingandmaintenance@nationalhighways.co.uk)

## Annex 1

Species	% of total
Acer campestre (Field maple)	9%
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	2%
Alnus glutinosa (Alder)	2%
Betula pendula (Silver birch)	10%
Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	5%
Corylus avellane (Hazel)	4%
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4%
Crataegus laevigata (Midland hawthorn)	4%
Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	6%
Frangula alnus (Alder Buckthorn)	6%
Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	6%
Malus sylvestris (Common or crab apple)	6%
Pinus sylvestris (Scots pine)	4%
Populus nigra subsp. betulifolia (Native black poplar)	2%
Prunus avium (Wild cherry)	6%
Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	2%
Quercus robur (Native Oak)	10%
Salix alba (White willow)	2%
Sambucus nigra (Common Elder)	2%
Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	2%
Taxus baccata (Yew)	4%
Tilia cordata (Small leaved lime)	3%





# Safety Inspection Report

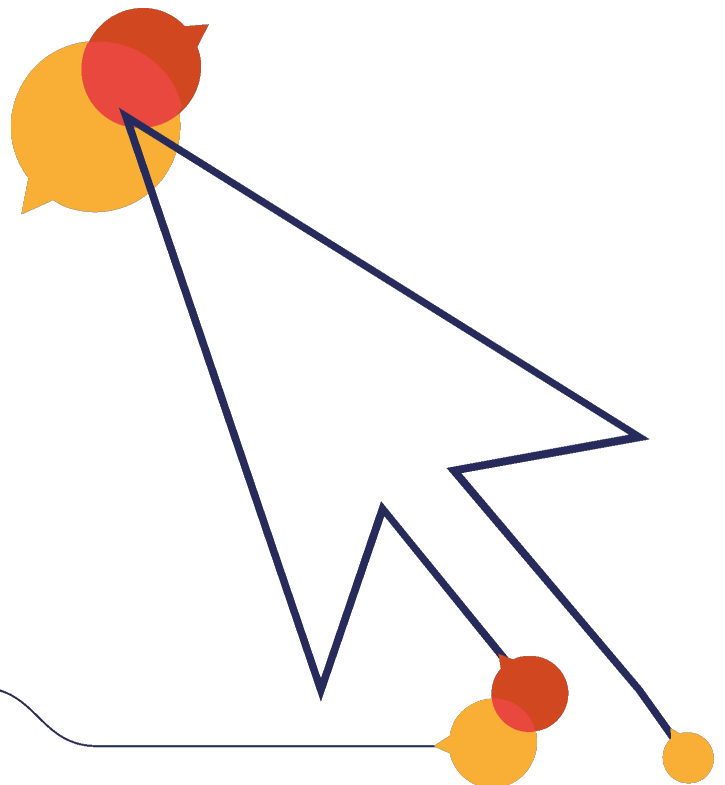
Annual Inspection

## Richards Close Play Area



Wellington Town Council

11 March 2024



# Safety Inspection Report

## Annual Inspection

Site name: **Richards Close Play Area**  
Date of inspection: **11 March 2024**  
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



## 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** 1

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name 2

asset image here


Innate risk level: █ █ █ █

Actual risk level: █ █ █ █

Risk level:  
Low █

Potential risk score reduction:  
1 █

Remedial tasks:  
1 █



Surface: Grass

3

4

**Standards:**  5  
EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017  
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

**Finding** 6

<b>Description</b> Item is rusting in places.	Risk level: Low <span style="color: green;">█</span>
<b>Tasks</b> Replace.	Risk score: 7 <span style="color: green;">█</span>
<b>Note</b> Two of the frame washers are rusting.	

**Finding Photos**

asset image here

asset image here

4

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

# Pathways



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

- Low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks



# Fencing



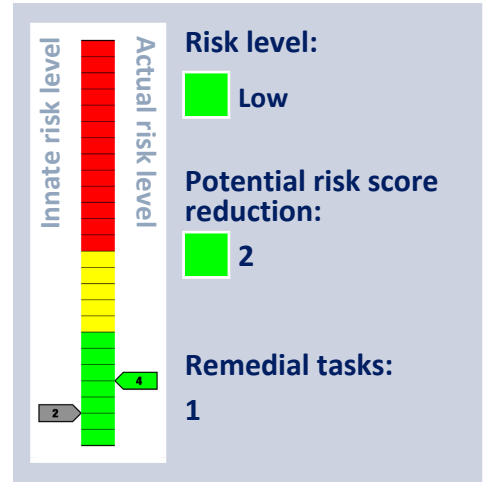
**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

- Very low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks

# Signage



## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Projecting bolt thread.

