

LEISURE & AMENITIES COMMITTEE – 23 JUNE 2025**REPORT FOR INFORMATION****EXTERNAL PLAY AREA INSPECTION REPORTS**

Our Culture	Our Decision Making	Our Environment	Our Money	Our People	Our Places	Our Resilience & Wellbeing
						
		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Background:

The ROSPA (The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents) reports for the Play Areas owned and managed by Penzance Council were completed in May 2025. The appendices to this report contain the reports for each site.

No high priority items have been noted as a result of the report other than the Princess May Recreation Ground Skate Bowl and Wherrytown Skate Plaza. These high risk scores refer to the innate risks of the skate areas themselves, although it is important to note that the condition of the surface at Princess May has been noted.

The identified items requiring action will be added to the reactive maintenance spreadsheet and their completion will be reported back to the committee as part of the Operational Performance Report.

Appendix 1 – Alexandra Play Park and Tennis Court

Appendix 2 – Foxes Lane

Appendix 3 – Heamoor Old School Field

Appendix 4 – Penlee Park

Appendix 5 – Princess May Recreation Ground

Appendix 6 – Princess May Skate Bowl & Muga

Appendix 7 – Wherrytown Outdoor Gym

Appendix 8 – Wherrytown Skate Park / Plaza

Ben Bros gall

Leisure and Amenities Manager



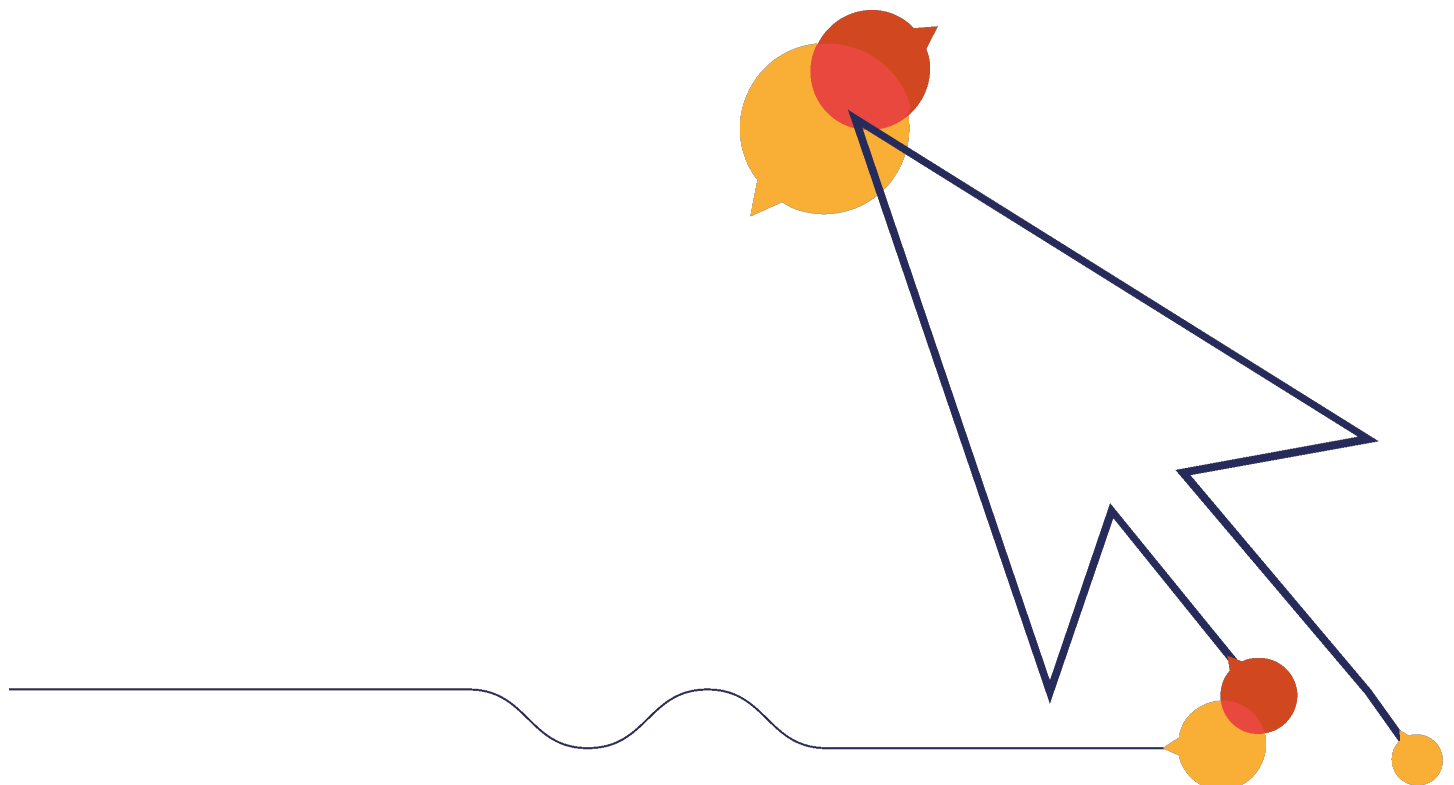
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Alexandra Play Park & Tennis Courts

Penzance Town Council

22 May 2025



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Alexandra Play Park & Tennis Courts**
Date of inspection: **22 May 2025**
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Gates - Mixed

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Fencing - Barriers

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Seating - Mixed

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage - Ownership

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Litter Bin - Recycling

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Swing - Cantilever

Innate risk score:

 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Timber laminate is split.	Read the notes for further action.	 6

Multiplay - With Balance Globe

Innate risk score:

 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Chain links notched.	Replace the worn parts.	 8
Chain covers prevent a thorough inspection of all chain links.	Remove chain covers to inspect according to manufacturer's instructions, and replace the covers when done.	 8
Overhead ladders and rings provide significant play value and benefits to children, and with it the risk of falling. Ensuring the surface remains in good condition will help to keep the correct balance between benefits and risk.	The protective surface under all bars and rings must be kept in good condition.	 7

Cableway - Seated

Innate risk score:

 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Fixtures loose or missing.	Read the notes for further action.	 8
Timber is decayed.	Check on a routine basis.	 7
Additional comments are noted below.	Replace.	 7
Chain covers prevent a thorough inspection of all chain links.	Remove chain covers to inspect according to manufacturer's instructions, and replace the covers when done.	 6

Sand Unit - With Bucket Hoist

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
The barrier height is below the minimum of 700 mm, when measured from the surface of the platform, stairs or ramp.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 7
Bolt(s) loose.	Tighten.	 6
Timber is decayed.	Check on a routine basis.	 4
Item has corrosion.	Treat and repair.	 4

Multiplay - Junior - Lifeboat - Timber

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Overhead ladders and rings provide significant play value and benefits to children, and with it the risk of falling. Ensuring the surface remains in good condition will help to keep the correct balance between benefits and risk.	The protective surface under all bars and rings must be kept in good condition.	 7
Timber is decayed.	Check on a routine basis., Replace affected parts.	 7
There is a head entrapment.	No Tasks for this Finding	 6
Exposed metal rope core(s).	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	 4

Carousel - Rotators - Pole x 2

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Dry bearings.	Treat with oil, grease or silicon spray according to supplier's instructions.	 3

Climber - Rota Web

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Additional comments are noted below.	No Tasks for this Finding	 4

Agility - Balance Trail

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Exposed metal rope core(s).	No Tasks for this Finding	 6
Bolt(s) loose.	Tighten.	 3

Multiplay - Slide Climber - Rescue Team

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Swing - Junior - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Rocker - Shark

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Fixtures loose or missing.	Tighten.	4

Play Car - Jeep

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Hard or sharp projections.	Remove hard, pointed and sharp projections.	3

Play Panels

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

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

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

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

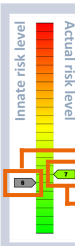
Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name



asset image here



Innate risk level

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1

Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017

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

Finding

Description

Item is rusting in places.

Tasks

Replace.

Note

Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Finding Photos



asset image here



asset image here

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

Surface: Grass

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

A photograph of a closed metal gate with a sign that reads "Warning to Residents & Visitors" and "No Access to the Site". The gate is made of metal bars and is set within a concrete frame. The background shows a paved area and some greenery.

Risk level:

 Low

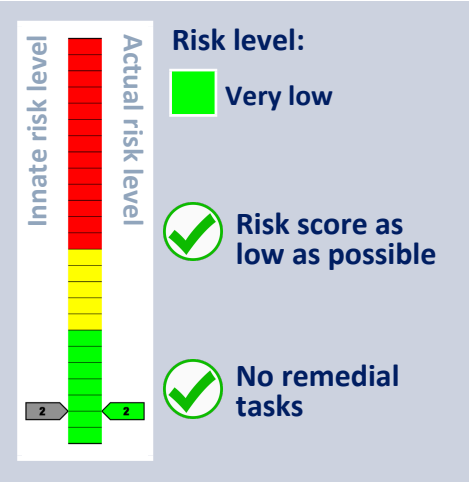
 Risk score as low as possible

 No remedial tasks

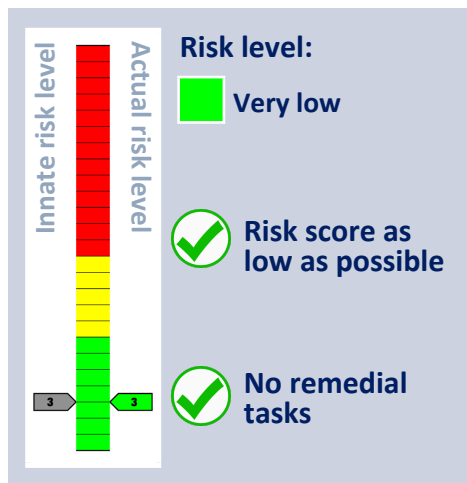
Innate risk level

Actual risk level

Signage - Ownership



A wooden fence made of dark, weathered planks and posts runs diagonally across the foreground, separating a sandy beach from a grassy area. In the background, there is a white building with a moss-covered roof and some greenery. A green bench is visible on the left side of the image.



Seating - Mixed



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks

12 Inspection SI0000280531. Report produced on 23/05/2025 at 13:16:15

A4

Litter Bin - Recycling



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

2

Risk level:

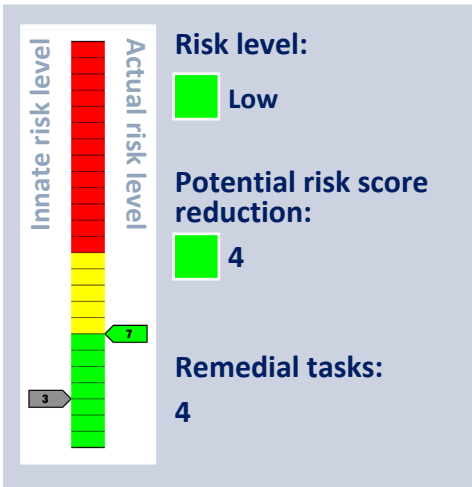
Very low

✓ Risk score as low as possible

✓ No remedial tasks

Sand Unit - With Bucket Hoist

Manufactured by HAGS SMP



Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. The barrier height is below the minimum of 700 mm, when measured from the surface of the platform, stairs or ramp.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. Bolt(s) loose.
2. Timber is decayed.
3. Item has corrosion.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

The barrier height is below the minimum of 700 mm, when measured from the surface of the platform, stairs or ramp.

Tasks

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 7

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Bolt(s) loose.

Tasks

Tighten.

Note

Loose eye-bolts on clatter bridge.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Timber is decayed.

Tasks

Check on a routine basis.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 4

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Item has corrosion.

Tasks

Treat and repair.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 4

Finding Photos



Rocker - Shark

Manufactured by HAGS SMP



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

4

4

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

Fixtures loose or missing.

Tasks

Tighten.

Note

Spring loose in base plate.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Carousel - Rotators - Pole x 2

Manufactured by HAGS SMP



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

6

6

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

Dry bearings.

Tasks

Treat with oil, grease or silicon spray according to supplier's instructions.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Photo not possible

Swing - Cantilever

Manufactured by Fenland Leisure Products Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

6

Risk level:

Medium

✓

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

Timber laminate is split.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Monitor splits.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Climber - Rota Web

Manufactured by Tayplay Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

6

6

Risk level:

Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks



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

No Tasks for this Finding

Note

Rotational element of item has now been removed.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Multiplay - With Balance Globe

Manufactured by HAGS SMP



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

8

Risk level:

Medium

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

3



Standards:

✓

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

Maintenance Finding

Description

Chain links notched.

Tasks

Replace the worn parts.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Chain covers prevent a thorough inspection of all chain links.

Tasks

Remove chain covers to inspect according to manufacturer's instructions, and replace the covers when done.

Note

Wear to top links on ladders.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Overhead ladders and rings provide significant play value and benefits to children, and with it the risk of falling. Ensuring the surface remains in good condition will help to keep the correct balance between benefits and risk.

Tasks

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

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

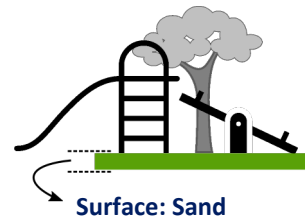
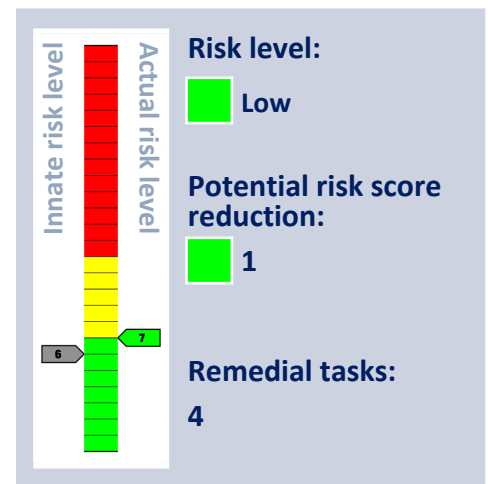
7

Finding Photos



Multiplay - Junior - Lifeboat - Timber

Manufactured by Other



Standards:



EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. There is a head entrapment.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. Overhead ladders and rings provide significant play value and benefits to children, and with it the risk of falling. Ensuring the surface remains in good condition will help to keep the correct balance between benefits and risk.
2. Timber is decayed.
3. Exposed metal rope core(s).

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

There is a head entrapment.

Tasks

No Tasks for this Finding

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Overhead ladders and rings provide significant play value and benefits to children, and with it the risk of falling. Ensuring the surface remains in good condition will help to keep the correct balance between benefits and risk.

Tasks

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

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Timber is decayed.

Tasks

Check on a routine basis., Replace affected parts.

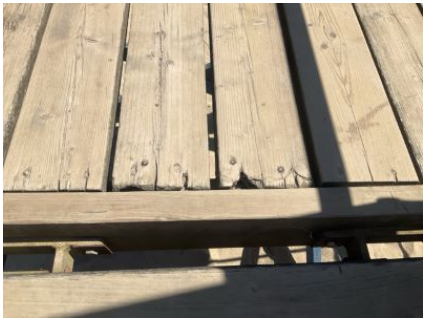
Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

Finding Photos





Maintenance Finding

Description

Exposed metal rope core(s).

Tasks

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Cableway - Seated

Manufactured by Taylor-Made Playground Equipment Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

78

Risk level:

Medium

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

4



Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023, EN 1176-4:2017
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Maintenance Finding

Description

Fixtures loose or missing.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Red barrier loose, possible decay. Repair.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Timber is decayed.

Tasks

Check on a routine basis.

Note

Top end of left angled support at end section.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 7

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Additional comments are noted below.

Tasks

Replace.

Note

Connector is notched at end section.
Some surface rust on looped part of cable at start section.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 7

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Chain covers prevent a thorough inspection of all chain links.

Tasks

Remove chain covers to inspect according to manufacturer's instructions, and replace the covers when done.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Agility - Balance Trail

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

5

6

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

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

Exposed metal rope core(s).

Tasks

No Tasks for this Finding

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos





Maintenance Finding

Description

Bolt(s) loose.

Tasks

Tighten.

Risk level:

 Very low

Risk score:

 3

Finding Photos



Multiplay - Slide Climber - Rescue Team

Manufactured by Outdoor Play People



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.

Play Car - Jeep

Manufactured by Outdoor Play People



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very 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

Hard or sharp projections.

Tasks

Remove hard, pointed and sharp projections.

Note

Damaged sign.

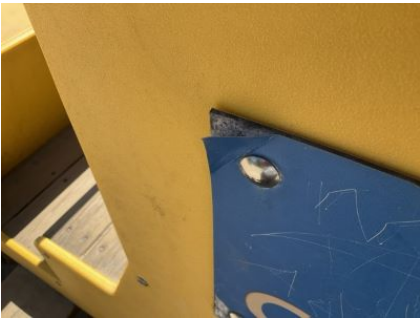
Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



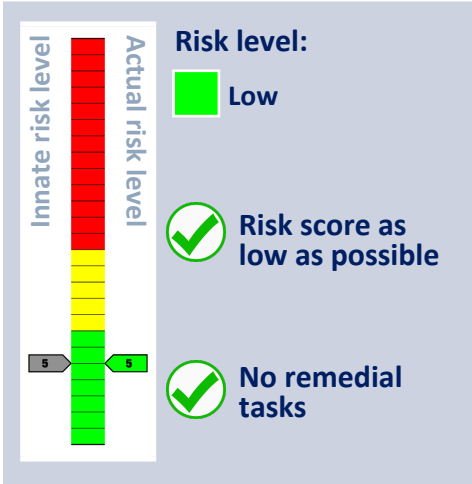
Swing - Junior - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Manufactured by Outdoor Play People



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.



Play Panels

Manufactured by (Unknown)



Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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



General Notes

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

Risks are calculated in this way:

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

General Notes

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

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

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

General Notes

Inspection Scope

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

Compliance with Standards

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

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

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

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

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

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

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with current standards and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to 3.0 metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts), structural integrity, wear and vandalism. Routine visual inspections (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment. Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector's knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. Tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised systems (including carrying out any programming).

General Notes

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

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

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

Exposure to Risk

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

Ownership

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

Contemporaneous Findings

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

Timber

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

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

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

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

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

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)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment [4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance [5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.	

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FREE SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FALLING SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES DUE TO OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- * No unexpected obstacles

SURFACING SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Surfacing should have no sharp edges or protrusions
- * Loose fills should be 100mm more than the depth required to meet the HIC reading (usually 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

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

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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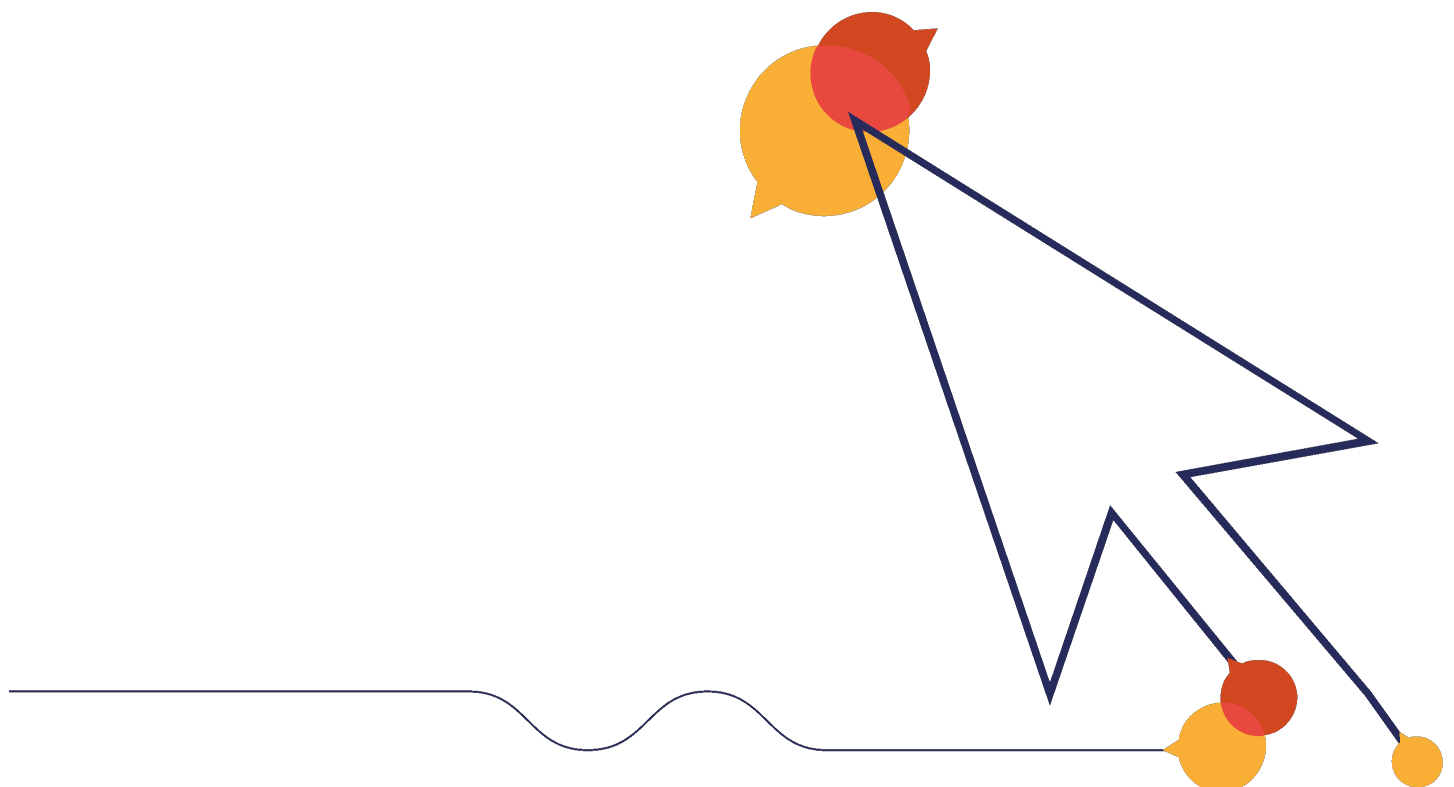
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Foxes Lane Moushole

Penzance Town Council

22 May 2025



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Foxes Lane Moushole**
Date of inspection: **22 May 2025**
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Gates - Pedestrian - With Road Barrier

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Seating - Mixed

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Timber is decayed.	Check on a routine basis.	 3

Fencing - Boundary - Mixed

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage - Ownership

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Multiplay - Ship

Innate risk score:
 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Item is cracked.	Read the notes for further action.	4
Cap missing.	Replace.	3
The edges of the safer surface are curling/shrunk and are a trip hazard.	Read the notes for further action.	3

Play Feature - Wigwam

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Agility - Rope Walk

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

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

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

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

Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name



asset image here

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1



Surface: Grass

Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017

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

Finding

Description

Item is rusting in places.

Tasks

Replace.

Note

Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Finding Photos



asset image here



asset image here

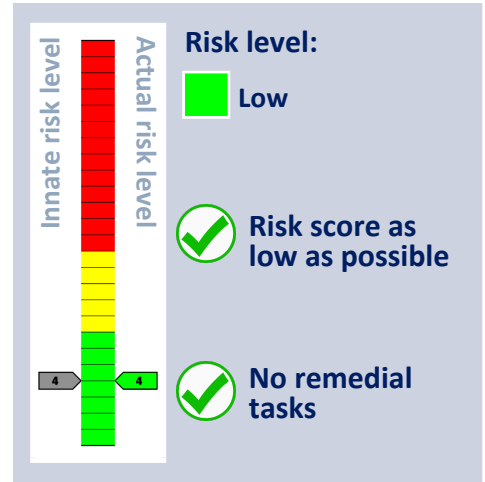
Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

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



Signage - Ownership



Seating - Mixed



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description
Timber is decayed.
Tasks
Check on a routine basis.

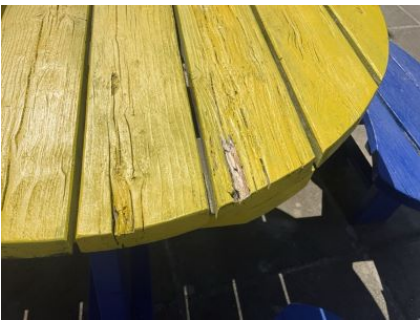
Risk level:

Very low

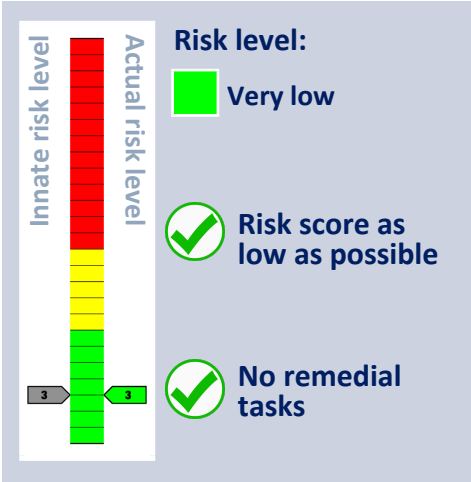
Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Fencing - Boundary - Mixed



Multiplay - Ship

Manufactured by Playdale Playgrounds Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

7

7

Risk level:

Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

3



Standards:

✓

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

Maintenance Finding

Description

Item is cracked.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Top of mast. Monitor.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Cap missing.

Tasks

Replace.

Note

Mast.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

The edges of the safer surface are curling/shrunk and are a trip hazard.

Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

Note

Edge of wet pour sinking/shrinking/curling in areas. Repair as necessary.

Risk level:

Very low

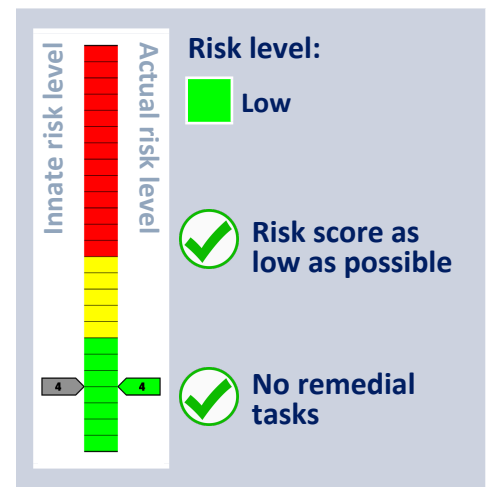
Risk score:

3

Finding Photos

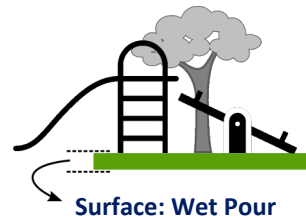
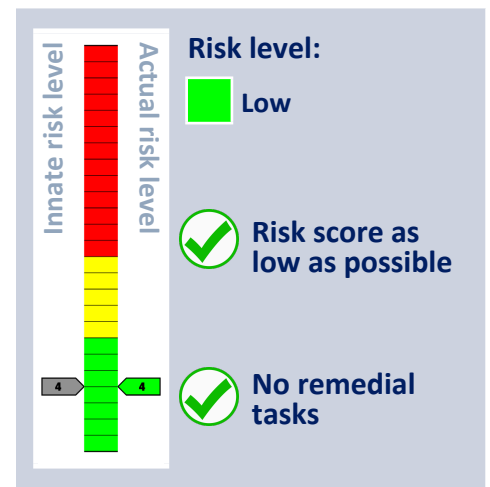


Manufactured by Playdale Playgrounds Ltd



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

Manufactured by Playdale Playgrounds Ltd



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

General Notes

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

Risks are calculated in this way:

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

General Notes

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

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

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

General Notes

Inspection Scope

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

Compliance with Standards

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

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

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

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

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

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

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with current standards and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to 3.0 metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts), structural integrity, wear and vandalism. Routine visual inspections (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment. Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector's knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. Tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised systems (including carrying out any programming).

General Notes

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

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

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

Exposure to Risk

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

Ownership

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

Contemporaneous Findings

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

Timber

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

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

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

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

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

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)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment [4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance [5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.	