### Tasks

Cut off and file down to remove sharp edges or use the correct length of bolt.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

### Finding Photos



# Gates



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

- Low

✓ Risk score as low as possible

✓ No remedial tasks

# Seating



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

- Very low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks

# Litter Bins



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

- Very low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks

A vertical risk level scale with 10 segments. The top 3 segments are red, the next 4 are yellow, and the bottom 3 are green. A grey arrow points to the 3rd segment from the top, and a green arrow points to the 3rd segment from the bottom. To the right of the scale, there are three status indicators: a green square for 'Very low', a green checkmark in a circle for 'Risk score as low as possible', and another green checkmark in a circle for 'No remedial tasks'.

# Carousel - Flush

Manufactured by Vinci Play



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**  
Low

**Risk score as low as possible**

**Remedial tasks:**  
1

## Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023, EN 1176-5:2019

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



## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Additional comments are noted below.

### Tasks

Monitor.

### Note

Sealant is degrading.

**Risk level:**

Very low

**Risk score:**

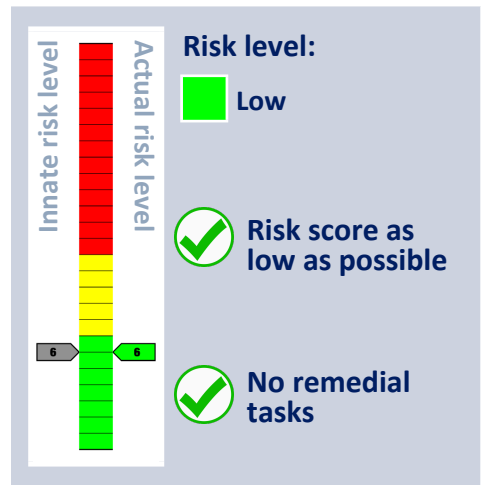
3

### Finding Photos



# Multiplay - Slide Climber

Manufactured by Lappset Group Ltd

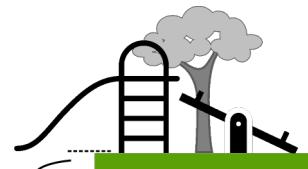


## Standards:



EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023, EN 1176-3:2017

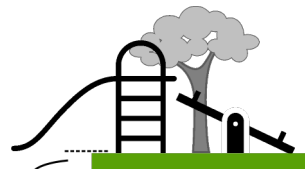
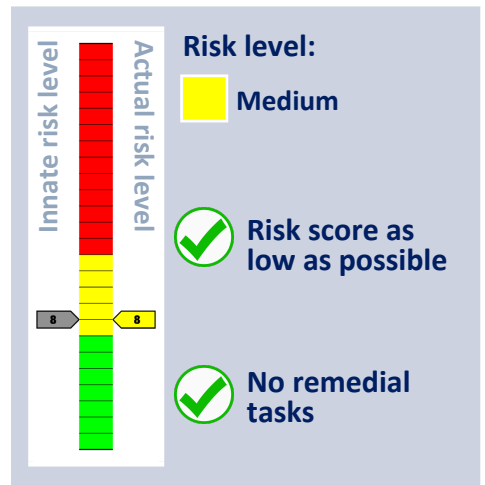
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.



Surface: Rubber - Mulch - Bonded

# Swing - Basket

Manufactured by Lappset Group Ltd



Surface: Rubber - Mulch - Bonded

## Standards:



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

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



# Rocker - Bike

Manufactured by Fahr Industries Ltd



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

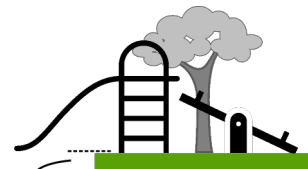
- Very low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks

A vertical risk level scale from 1 to 10. The scale is color-coded: 1-3 is green, 4-6 is yellow, and 7-10 is red. A bracket on the right side of the scale indicates the actual risk level is 3. To the right of the scale, there are three checkmarks corresponding to the risk levels: 'Very low', 'Risk score as low as possible', and 'No remedial tasks'.