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FREE SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FALLING SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES DUE TO OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- * No unexpected obstacles

SURFACING SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Surfacing should have no sharp edges or protrusions
- * Loose fills should be 100mm more than the depth required to meet the HIC reading (usually 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

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

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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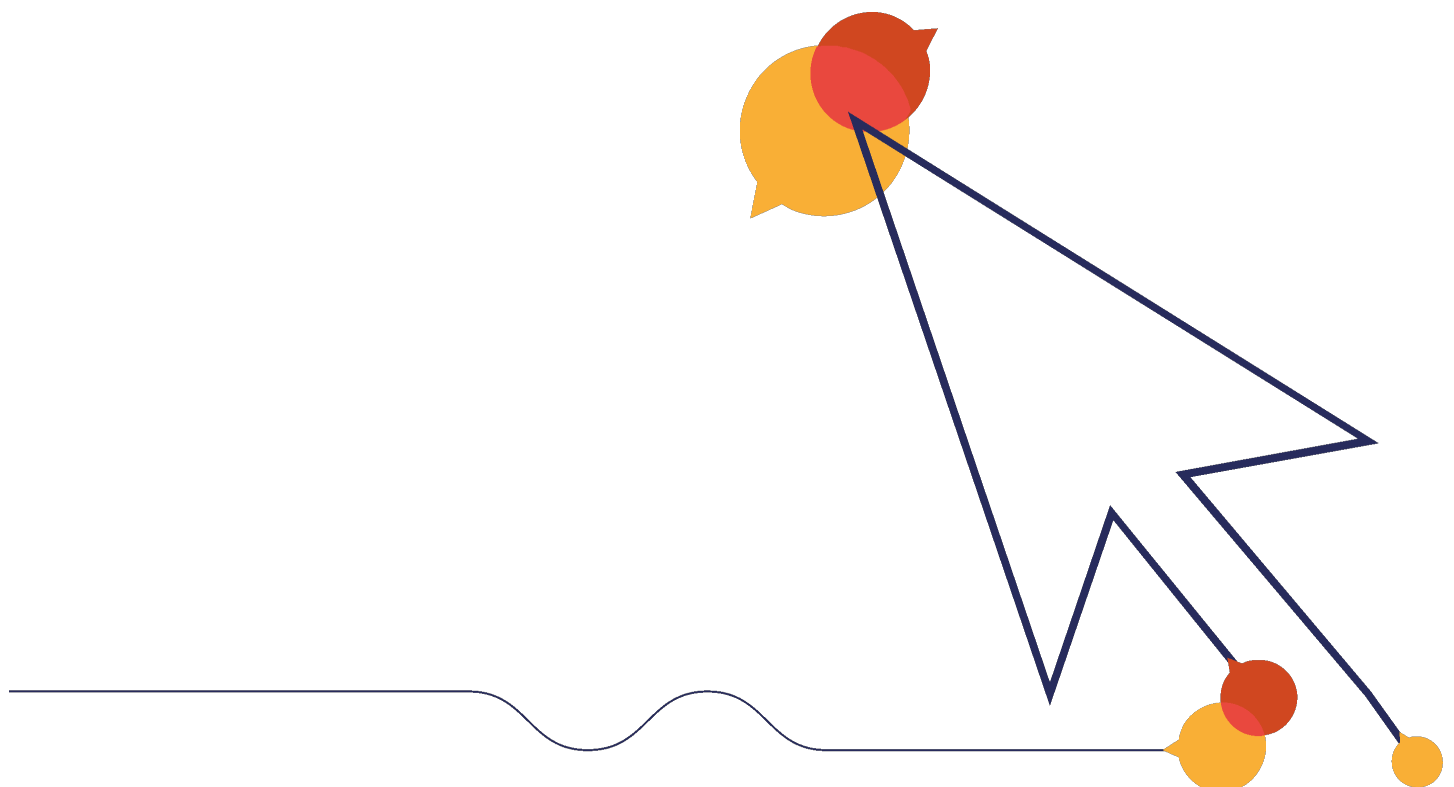
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Heamoor Field Swings

Penzance Town Council

22 May 2025



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Heamoor Field Swings**
Date of inspection: **22 May 2025**
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Gates

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Fencing - Bow-Top

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Seating - Table

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Litter Bin - Recycling

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage - Info

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Swing - Mixed - 2 Bay 1 Junior 1 Toddler Seat

Innate risk score:
 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

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

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

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

Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name

asset image here

Risk level:
 Actual risk level: 1
 Innate risk level: 1
 Potential risk score reduction: 1
 Remedial tasks: 1

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

Finding

Description
 Item is rusting in places.

Tasks
 Replace.

Note
 Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Finding Photos

asset image here asset image here

Surface: Grass

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

Risk level:

Innate risk level

Actual risk level

Risk score as low as possible

No remedial tasks

The figure shows a green metal gate in a grassy field. A shadow of the person taking the photo is cast on the ground in the foreground. To the right of the photo is a risk assessment scale. The scale has two columns: 'Innate risk level' and 'Actual risk level'. The 'Innate risk level' column has a red bar at the top and a green bar at the bottom. The 'Actual risk level' column has a red bar at the top, a yellow bar in the middle, and a green bar at the bottom. A green checkmark is next to the green bar in the 'Actual risk level' column. Below the scale, the text 'Risk score as low as possible' and 'No remedial tasks' is displayed.

Litter Bin - Recycling



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

2

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks

Fencing - Bow-Top



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks

Seating - Table



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

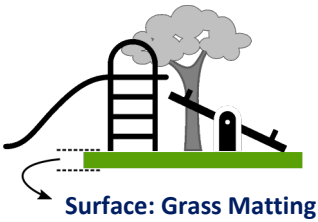
No remedial tasks

Signage - Info



Swing - Mixed - 2 Bay 1 Junior 1 Toddler Seat

Manufactured by Outdoor Play People



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.

General Notes

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

Risks are calculated in this way:

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

General Notes

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

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

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

General Notes

Inspection Scope

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

Compliance with Standards

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

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

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

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

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

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

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with current standards and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to 3.0 metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts), structural integrity, wear and vandalism. Routine visual inspections (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment. Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector's knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. Tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised systems (including carrying out any programming).

General Notes

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

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

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

Exposure to Risk

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

Ownership

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

Contemporaneous Findings

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

Timber

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

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

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

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

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

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)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment [4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance [5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.	





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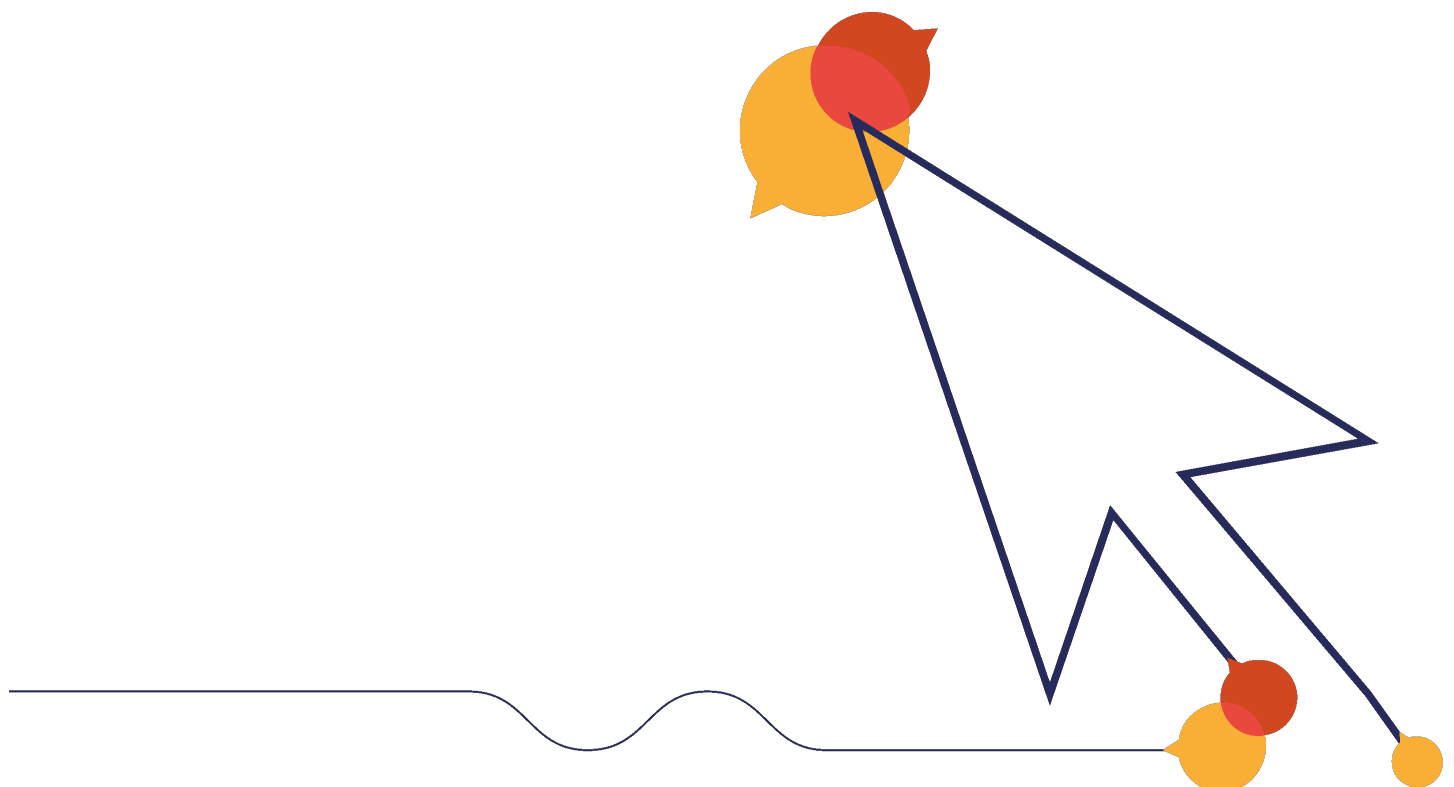
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Penlee Park

Penzance Town Council

22 May 2025



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Penlee Park**
Date of inspection: **22 May 2025**
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Gates

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Surface is uneven.	Make good.	 6

Fencing

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Seating - Mixed

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Litter Bin - Recycling

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage - Info

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Multiplay - Large

Innate risk score:

 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
The barrier height is below the minimum of 700 mm, when measured from the surface of the platform, stairs or ramp.	Adjust the barriers to provide the correct minimum height., Refer to manufacturer for comment.	 8
The design of the top of the barrier encourages children to stand or sit on them.	Refer to manufacturer for comment.	 7
Additional comments are noted below.	Refer to the manufacturer for comment., Monitor.	 4

Carousel - Flush

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Finger entrapment.	Eliminate the entrapment.	 8
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	 7

Agility Trail - Log

Innate risk score:

 7

Description	Tasks	Risk score
This equipment relies on one post for its stability. Special attention should be paid to maintenance (e.g. by monitoring degradation) and if necessary decommissioning the item before the end of its operating life. This is a requirement of	Consult with the manufacturer's guidance to determine suitable maintenance.	 6
Additional comments are noted below.	Remove.	 6
Strimmer damage is present on posts, allowing water to enter and timbers to soften. It can also remove the protective envelope around the timber. Prevent further damage and check timbers for decay throughout the year.	Prevent further damage.	 6

Swing - Tango Seat

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Timber is decayed.	Check on a routine basis.	 7
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	 6

Multiplay - Ship

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Slide - Tower

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
There are natural splits / shakes in the timbers.	DO NOT fill shakes. Monitor and sand back any splintered edges as required.	 6
Timber is decayed.	Check on a routine basis.	 4
Surface is uneven.	Make level.	 3

Swing - Junior - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	 6

Play Panels x 2

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Surface is uneven.	Make good.	 3

Rocker - Seesaw - Bug

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Item has corrosion.	Treat and repair.	 3

Rocker - Horse

Innate risk score:

 5

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Agility - Clatter Bridge

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Rocker - Bike

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	3

Swing - Toddler - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Climber - Low Level

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Play Seat - Nest

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Surface is uneven.	Make good.	3

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

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

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

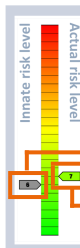
Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name



asset image here



Innate risk level

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1

Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017

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

Finding

Description

Item is rusting in places.

Tasks

Replace.

Note

Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Finding Photos



asset image here



asset image here

Risk level:

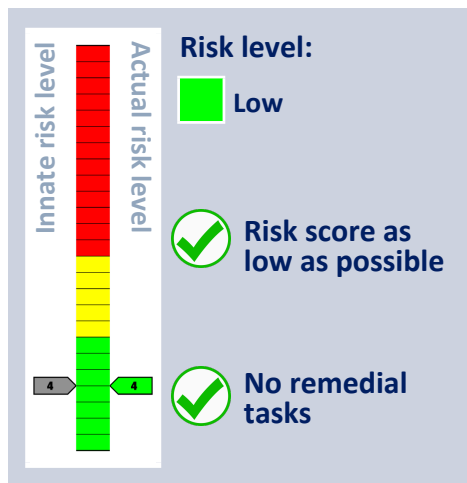
Low

Risk score:

7

Surface: Grass

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





Surface is uneven.

Make good.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6



Litter Bin - Recycling



The photograph shows a wooden bench in a park setting. A risk assessment overlay is present on the right side of the image. It features a vertical scale from 1 to 10. The top 5 levels (1-5) are red and labeled 'Innate risk level'. The bottom 5 levels (6-10) are green and labeled 'Actual risk level'. A green checkmark is next to level 4, indicating the current risk score. To the right of the scale, the text 'Risk level: Low' is displayed. Below this, two green checkmarks are shown, each followed by the text 'Risk score as low as possible' and 'No remedial tasks' respectively.

Risk level:
Low

✓ Risk score as low as possible

✓ No remedial tasks

Signage - Info



Agility Trail - Log

Manufactured by Other



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

7

7

Risk level:

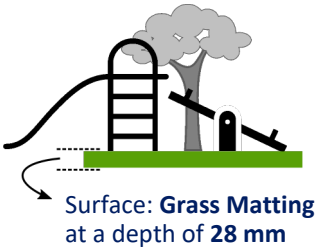
Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

3



Standards:

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

Maintenance Finding

Description

This equipment relies on one post for its stability. Special attention should be paid to maintenance (e.g. by monitoring degradation) and if necessary decommissioning the item before the end of its operating life. This is a requirement of the British Standard.

Tasks

Consult with the manufacturer's guidance to determine suitable maintenance.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Additional comments are noted below.

Tasks

Remove.

Note

Remove rotten tree.

Risk level:

 Low

Risk score:

 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Strimmer damage is present on posts, allowing water to enter and timbers to soften. It can also remove the protective envelope around the timber. Prevent further damage and check timbers for decay throughout the year.

Tasks

Prevent further damage.

Risk level:

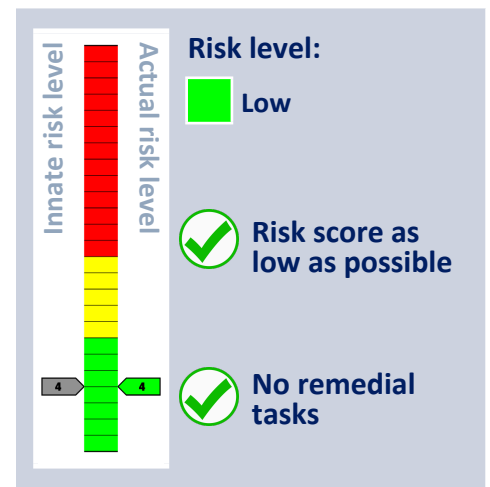
 Low

Risk score:

 6

Photo not possible

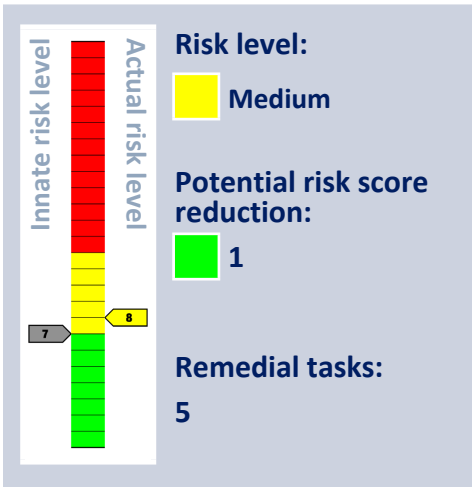
Manufactured by (Unknown)



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

Multiplay - Large

Manufactured by Outdoor Play People



Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

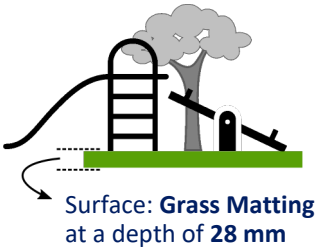
The surfacing meets with the requirements of the relevant standards. The item is not compliant with the requirements of the relevant standards for the following reasons:

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. The barrier height is below the minimum of 700 mm, when measured from the surface of the platform, stairs or ramp.
2. The design of the top of the barrier encourages children to stand or sit on them.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. Additional comments are noted below.



Standard Compliance Finding

Description

The barrier height is below the minimum of 700 mm, when measured from the surface of the platform, stairs or ramp.

Tasks

Adjust the barriers to provide the correct minimum height., Refer to manufacturer for comment.

Note

Barriers at wave slide.
Ensure no entrapments are created.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Standard Compliance Finding

Description

The design of the top of the barrier encourages children to stand or sit on them.

Tasks

Refer to manufacturer for comment.

Note

V-bridges with nets can be easily scaled. Climbing onto the higher of the two bridges could result in falls from a significant height.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Additional comments are noted below.

Tasks

Refer to the manufacturer for comment., Monitor.

Note

Potential for exterior of net tunnel and tower to be scaled/traversed.

Risk level:

Low

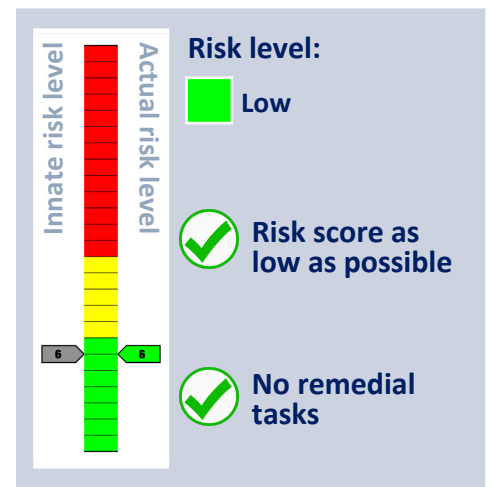
Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Manufactured by Outdoor Play People



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

Play Panels x 2

Manufactured by Ledon A/S



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

5

5

Risk level:

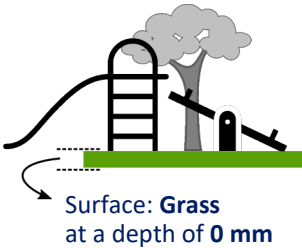
Low

✓

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

Surface is uneven.

Tasks

Make good.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Rocker - Seesaw - Bug

Manufactured by Other



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

5

5

Risk level:

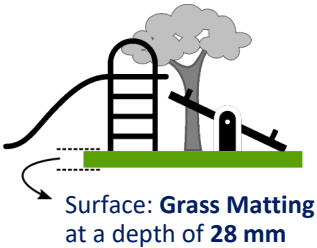
Low

✓

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

Treat and repair.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

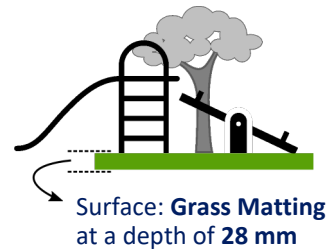
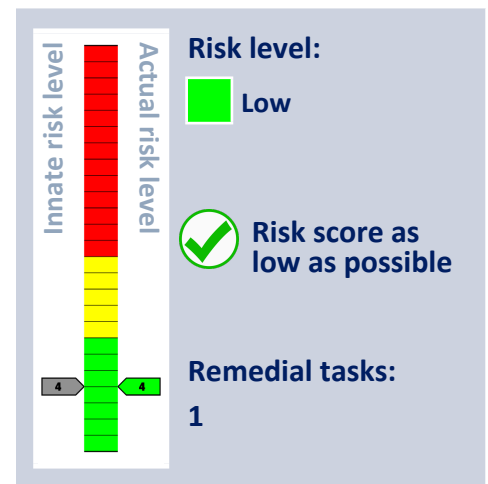
3

Finding Photos



Rocker - Bike

Manufactured by Ledon A/S



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

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Rocker - Horse

Manufactured by Ledon A/S



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

5

5

Risk level:

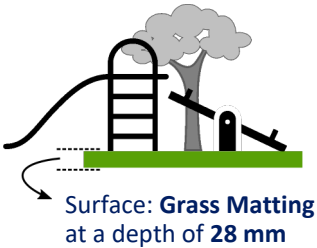
Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

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.

Slide - Tower

Manufactured by A E Evans Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

5

6

Risk level:

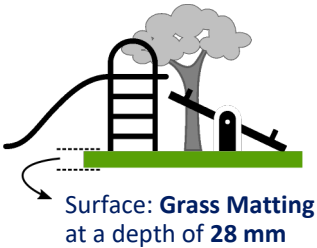
Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

3



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

There are natural splits / shakes in the timbers.

Tasks

DO NOT fill shakes. Monitor and sand back any splintered edges as required.

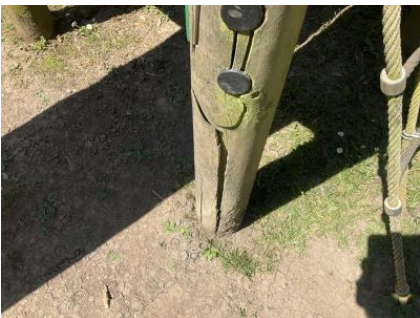
Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Timber is decayed.

Tasks

Check on a routine basis.

Note

Some softening at ground level.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

4

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is uneven.

Tasks

Make level.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Swing - Tango Seat

Manufactured by Other



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

6

7

Risk level:

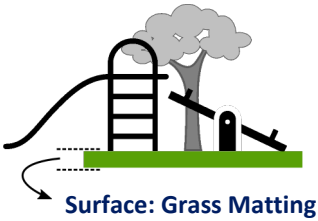
Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

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

Timber is decayed.

Tasks

Check on a routine basis.

Note

Strimmer damage and minor decay to supports at surface level.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Swing - Junior - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Manufactured by South West Play



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

5

6

Risk level:

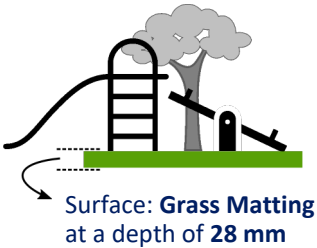
Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

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

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



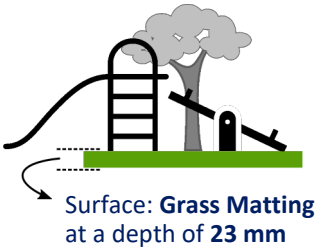
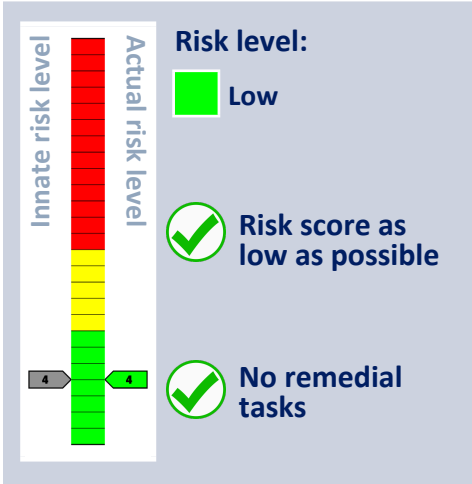
Swing - Toddler - 1 Bay 2 Seat

Manufactured by Outdoor Play People



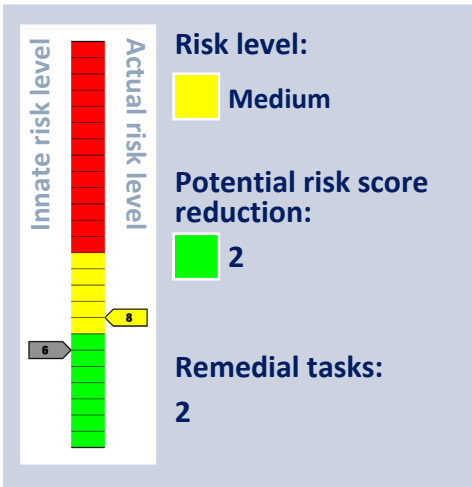
Standards:

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.



Carousel - Flush

Manufactured by Inclusive Play Ltd



Surface: Rubber - Mulch - Bonded

Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023, EN 1176-5:2019
The surfacing meets with the requirements of the relevant standards. The item is not compliant with the requirements of the relevant standards for the following reasons:

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings
1. Finger entrapment.

The item has the following maintenance findings:
1. Surface is wearing.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

Finger entrapment.

Tasks

Eliminate the entrapment.

Note

Gap allows entry of the 8 mm finger rod.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

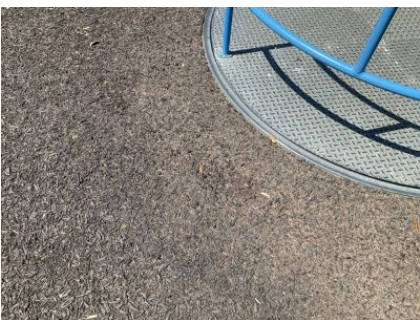
Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

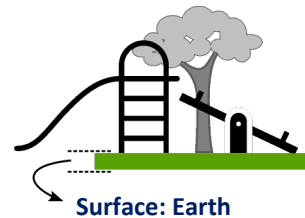
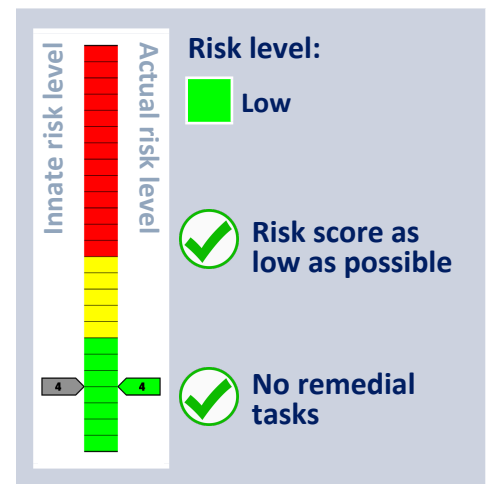
7

Finding Photos



Climber - Low Level

Manufactured by South West Play



Standards:

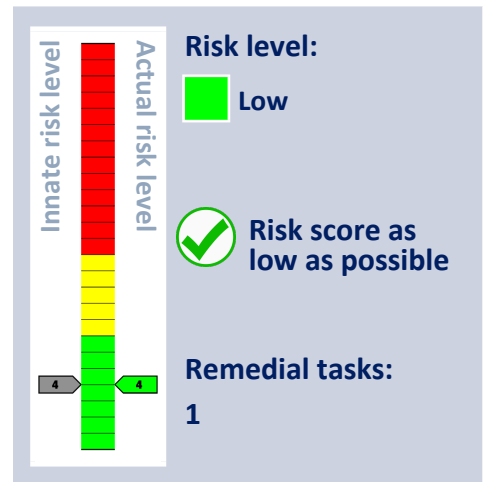


EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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

Play Seat - Nest

Manufactured by (Unknown)



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

Surface is uneven.

Tasks

Make good.

Note

Tree root disturbing surface.

Finding Photos



Very low

Risk score:

3

General Notes

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

Risks are calculated in this way:

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

General Notes

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

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

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

General Notes

Inspection Scope

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

Compliance with Standards

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

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

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

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

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

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

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with current standards and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to 3.0 metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts), structural integrity, wear and vandalism. Routine visual inspections (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment. Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector's knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. Tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised systems (including carrying out any programming).

General Notes

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

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

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

Exposure to Risk

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

Ownership

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

Contemporaneous Findings

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

Timber

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

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

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

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

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

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)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment [4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance [5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.	