## Standards:

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

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



Surface: Rubber - Mulch - Bonded

# Swing - Toddler - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Manufactured by Lappset Group Ltd



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

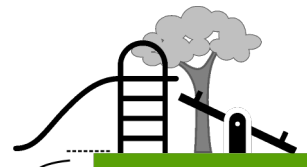
**Risk level:**

- Very low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks

## Standards:

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

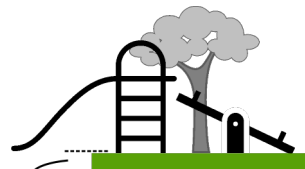
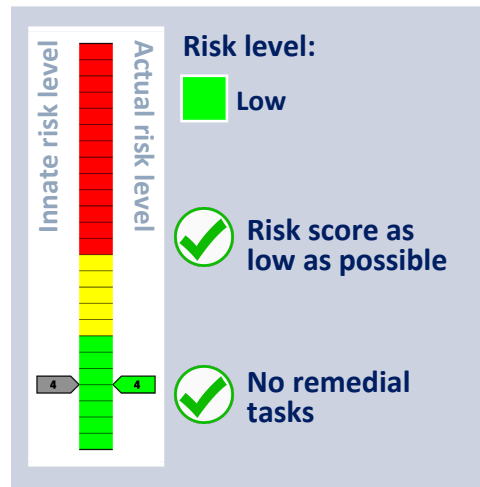
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.



Surface: Rubber - Mulch - Bonded

# Multiplay - Toddler

Manufactured by Lappset Group Ltd



Surface: Rubber - Mulch - Bonded

## Standards:

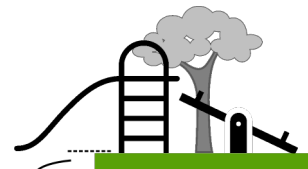
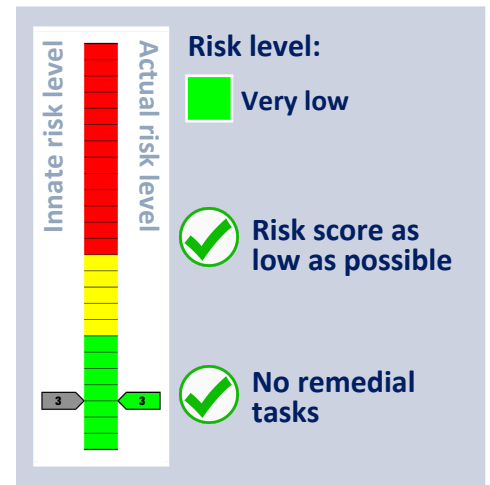


EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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

# Play Panels x 3

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Surface: Rubber - Mulch - Bonded

## Standards:

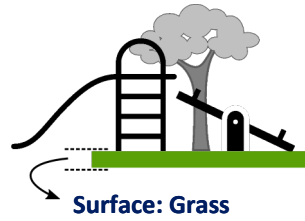
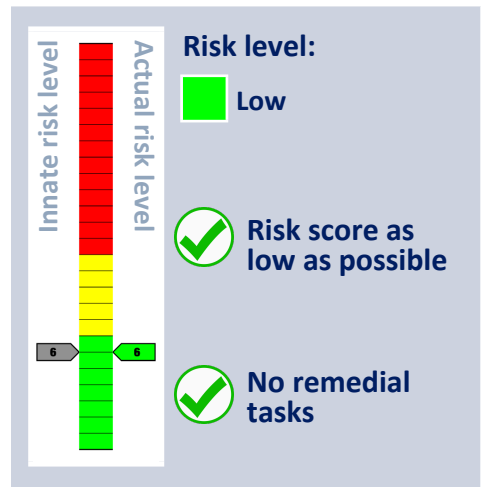


EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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

# Agility Trail

Manufactured by Lappset Group Ltd



## Standards:



EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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

# Climber - Overhead - Bars

Manufactured by Lappset Group Ltd



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**  
Low

**Risk score as low as possible**

**Remedial tasks:**  
1



## 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

RoSPA is concerned by accidents on some types of overhead ladders and rings. However, there is a strong development value in these items.