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FREE SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FALLING SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES DUE TO OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- * No unexpected obstacles

SURFACING SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Surfacing should have no sharp edges or protrusions
- * Loose fills should be 100mm more than the depth required to meet the HIC reading (usually 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

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

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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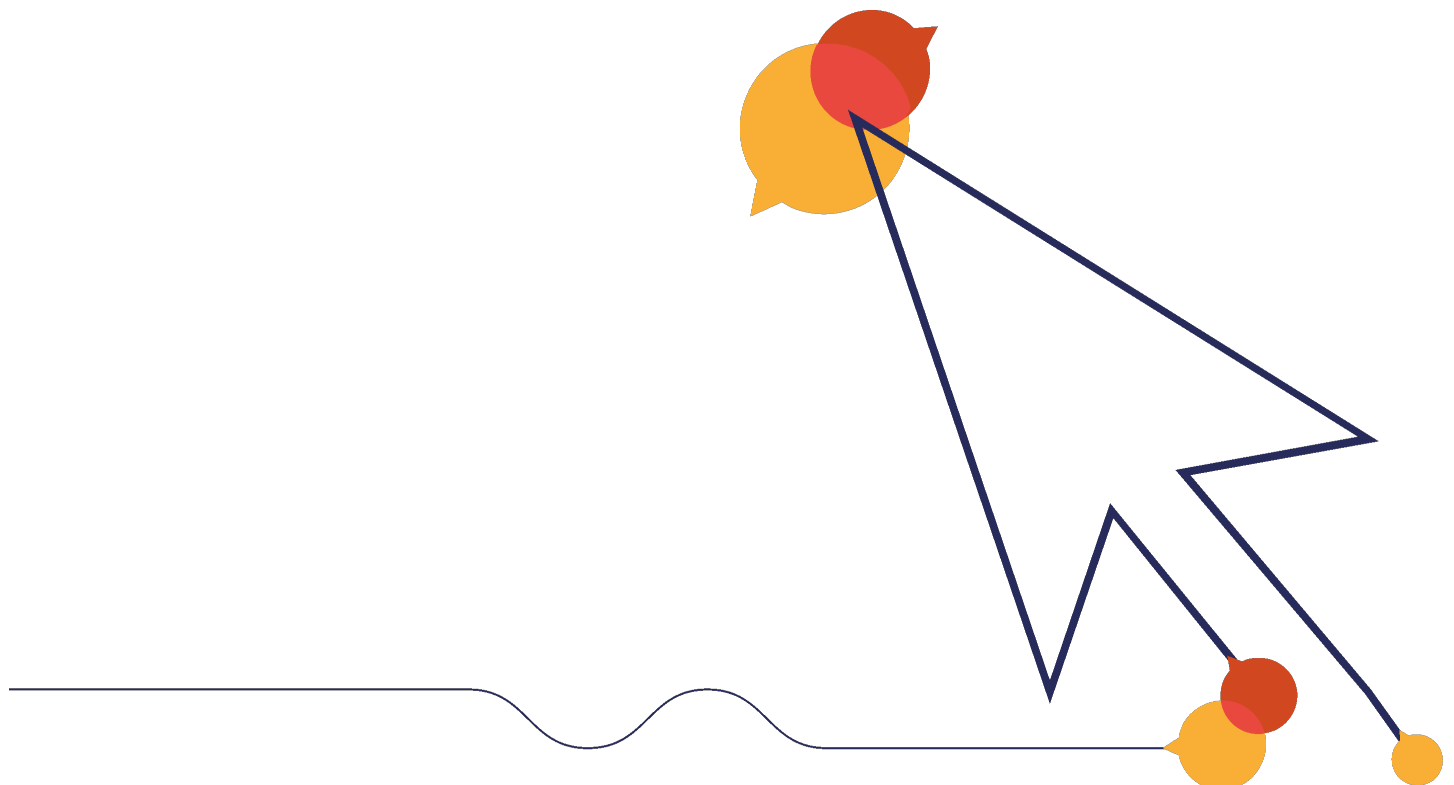
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Princess May Rec. Play

Penzance Town Council

22 May 2025



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Princess May Rec. Play**
Date of inspection: **22 May 2025**
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Shelter - Youth Shelter

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Item is rocking.	Repair.	 8

Gates - Pedestrian

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Fencing - Mixed

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Seating - Mixed

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Timber is decayed.	Check on a routine basis.	 3

Pathways (Internal)

Innate risk score:

 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Litter Bins

Innate risk score:

 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage - Info

Innate risk score:

 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Carousel

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Clearance between the underside of the roundabout and the surface is incorrect.	Re-install roundabout or adjust surfacing. Recommended height 60 -110 mm for 300 mm from edge.	 9
The bearings are worn.	Replace the worn bearings.	 8
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	 6

Swing - Mixed - 2 Bay 2 Junior 2 Toddler Seat

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Some chain wear.	Monitor for further deterioration and replace before 40% wear.	 7
Item has corrosion.	Treat and repair.	 5
Chain link connectors notched.	No Tasks for this Finding	 3
The anti-wrap shells are worn.	Replace.	 3
Shrinkage / separation of the surface. This may give a trip hazard.	Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.	 3

Agility - Balance Beams (Beyond Skate)

Innate risk score:

 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Timber is decayed.	Prevent further damage., Check on a routine basis.	 7

Rocker - Seesaw - Gullwing

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Shrinkage / separation of the surface. This may give a trip hazard.	Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.	 6

Multiplay - Junior

Innate risk score:

 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Shrinkage / separation of the surface. This may give a trip hazard.	Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.	 6
Item has corrosion.	Treat and repair.	 6
Finger entrapment.	Eliminate the entrapment.	 6

Multiplay - Toddler

Innate risk score:
 6

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Shrinkage / separation of the surface. This may give a trip hazard.	Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.	6
Item has corrosion.	Treat and repair.	3

Rocker - Plane

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

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

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

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

Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name

asset image here

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1

Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017

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

Finding

Description

Item is rusting in places.

Tasks

Replace.

Note

Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

Finding Photos

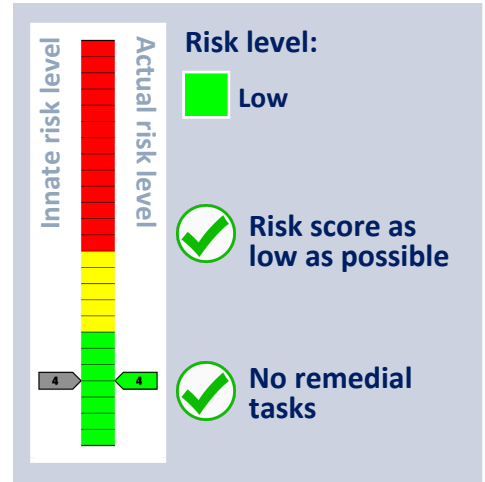
asset image here

asset image here

4

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

Gates - Pedestrian



Seating - Mixed



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description

Timber is decayed.

Tasks

Check on a routine basis.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Litter Bins



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

2

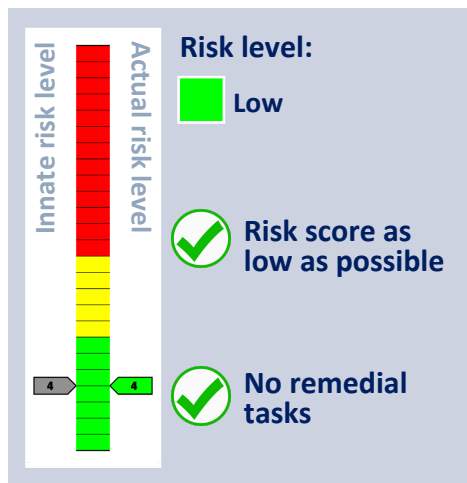
Risk level:

Very low

Risk score as low as possible

No remedial tasks

A photograph of a green metal fence with a gate, separating a paved area from a grassy playground. The fence has a 'No Entry' sign. In the background, there is a wooden play structure and a blue bench.



Pathways (Internal)



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks

140inspection SI0000280535. Report produced on 23/05/2025 at 13:17:21

A5

Signage - Info



Shelter - Youth Shelter



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

4

8

Risk level:

Medium

Potential risk score reduction:

4

Remedial tasks:

1

Maintenance Finding

Description
Item is rocking.
Tasks
Repair.
Note
Very noisy. Unclear if item is supposed to rock.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Rocker - Seesaw - Gullwing

Manufactured by RSS Playmakers



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

6

6

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

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

Tasks

Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.

Note

Wet pour lifting.

Risk level:

Low

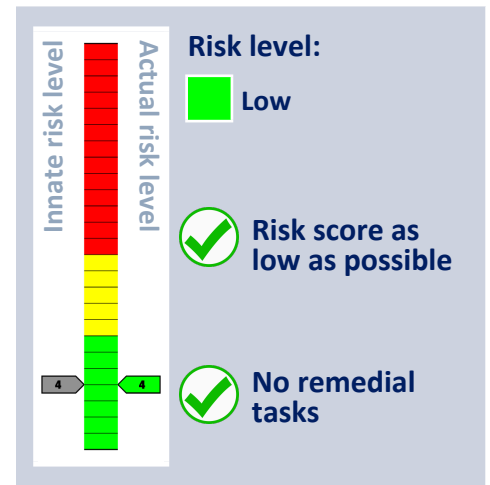
Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



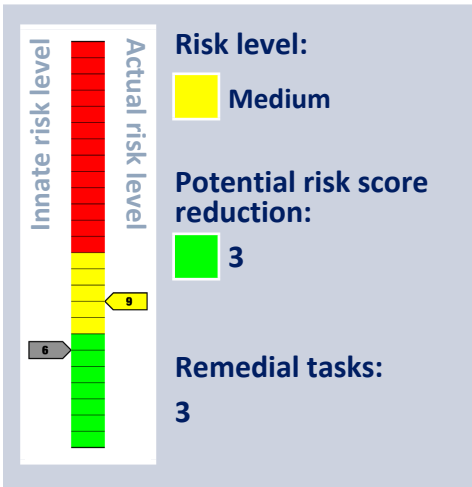
Manufactured by Other



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

Carousel

Manufactured by RSS Playmakers



Standards:

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

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

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. Clearance between the underside of the roundabout and the surface is incorrect.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. The bearings are worn.
2. Surface is wearing.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

Clearance between the underside of the roundabout and the surface is incorrect.

Tasks

Re-install roundabout or adjust surfacing. Recommended height 60-110 mm for 300 mm from edge.

Risk level:



Medium

Risk score:



9

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

The bearings are worn.

Tasks

Replace the worn bearings.

Note

Very slow moving.

Risk level:



Medium

Risk score:



8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

Note

New repair area.

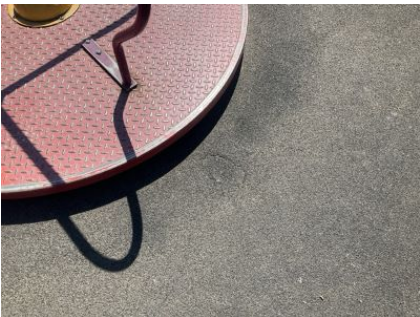
Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

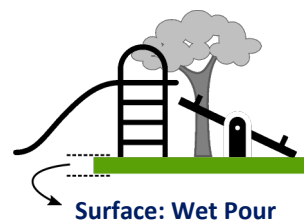
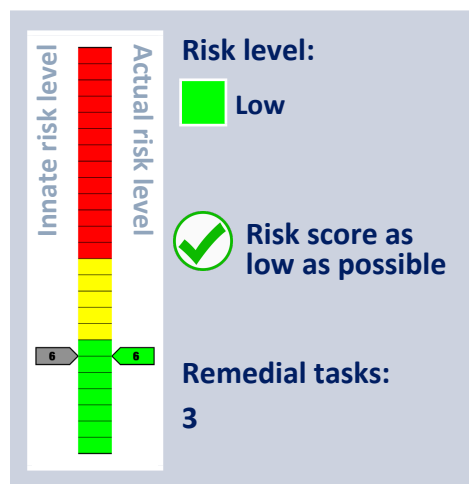
6

Finding Photos



Multiplay - Junior

Manufactured by RSS Playmakers



Standards:



EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. Finger entrapment.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. Shrinkage / separation of the surface. This may give a trip hazard.
2. Item has corrosion.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

Finger entrapment.

Tasks

Eliminate the entrapment.

Note

Holes in framework. Blank off.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

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

Tasks

Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.

Note

Wet pour lifting.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Item has corrosion.

Tasks

Treat and repair.

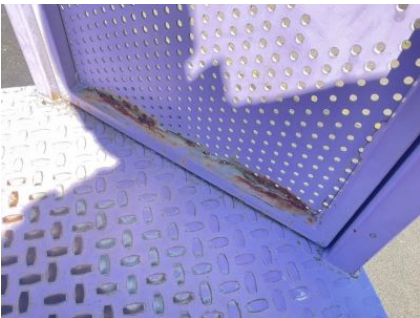
Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Multiplay - Toddler

Manufactured by RSS Playmakers



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

6

6

Risk level:

Low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

2



Standards:

✓

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

Maintenance Finding

Description

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

Tasks

Re-glue and fill gaps and joints as necessary.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Item has corrosion.

Tasks

Treat and repair.

Risk level:

 Very low

Risk score:

 3

Finding Photos



Swing - Mixed - 2 Bay 2 Junior 2 Toddler Seat

Manufactured by Wicksteed Leisure Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

6

7

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

4



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

Some chain wear.

Tasks

Monitor for further deterioration and replace before 40% wear.

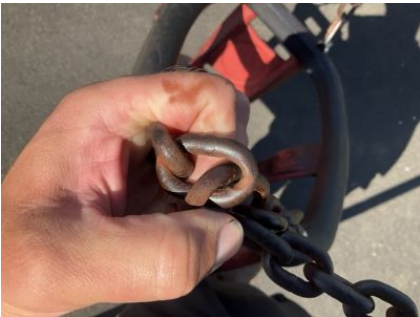
Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Item has corrosion.

Tasks

Treat and repair.

Note

At top of supports.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

5

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Chain link connectors notched.

Tasks

No Tasks for this Finding

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

The anti-wrap shells are worn.

Tasks

Replace.

Risk level:

Very low

Risk score:

3

Finding Photos



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:

Very low

Risk score:

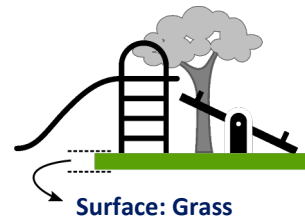
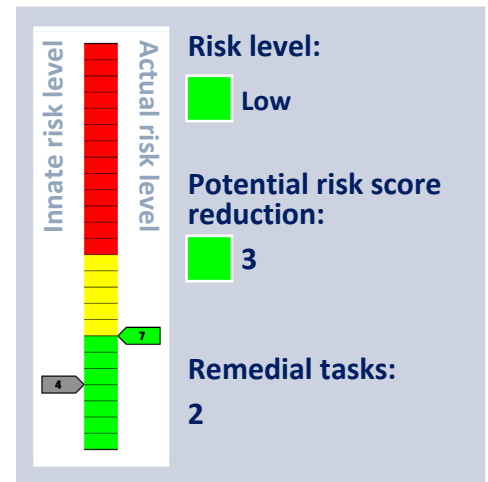
3

Finding Photos



Agility - Balance Beams (Beyond Skate)

Manufactured by (Unknown)



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

Timber is decayed.

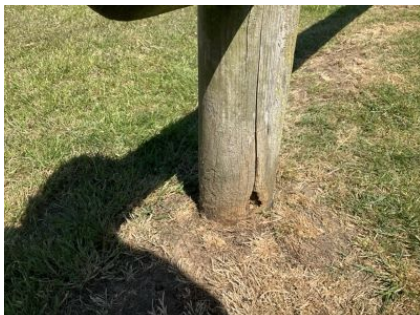
Tasks

Prevent further damage., Check on a routine basis.

Note

Strimmer damage and decay. Monitor stability and remove as worsens.

Finding Photos



General Notes

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

Risks are calculated in this way:

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

General Notes

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

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

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

General Notes

Inspection Scope

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

Compliance with Standards

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

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

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

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

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

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

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with current standards and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to 3.0 metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts), structural integrity, wear and vandalism. Routine visual inspections (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment. Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector's knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. Tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised systems (including carrying out any programming).

General Notes

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

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

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

Exposure to Risk

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

Ownership

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

Contemporaneous Findings

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

Timber

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

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

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

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

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

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)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment [4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance [5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.	

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FREE SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FALLING SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES DUE TO OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- * No unexpected obstacles

SURFACING SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Surfacing should have no sharp edges or protrusions
- * Loose fills should be 100mm more than the depth required to meet the HIC reading (usually 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

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

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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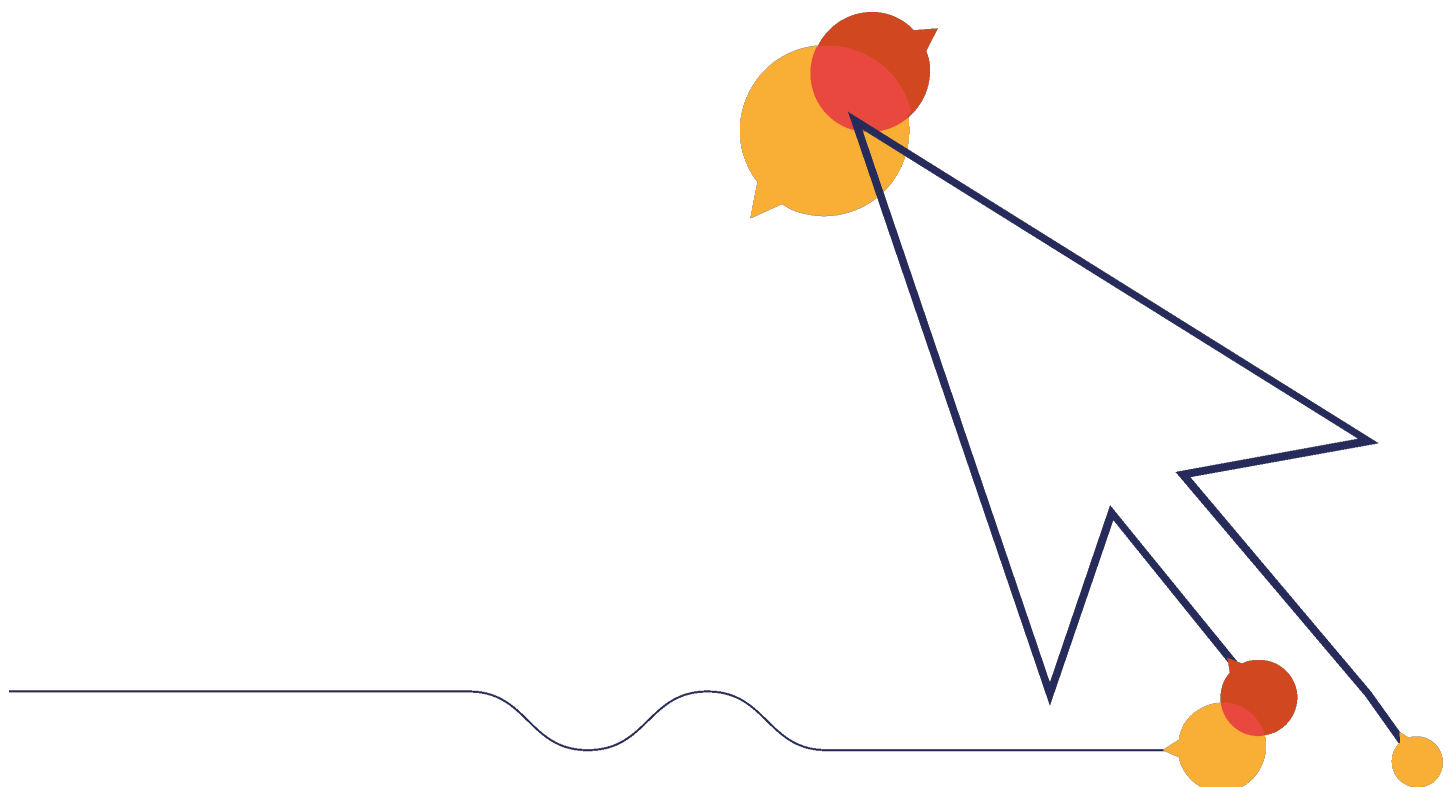
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Princess May Rec. Skate & MUGA

Penzance Town Council

22 May 2025



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Princess May Rec. Skate & MUGA**
Date of inspection: **22 May 2025**
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Gates - Pedestrian

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Missing item.	No Tasks for this Finding	 4

Shelter - Youth Shelter

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Fencing - Mixed

Innate risk score:
 3

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Litter Bins

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage - Skate

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		



Wheeled Sport - Bowl - Large

Innate risk score:

 15

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Surface has holes in it.	Repair.	 8
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	 7

Wheeled Sport - Bowl - Small - With Grind Rail & Planters

Innate risk score:

 13

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	 7

MUGA - Double End

Innate risk score:

 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
Welds are cracked.	Repair.	 8
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	 6
Loose in ground.	Monitor.	 4
The net is damaged.	Replace the net.	 3

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

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

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

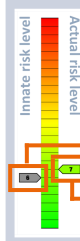
Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name



asset image here



Innate risk level

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1

Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017

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

Finding

Description

Item is rusting in places.

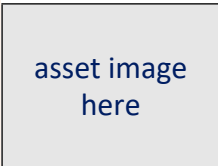
Tasks

Replace.

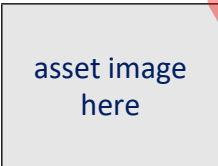
Note

Two of the frame washers are rusting.

Finding Photos



asset image here



asset image here

Risk level:

Low

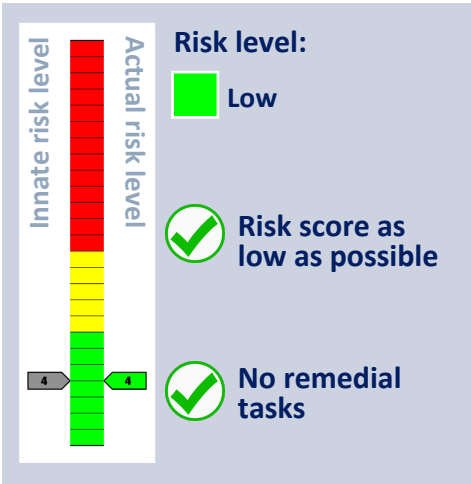
Risk score:

7

Surface: Grass

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

Gates - Pedestrian



Maintenance Finding

Description
Missing item.
Tasks
No Tasks for this Finding
Note
Both gates have been removed.

Risk level:
Low
Risk score:
4

Finding Photos



Litter Bins



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

2

2

Risk level:

Very low

✓

Risk score as low as possible

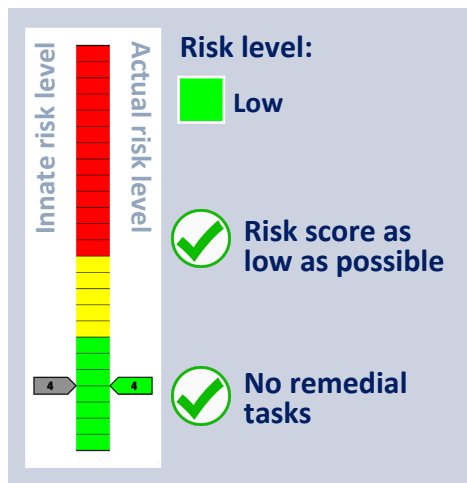
✓

No remedial tasks

173inspection SI0000280536. Report produced on 23/05/2025 at 13:17:52

A2

A green metal shelter with a curved roof and benches, situated in a park-like setting with trees and a fence in the background.



Fencing - Mixed



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

3

3

Risk level:

Very low

✓

 Risk score as low as possible

✓

 No remedial tasks

Signage - Skate



MUGA - Double End

Manufactured by Other



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

8

Risk level:

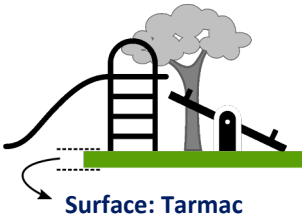
Medium

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

4



Standards:

✓

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

Maintenance Finding

Description

Welds are cracked.

Tasks

Repair.

Risk level:

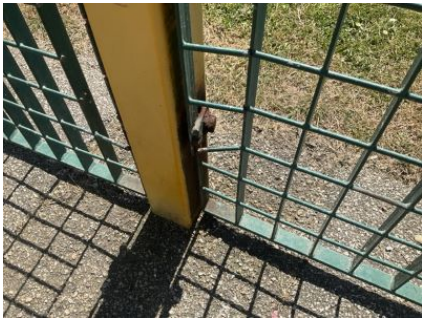
Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos





Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

6

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Loose in ground.

Tasks

Monitor.

Risk level:

 Low

Risk score:

 4

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

The net is damaged.

Tasks

Replace the net.

Risk level:

 Very low

Risk score:

 3

Finding Photos



Wheeled Sport - Bowl - Large

Manufactured by Wormhoudt. USA.



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

Risk level:

High

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

2



Standards:

EN 14974:2019
The item and its surfacing (where applicable) meet with the requirements of the relevant standards.

Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface has holes in it.

Tasks

Repair.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

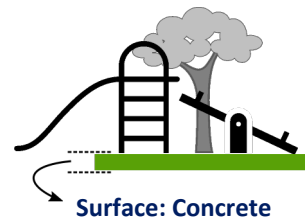
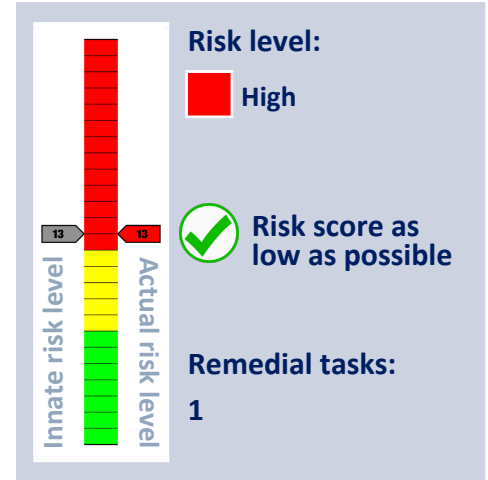
7

Finding Photos



Wheeled Sport - Bowl - Small - With Grind Rail & Planters

Manufactured by Wormhouldt. USA.



Standards:



EN 14974:2019

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

Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

Risk level:

Low

Risk score:

7

Finding Photos



General Notes

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

Risks are calculated in this way:

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

General Notes

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

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

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

General Notes

Inspection Scope

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

Compliance with Standards

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

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

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

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

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

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

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with current standards and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to 3.0 metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts), structural integrity, wear and vandalism. Routine visual inspections (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment. Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector's knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. Tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised systems (including carrying out any programming).

General Notes

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

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

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

Exposure to Risk

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

Ownership

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

Contemporaneous Findings

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

Timber

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

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

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

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

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

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)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment [4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance [5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.	