### Tasks

The protective surface under all bars and rings must be kept in good condition.

**Risk level:**  
Low

**Risk score:**  
6

## Photo not possible

# MUGA

Manufactured by GB Sport & Leisure



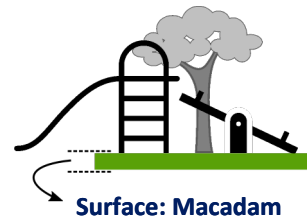
**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**  
Medium

**Risk score as low as possible**

**Remedial tasks:**  
3



## Standards:



EN 15312:2007+A1:2010

The item is not compliant with the requirements of the relevant standards. The surfacing meets with the requirements of the relevant standards.

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Bolt cap damaged.

### Tasks

Replace.

**Risk level:**

Very low

**Risk score:**

2

### Finding Photos



## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Moss is present.

### Tasks

Remove.

Risk level:

■ Very low

Risk score:

■ 3

### Finding Photos



## Standard Compliance Finding

### Description

A warning notice should be fitted to all sports related equipment with the words "do not climb on the framework or nets", "do not hang on the ring" (if provided) and "do not wear rings or other jewellery as these can get caught and cause injury".

### Tasks

Fit warning notice.

Risk level:

■ Low

Risk score:

■ 5

### Photo not possible



## 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

		Severity				
		1 Insignifi- cant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastro- phic
L i k e l i h o o d	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

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### 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

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### 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

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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.



## General Notes

### 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)	✗
<p>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.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>[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.</p> <p>[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.</p> <p>[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</p> <p>[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</p> <p>[5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.</p>	

# EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

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## 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 200mm) \* Hard surfaces should only be used outside where children fall \* Testable Impact absorbing surfaces if falls over 600mm are possible. Topsoil or turf may be used up to 1m

## 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 (i.e. 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

- \* Hand-rail: 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

## EQUIPMENT FOR UNDER 3'S

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

## EQUIPMENT FOR OVER 3'S

- \* 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

- The main change in this area is that the probes should now be applied to accesses. 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

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## SWINGS

The main changes relate to requirements for new types of swings, dimensions and surfacing areas.

### 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. Do not mix cradle and flat seats in same bay \* Some types of swings have slightly different requirements. Information should be obtained from the supplier \* Single point swing chains should not twist round each other \* Single point swings require a secondary bearing support mechanism

### DIMENSIONS

\* Minimum ground clearance at rest: 350mm (400mm for single point swings and tyres) \* 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

### 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 x length of suspension member + 1.75m 2. loose-fill: 0.867 x length of suspension member + 2.25m

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: DIN type 10° (BS type) 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 (BS type 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: \* DIN type: 1m each side and 2m beyond (or just 1.5m beyond for short slides) \* BS type: 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

The main changes are in clearer separation into different types. A change in the clearance between the underside and the ground will affect older items. The change should provide greater safety. 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:



# EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

---

\* 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 in \* Protective skirts should be of rigid material and have no burrs or other defects \* The bottom edge should be flared towards the inside or protected Giant revolving discs

\* Clearance of underside at lowest point: 300mm \* 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 but RoSPA suggests as for rocking items

## **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**

There are no special extra requirements for surfacing areas

## **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 (RoSPA has a suitable form)

\* 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

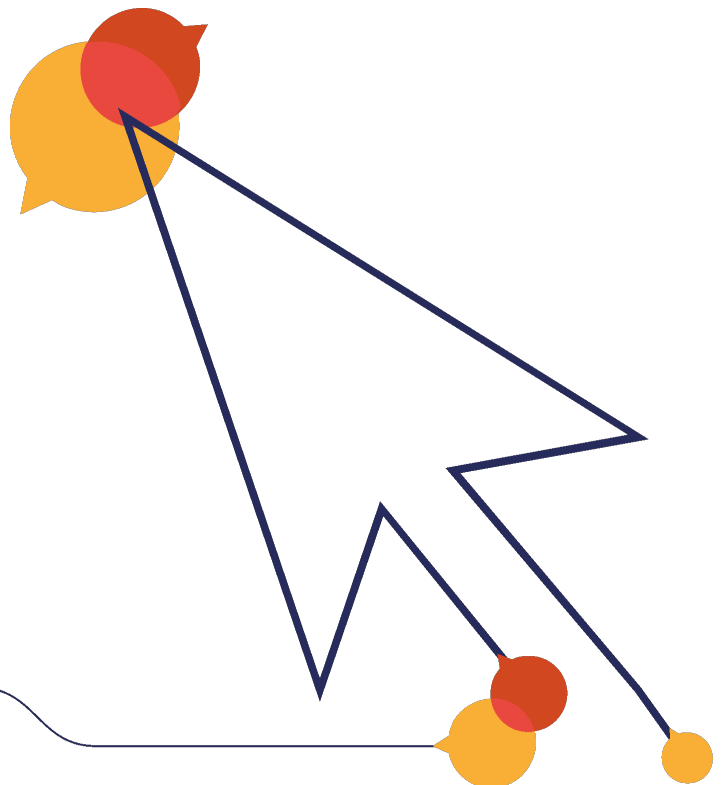
Annual Inspection

## Burchills Hill Play Area



Wellington Town Council

11 March 2024



# Safety Inspection Report

## Annual Inspection

Site name: **Burchills Hill Play Area**  
Date of inspection: **11 March 2024**  
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



## 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** 1

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name 2

asset image here


Innate risk level: █ █ █ █ █

Actual risk level: █ █ █ █ █

Risk level:  
█ Low

Potential risk score reduction:  
█ 1

Remedial tasks:  
█ 1



Surface: Grass

**Standards:**  5

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

**Finding** 6

<b>Description</b> Item is rusting in places.	<b>Risk level:</b> <span style="color: green;">█</span> Low
<b>Tasks</b> Replace.	<b>Risk score:</b> <span style="color: green;">█</span> 7
<b>Note</b> Two of the frame washers are rusting.	

**Finding Photos**

asset image here

asset image here

4

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

# Fencing



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:** Low

**Potential risk score reduction:** 3

**Remedial tasks:** 2

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Timber is decayed.

### Tasks

Check on a routine basis., Replace affected parts.

### Note

Posts rotting in the ground.

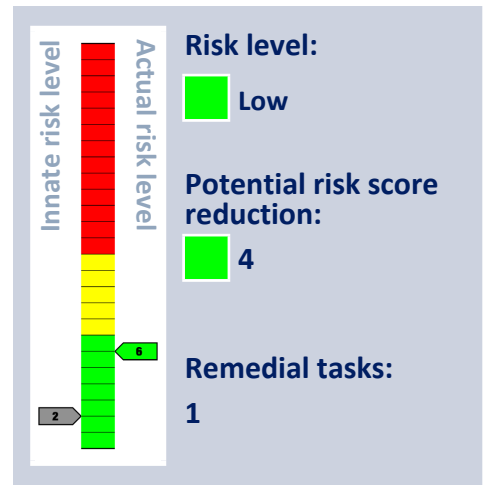
**Risk level:** Low

**Risk score:** 6

### Finding Photos



# Signage



## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Dog ban & ownership signs recommended.

### Tasks

See <https://www.rospea.com/play-safety/advice/signs>

Risk level:

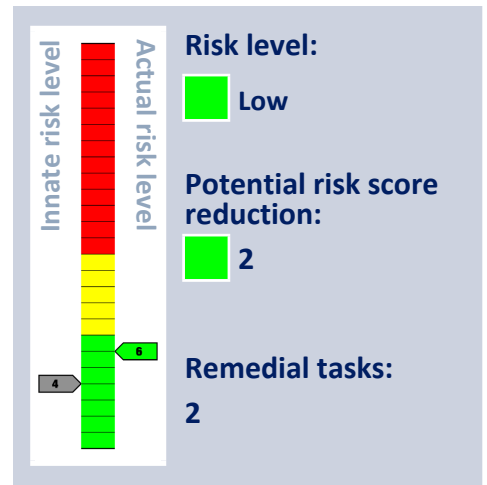
Low

Risk score:

6

Photo not possible

# Gates



## 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

Read the notes for further action.

### Note

Recommended that maintenance gate is kept locked.

### Risk level:

Low

### Risk score:

4

### Finding Photos





# Maintenance Finding

## Description

The gate's closing mechanism does not work correctly.