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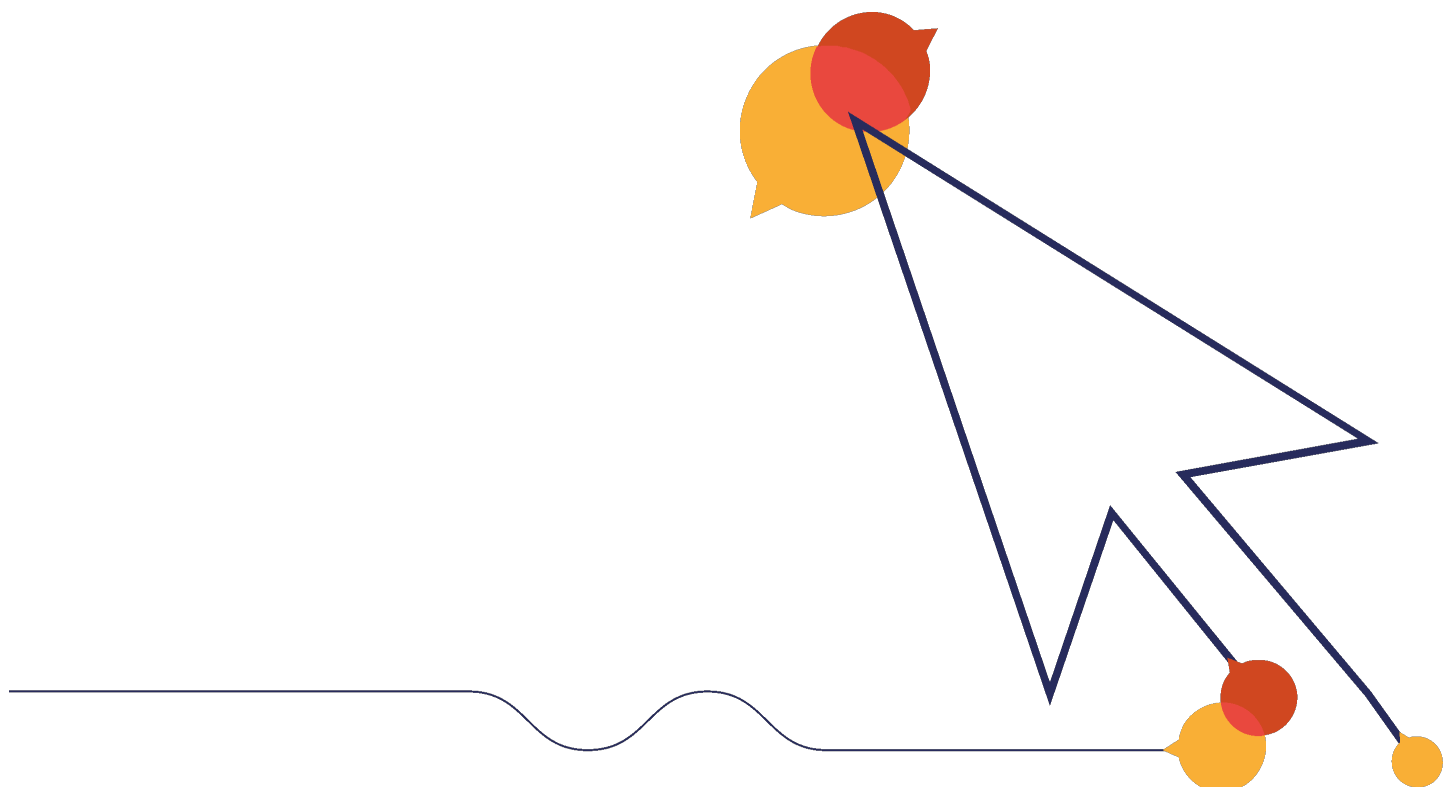
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Wherrytown Outdoor Gym

Penzance Town Council

22 May 2025



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Wherrytown Outdoor Gym**
Date of inspection: **22 May 2025**
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Signage - Fitness

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Adult Fitness - Combination Unit

Innate risk score:
 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Adult Fitness - Parallel Bars

Innate risk score:
 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Adult Fitness - Chinning Bars

Innate risk score:
 8

Description	Tasks	Risk score
A protective surface is required.	Refer to the manufacturer for comment., Install a surface compliant to EN.	8

Agility - Balance Beam

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Agility - Stepping Pods - Plyometric Platforms

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Adult Fitness - Sprint Track

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

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

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

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

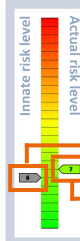
Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name



asset image here



Innate risk level

Risk level:

Low

Potential risk score reduction:

1

Remedial tasks:

1

Standards:

EN 1176-1:2017, EN 1176-2:2017

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

Finding

Description

Item is rusting in places.

Tasks

Replace.

Note

Two of the frame washers are rusting.

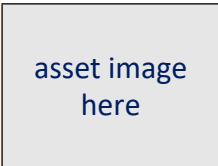
Risk level:

Low

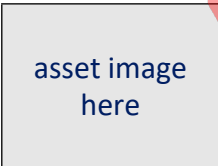
Risk score:

7

Finding Photos



asset image here



asset image here

Surface: Grass

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

Signage - Fitness



Adult Fitness - Combination Unit

Manufactured by The Great Outdoor Gym Company Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

8

Risk level:

Medium

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks



Standards:

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

Adult Fitness - Parallel Bars

Manufactured by HAGS SMP



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

8

Risk level:

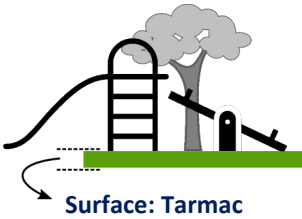
Medium

✓

Risk score as low as possible

✓

No remedial tasks



Standards:

✓

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

Adult Fitness - Chinning Bars

Manufactured by The Great Outdoor Gym Company Ltd



Innate risk level

Actual risk level

8

8

Risk level:

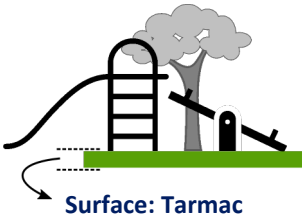
Medium

✓

Risk score as low as possible

Remedial tasks:

2



Standards:

✗

EN 16630:2015

The item complies with the requirements of the relevant standards. The surface does not comply with the requirements of the relevant standards for the following reasons:

- Surfacing Standard Compliance Findings
1. A protective surface is required.

There are no maintenance findings for this item.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

A protective surface is required.

Tasks

Refer to the manufacturer for comment., Install a surface compliant to EN.

Note

The fall height from the highest bar is 1.11 metres and therefore a safer surfacing is required.

Risk level:

Medium

Risk score:

8

Finding Photos



Agility - Balance Beam

Manufactured by HAGS SMP

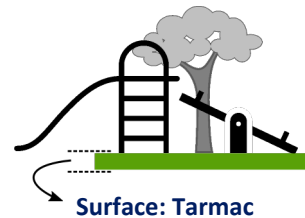
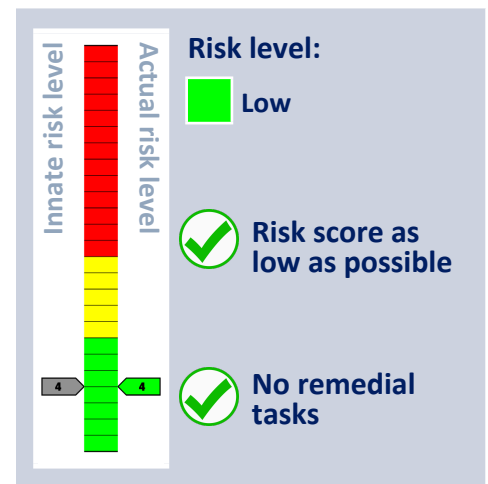


Standards:



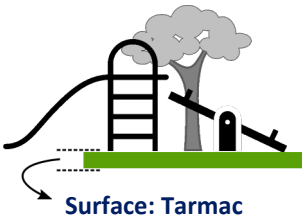
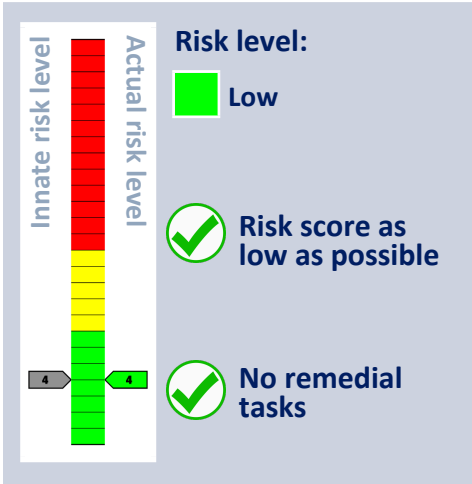
EN 1176-1:2017+A1:2023

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



Agility - Stepping Pods - Plyometric Platforms

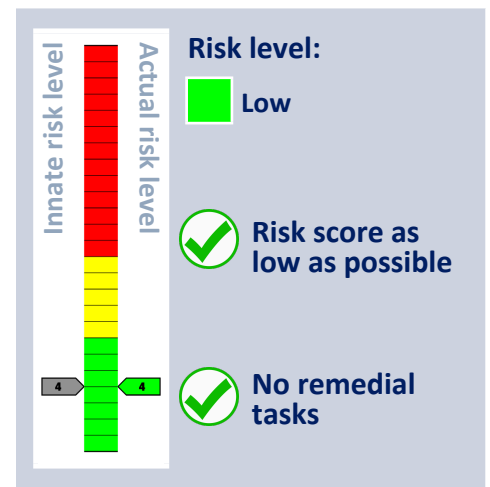
Manufactured by The Great Outdoor Gym Company Ltd



Standards:

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

Manufactured by (Unknown)



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

General Notes

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

Risks are calculated in this way:

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

General Notes

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

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

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

General Notes

Inspection Scope

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

Compliance with Standards

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

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

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

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

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

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

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with current standards and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to 3.0 metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts), structural integrity, wear and vandalism. Routine visual inspections (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment. Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector's knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. Tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised systems (including carrying out any programming).

General Notes

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

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

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

Exposure to Risk

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

Ownership

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

Contemporaneous Findings

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

Timber

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

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

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

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

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

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)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment [4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance [5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.	

EN 1176 Notes – Summary of Requirements

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FREE SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES IN THE FALLING SPACE

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

PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES DUE TO OTHER TYPES OF MOVEMENT

- * No unexpected obstacles

SURFACING SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- * Surfacing should have no sharp edges or protrusions
- * Loose fills should be 100mm more than the depth required to meet the HIC reading (usually 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

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

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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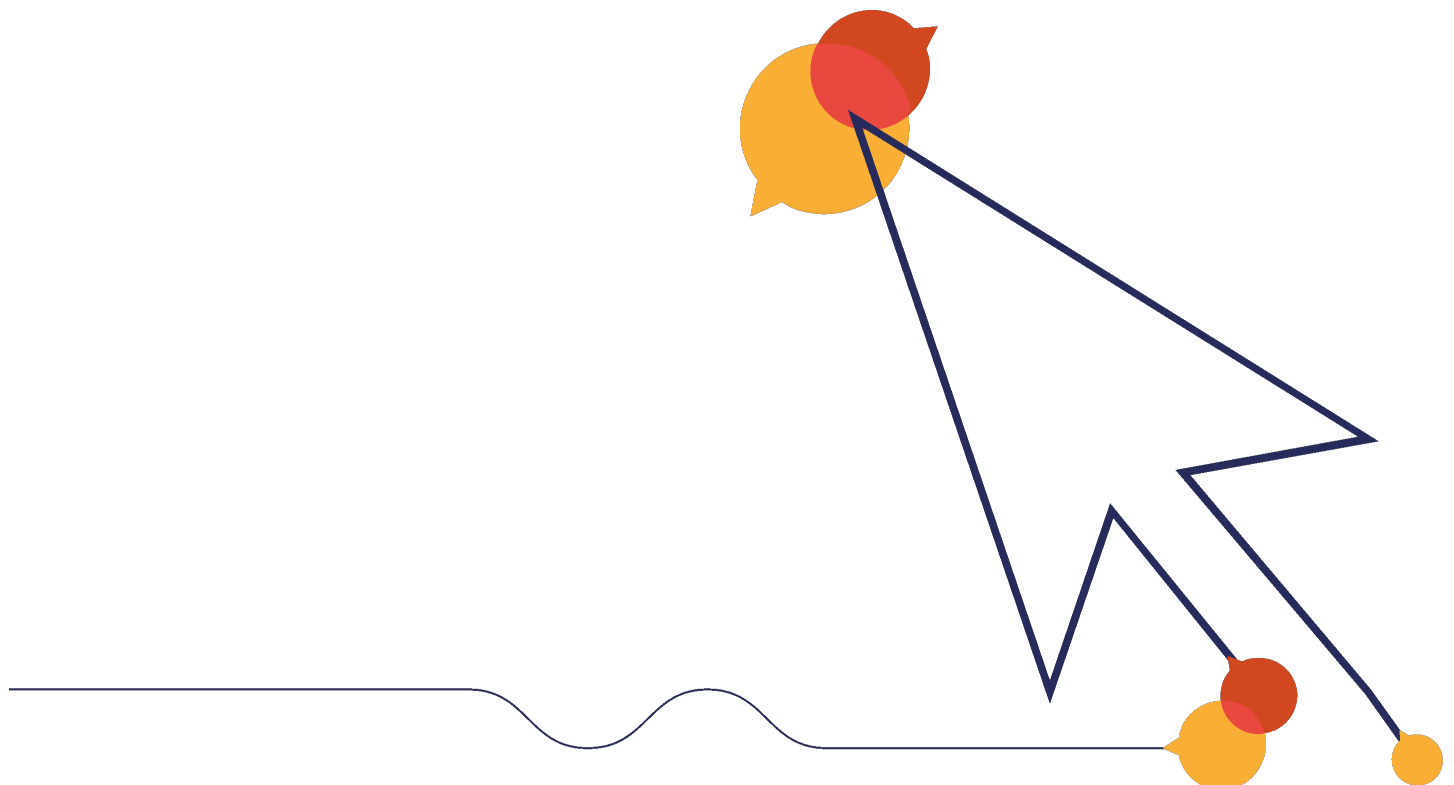
Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Wherrytown Skate Park

Penzance Town Council

22 May 2025



Safety Inspection Report

Annual Inspection

Site name: **Wherrytown Skate Park**
Date of inspection: **22 May 2025**
Inspector: **Bill Slater**



Litter Bin

Innate risk score:
 4

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Signage

Innate risk score:
 2

Description	Tasks	Risk score
No Findings		

Skate Plaza - Large - Mixed

Innate risk score:
 13

Description	Tasks	Risk score
The height of barriers should be at least 1200 mm and should be reached at a maximum distance of 300 mm from the front of the barrier.	No reasonably practicable action is identified.	7
Surface is wearing.	Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.	4

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

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

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

Primary Items

Sample Asset Name

Manufactured by Manufacturer Name

asset image here

Risk level:
 Actual risk level: 1
 Innate risk level: 1
 Potential risk score reduction: 1
 Remedial tasks: 1

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

Finding

Description
 Item is rusting in places.

Tasks
 Replace.