## Tasks

Adjust to allow gate to self close. Ideally gate from open should not close in less than 5 seconds.

Risk level:

■ Low

Risk score:

■ 6

## Finding Photos



# Seating



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

- Very low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks

A vertical risk level scale from 1 to 10. The scale is color-coded: 1-3 are green, 4-6 are yellow, and 7-10 are red. Arrows point to level 3 on both the 'Innate risk level' and 'Actual risk level' scales.

# Litter Bins



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

- Very low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks

A vertical scale with 10 segments. The top 3 segments are red, the next 4 are yellow, and the bottom 3 are green. A grey arrow on the left points to the 3rd segment from the bottom, and a green arrow on the right points to the 3rd segment from the bottom. To the right of the scale are three status indicators: a green square, a green checkmark in a circle, and another green checkmark in a circle.

# Barrier - Swing



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**

- Very low
- Risk score as low as possible
- No remedial tasks

A vertical risk level scale with 10 segments. The top 3 segments are red, the next 3 are yellow, and the bottom 4 are green. A grey arrow on the left points to the 3rd segment from the bottom, and a green arrow on the right points to the 3rd segment from the top. To the right of the scale are three status indicators: a green square for 'Very low', a green checkmark in a circle for 'Risk score as low as possible', and another green checkmark in a circle for 'No remedial tasks'.

# MUGA - Single End

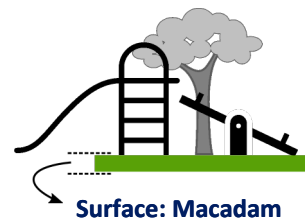
Manufactured by HAGS SMP



**Risk level:**  
Low

**Risk score as low as possible**

**Remedial tasks:**  
2



## Standards:



EN 15312:2007+A1:2010

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

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Item is rusting in places.

### Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

### Note

Water collecting in crossbar, with some surface rust present. Monitor.

**Risk level:**

Low

**Risk score:**

4

### Finding Photos



## Maintenance Finding

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### Description

Surface has unintended grass, moss or weeds.

### Tasks

Remove.

Risk level:

■ Very low

Risk score:

■ 3

### Finding Photos



# Multiplay - Slide Climber

Manufactured by HAGS SMP



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**  
Low

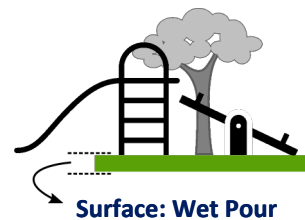
**Risk score as low as possible**

**Remedial tasks:**  
4

## Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023, EN 1176-3:2017

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

Allow grass to establish in the gap, as this may prevent the wet pour from shrinking further., Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.

**Risk level:**

Low

**Risk score:**

6

### Finding Photos



## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Moss is present.

### Tasks

Remove.

### Note

Moss/algae present on equipment and its surfacing.

Risk level:

 Very low

Risk score:

 3

### Finding Photos



## Maintenance Finding

### Description

RoSPA is concerned by accidents on some types of overhead ladders and rings. However, there is a strong development value in these items.

### Tasks

The protective surface under all bars and rings must be kept in good condition.

Risk level:

 Low

Risk score:

 6

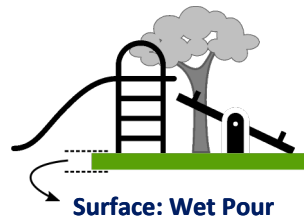
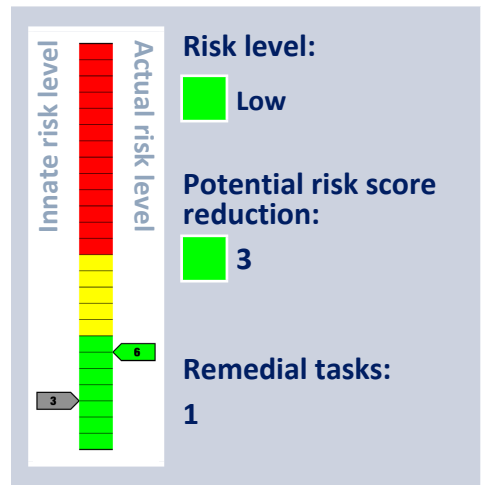
### Finding Photos





# Rocker - Rabbit

Manufactured by Lappset Group Ltd



## Standards:



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

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

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Item is cracked.

### Tasks

Monitor and plan for replacement.

### Note

Seat.

**Risk level:**

Low

**Risk score:**

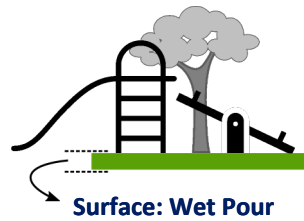
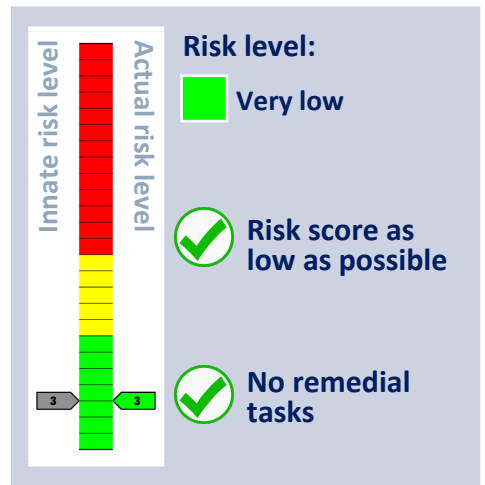
6

## Finding Photos



# Rocker - Reindeer

Manufactured by Lappset Group Ltd



## Standards:



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

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

# Rocker - Seesaw

Manufactured by Wicksteed Leisure Ltd



**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**  
Low

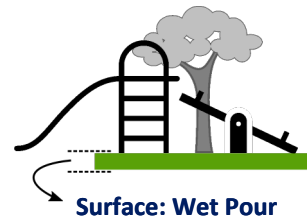
**Risk score as low as possible**

**Remedial tasks:**  
1

## Standards:

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

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



## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Item has corrosion.

### Tasks

Replace.

### Note

Seats are corroding internally.

**Risk level:**

Low

**Risk score:**

6

### Finding Photos



# Swing - Junior - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Manufactured by HAGS SMP



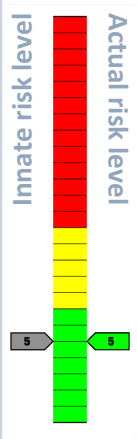
**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:**  
Low

**Risk score as low as possible**

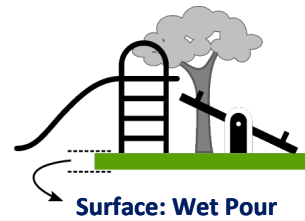
**Remedial tasks:**  
1



## Standards:

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

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



## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Moving parts require greasing.

### Tasks

Apply lubricant according to the manufacturer's instructions.

**Risk level:**

Very low

**Risk score:**

3

## Finding Photos



# Swing - Toddler - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Manufactured by SMP (Playgrounds) Ltd



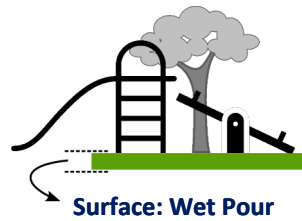
**Innate risk level**

**Actual risk level**

**Risk level:** Low

**Potential risk score reduction:** 3

**Remedial tasks:** 2



## Standards:



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

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

Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.

**Risk level:**

Low

**Risk score:**

6

## Finding Photos



# Maintenance Finding

## Description

Moving parts require greasing.

## Tasks

Apply lubricant according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Risk level:

■ Very low

Risk score:

■ 3

## Finding Photos



## General Notes

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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

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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

		Severity				
		1 Insignifi- cant	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Major	5 Catastro- phic
L i k e l i h o o d	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

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### 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

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### 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

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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.



## General Notes

### 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)	✗
<p>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.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>[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.</p> <p>[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.</p> <p>[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</p> <p>[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</p> <p>[5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.</p>	

# EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

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## **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 200mm) \* Hard surfaces should only be used outside where children fall \* Testable Impact absorbing surfaces if falls over 600mm are possible. Topsoil or turf may be used up to 1m

## **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 (i.e. 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**

- \* Hand-rail: 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

## **EQUIPMENT FOR UNDER 3'S**

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

## **EQUIPMENT FOR OVER 3'S**

- \* 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**

- The main change in this area is that the probes should now be applied to accesses. 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

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## SWINGS

The main changes relate to requirements for new types of swings, dimensions and surfacing areas.

### 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. Do not mix cradle and flat seats in same bay \* Some types of swings have slightly different requirements. Information should be obtained from the supplier \* Single point swing chains should not twist round each other \* Single point swings require a secondary bearing support mechanism

### DIMENSIONS

\* Minimum ground clearance at rest: 350mm (400mm for single point swings and tyres) \* 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

### 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 x length of suspension member + 1.75m 2. loose-fill: 0.867 x length of suspension member + 2.25m

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: DIN type 10° (BS type) 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 (BS type 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: \* DIN type: 1m each side and 2m beyond (or just 1.5m beyond for short slides) \* BS type: 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

The main changes are in clearer separation into different types. A change in the clearance between the underside and the ground will affect older items. The change should provide greater safety. 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:

# EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

---

\* 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 in \* Protective skirts should be of rigid material and have no burrs or other defects \* The bottom edge should be flared towards the inside or protected Giant revolving discs

\* Clearance of underside at lowest point: 300mm \* 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 but RoSPA suggests as for rocking items

## **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**

There are no special extra requirements for surfacing areas

## **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 (RoSPA has a suitable form)

\* 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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**BASINS ALLOTMENTS ADVISORY BOARD MINUTES**  
**Council Chamber, Wellington Town Council, 28 Fore Street, Wellington TA21**  
**8AQ**

**Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2024 at 6pm**

**Advisory Board Present:**

Cllr Janet Lloyd (Chair)– Town Council (JL)  
Cllr Catherine Govier – Town Council (CG)  
David Lee – Plot 77 (DL)  
Mary Bradford – Plots 25 & 26 (MB)  
Annette Kirk- Town Council Assets & Events Officer (AK)

**Tenants:**

Michael Broom – Plots 74 & 75 (MBM)

**1. Welcome**

The Chair, Cllr Janet Lloyd welcomed everyone to the meeting.

**2. Apologies**

No apologies

**3. To approve the appointment of tenants to join advisory board.**

Application Received from: Michael Broom – Plots 74 & 75

Application was approved. Michael Broom was appointed as a member of the Basins Allotments Advisory Board.

**4. Plots Available and Waiting List**

a. Plots 34 and 50 have been relet. Plots 52, 56 & 82 still available

b. 7 people on the waiting list. Members asked could we have some application forms available at the Spring Fayre on 5<sup>th</sup> May to build up the waiting list.

**5. Maintenance and Repairs**

Assets & Events Officer updated the board regarding work carried out by the Community Warden:

- Hedgerow cut back along main track and strimmed. DL asked if high overhanging brambles could be cut back.
- MB reported that a tenant asked if we could fill in potholes. Assets & Events Officer replied by saying we had contacted Somerset Council and requested 5 ton of scalplings. This would be used throughout the Green Corridor and Allotment tracks.

## **6. Inspections**

Assets & Events Officer, MB and DL inspected the worst plots on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2024 and sent first warning letters. Three tenants terminated their tenancy, as they could not manage the plot any longer.

The Board arranged for the full site inspections to be completed on Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2024 at 8am. Completed by the Assets & Events Officer, MBM, DL & MB.

## **7. AOB**

- a) Assets & Events Officer reported that we had not received any feedback from the police after the recent shed break-ins. To be chased.
- b) Amendment to the current tenancy agreement regarding the planting of fruit trees. This was discussed at length; it was decided more advice was needed from the National Allotment Society and brought back to the next meeting.
- c) Concerns were raised over the number of vehicles crossing the walkway between the basin's pools by tenants, community farm and fishermen. There is a pipe running under the walkway between the two pools. The weight of vehicles continuously using the walkway will pressure on the pipe, which in time will cause substantial damage. General email to tenants asking if they can consider reducing the number of times they drive over the walkway. To park in the Sports Centre and to only drive their vehicles on to site when they need to drop items off to their plots.
- d) MBM reported the Honeysuckle is growing over the track and needs cutting back from Plot 7.

## **8. Date of Next Meeting:**

To be advised.

Meeting closed: 6.35pm