Note
 Two of the frame washers are rusting.

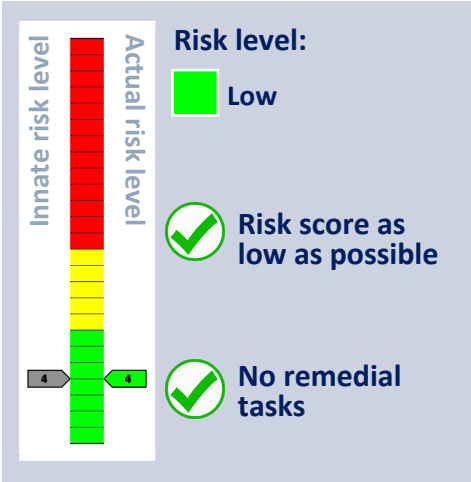
Finding Photos

asset image here asset image here

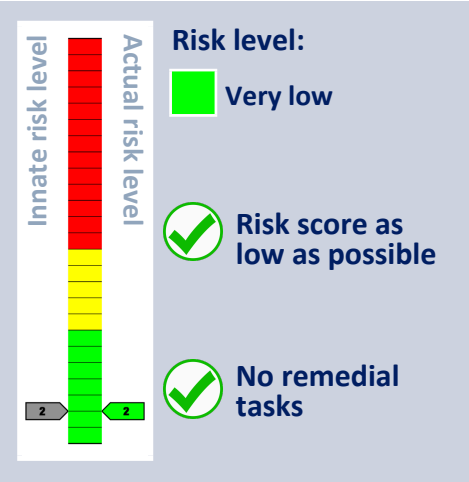
Surface: Grass

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

Litter Bin

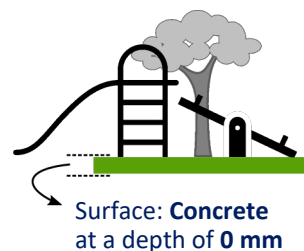
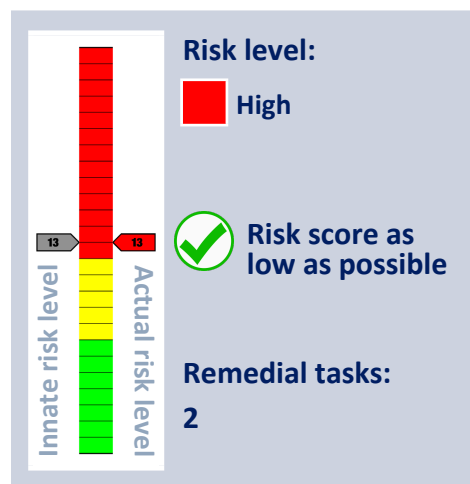


Signage



Skate Plaza - Large - Mixed

Manufactured by Maverick Industries Ltd



Standards:



EN 14974:2019

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

Equipment Standard Compliance Findings

1. The height of barriers should be at least 1200 mm and should be reached at a maximum distance of 300 mm from the front of the barrier.

The item has the following maintenance findings:

1. Surface is wearing.

Standard Compliance Finding

Description

The height of barriers should be at least 1200 mm and should be reached at a maximum distance of 300 mm from the front of the barrier.

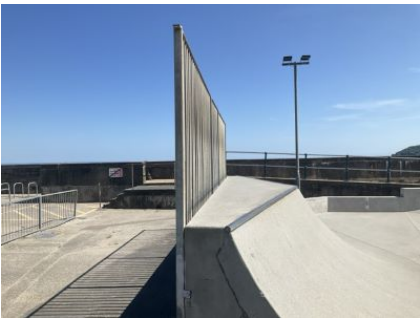
Tasks

No reasonably practicable action is identified.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 7

Finding Photos



Maintenance Finding

Description

Surface is wearing.

Tasks

Monitor for significant deterioration and rectify when necessary.

Note

Rolling surface and walls are cracking.

Risk level:
 Low

Risk score:
 4

Finding Photos





General Notes

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

Risks are calculated in this way:

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

General Notes

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

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

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

General Notes

Inspection Scope

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

Compliance with Standards

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

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

Additionally, EN 1176-7 provides guidance on installation, inspection, maintenance and operation to owners/operators of equipment and ancillary items. In the United Kingdom the National Foreword forms an important part to the understanding and implementation of the recommendations set out in EN 1176-7. It clarifies the application of the document within the UK as best practice guidance, as the document has been used since its initial publication. Therefore the EN 1176-7 contains no requirement in the UK and needs to be read and implemented as guidance, with the use of the terms 'shall' therefore becoming a recommendation, as in the term 'should'.

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

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

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

General Notes

What We Inspect

Annual and Post Installation inspections will take into consideration compliance with current standards and defects related to wear and vandalism. Items not listed in the report have not been included in the inspection. The inspection will cover the playground equipment and the active area (that area which is obviously part of the playground), nominally up to 3.0 metres around, the fence line if closer, or other areas as agreed.

Operational inspections only take into consideration defects related to cleanliness, equipment ground clearances, ground surface finishes, exposed foundations, sharp edges, missing parts, excessive wear (of moving parts), structural integrity, wear and vandalism. Routine visual inspections (if undertaken) relate only to the most obvious defects such as broken or missing parts, vandalism and issues created by severe weather conditions (the intention is to identify hazards created by storm damage).

The inspection is non-dismantling, non-destructive and does not include any structural, toxicology or impact assessments defined in the standard; however, the inspector will undertake a manual test for stability and if equipment fails under manual load, or any other hazard is identified as an unacceptable risk, the owner/operator will be notified as soon as practicably possible.

The inspector will access all reasonably accessible equipment and will assess all reasonably accessible parts above the standing surface. Where it is not possible to access parts of the equipment without employing an alternative means of access the report will record the action required by the owner/operator to ensure the continued safe use of the equipment. Ancillary equipment will be assessed using the inspector's knowledge and experience of the standards named in this document to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the continued safe use of the items concerned. The owner/operator is responsible for the overall safety of the equipment and area. Inspectors who are trained to use ladders may use them where it is safe to do so, but if members of the public are present on site ladders may not be used to access the equipment.

What We Don't Inspect

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

Checking the depth and underlying structural integrity of any surface areas and/or carrying out any testing of impact absorbing properties of any surfaces. The identification of any corrosion, rot or other deterioration in any apparatus or equipment other than by an external inspection or the inspection of any equipment (or part thereof) that is underground or beneath the playing surface. Tightening any bolts, hinges or other fixing devices on any apparatus or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any electrical installations contained on any site and/or apparatus and/or equipment. Assessing or inspecting any water supplies and/or water features and/or any associated computerised systems (including carrying out any programming).

General Notes

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

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

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

Exposure to Risk

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

Ownership

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

Contemporaneous Findings

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

Timber

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

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

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

Please contact us for pricing and further information.

Planting and Trees

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

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)	✗
N.B. The clause numbers above are taken from BS EN 1176-7:2020. The content is equally applicable to all other relevant standards. Playgrounds contains a range of equipment from different manufacturers and installed over a number of years; operators should implement any guidance provided by the manufacturer. Item specific detail is not readily available to RPII Playground Inspectors, whose report contributes to the operator's overall Annual Main Inspection as details in the relevant standard. Notes [1] A manual test only is undertaken for stability. Wear and instability are only detectable where readily apparent without dismantling or destruction and without the use of tools, excavation or specialist equipment. Rot and corrosion are tested for with a hammer and/or steel rod. Decay in timber may exist which can only be found with specialist equipment. We therefore cannot be held responsible for the presence of such decay. [2] Only the visible condition and dimensional compliance of surface extent is considered. Neither testing of impact attenuating properties nor measurement of the thickness of bound surfaces are undertaken on annual inspections. We can conduct impact testing for additional fees. [3] The inspection assesses compliance where this can be tested on site using manual methods without dismantling, destruction and without the use of tools or specialist equipment [4] The operator should use manufacturer's recommended parts, or equivalent. We are unable to verify if such parts have been used, and any subsequent change in quality or performance [5] Visible glass fibres will be noted in reports. The operator is responsible for repairs or replacement.	

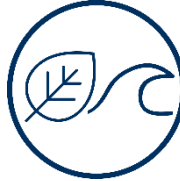




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LEISURE & AMENITIES COMMITTEE – 23 JUNE 2025**REPORT FOR INFORMATION****2025 TREE SURVEY OF PENZANCE COUNCIL SITES**

Our Culture	Our Decision Making	Our Environment	Our Money	Our People	Our Places	Our Resilience & Wellbeing
						
			✓	✓	✓	

Background:

The attached reports have been compiled and returned for the tree surveys completed across the sites owned and managed by Penzance Council.

The reports satisfy the requirements as set out by our insurers in terms of tree management and safety and also serve as a tool for us to make sure that we are managing our existing tree stock effectively, ensuring that our trees reach their maximum lifespan.

The reports utilise a risk-based approach to tree management, and the actions identified in the reports, will be recorded on our incident reporting / reactive maintenance spreadsheet and reported back to the committee.

It should be noted that, there are a small number of additional reports yet to be returned, however they will be actioned as above.

Appendix 1 – Penzance Football Club

Appendix 2 – Penlee Park

Appendix 3 – Alexandra Play Park and Tennis Courts

Appendix 4 – Mennaye Allotments

Appendix 5 – Love Lane Allotments

Appendix 6 – Wellfield's Car Park

Ben Brosgall

Leisure and Amenities Manager

Penzance Council

Tree Safety Survey

For

Penzance Football Ground

Alexandra Place, Penzance

TR18 4NE

MARK NANKERVIS TREE SERVICES LTD

1 Tresdale Parc, Connor
Downs, Hayle TR27 5DX

t: 01736 755218

Directors:

Mark Nankervis MICFor., M
Arbor A. BA (Hons).

Date of Survey: February 0m3 2025

Reference: PZ Football 2025 MN

Date of report: 28.03.2025.

Surveyed & prepared by: Mark Nankervis

Instructions: We have been instructed by Amy Simons of Penzance Town Council to undertake a survey of the trees and provide the following:

- A Tree Safety Survey, Tree Report and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Plan for all trees over 750mm diameter on the property.
- All trees will be inspected. Only those trees requiring further comment with regard to management will be plotted and mentioned in the report.

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7	MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	7
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INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 Penzance Town Council have appointed Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd to carry out a visual tree inspection and provide a written assessment of any hazards which pose a risk of harm to the identified targets..

INTRODUCTION

- 1.2 The site encompasses a football pitch, a football stand, the peripheral grassy areas and the football club building and hard surfaced areas beyond the entrance gate.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 1.3 My inspection and report are consistent with national advice on managing the risks posed by trees¹.
- 1.4 I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries of the site in private garden ownership.

¹ National Tree Safety Group (NTSG). 2011. Common sense risk management of trees.

- 1.5 My survey is a formal visual inspection made from ground level. I use the principles set out in the VTA-Method (visual tree assessment) to guide this². VTA is a method for tree inspection and hazard recognition which gives information about the body language and the mechanics of trees. It advises on failure criteria and instructs on the correct use of invasive testing techniques.
- 1.6 No climbing or invasive tests form part of this inspection, but they will be recommended, if required.
- 1.7 All trees over 150mm diameter have been surveyed. The Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B is not an exhaustive list of trees inspected. It refers only to trees that I consider prudent to record comments about. It includes recommendations for any necessary control measures and a time frame for works to be complete. I have indicated the position of these trees on a separate site plan ref 2149 TRA – Plan, an extract of which is included in in Appendix A.
- 1.8 I have used silver tags on some stems or trees where this will help avoid potential confusion over which tree is being referred to if there are similar trees in close proximity.
- 1.9 The survey schedule refers to trees by a number; this will correlate with an existing tag on the tree. Where a tag is not necessary or could not be affixed a notional number is given and the approximate position of the tree indicated on the plan. Trees are ordered in the schedule by the trees approximate geographical position.

THE TREES

- 1.10 There is a wide range of species and ages and the character of the tree cover varies throughout the site. The trees provide a high degree of amenity to the locality.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- 1.11 This assessment provides an estimate of the risk posed by trees. It does not provide predictions of what will happen. The key issue for managing risk is foreseeability. The outcome of a risk assessment is the combination of the probability of failure (part or whole tree) and the severity of the consequence. The confidence that we have in the outcome of a risk assessment is influenced by the validity of the inputs.

² Mattheck and Breloer. 1994. 'The body language of trees'. Research for Amenity Trees No. 4. DoE.

- 1.12 Several proprietary risk assessment models are available to ensure consistent judgements about risk. I use a system called Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ([QTRA](#)). The QTRA Practice Note³ is provided to inform tree owners and managers about the QTRA process and how it can assist their management decisions.
- 1.13 Using a comprehensive range of values, QTRA enables the tree assessor to identify and analyse the risk from tree failure in three key stages:
- 1) to consider land-use in terms of vulnerability to impact and likelihood of occupation,
 - 2) to consider the consequences of an impact, taking account of the size of the tree or branch, and
 - 3) to estimate the probability that the tree or branch will fail onto the land-use in question.

These values are combined to calculate an annualised Risk of Harm from a tree.

- 1.14 The QTRA advisory risk thresholds are indicated in table 1 and are adapted from adapted from the Tolerability of Risk framework (HSE 2001).

QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

Threshold	Description	Action
<1/1000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Risk reduction works will be recommended
1/1000- 1/10,000	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated.	Control the risk Review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value Review the risk
1/10,000- 1/1,000,000	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	Assess costs and benefits of risk control. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost • Review the risk
> 1/1,000,000	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already ALARP	No action currently required Review the risk
Management	Pragmatic Management	Proactive Measures

Table 1

³ Available for download from www.qtra.co.uk

- 1.15 Where appropriate the survey schedule records the QTRA inputs and output. The output is colour coded to correspond with table 1.
- 1.16 Where the risk falls within the 'tolerable' region, risk reduction measures may be recommended to ensure that they remain as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). The benefits of risk reduction will be measured against the sacrifice (cost, amenity value etc).

FINDINGS

- 1.17 The primary tree concern is regarding T1, a Eucalyptus. This is a notable specimen with considerable amenity. The tree canopy overhangs the stadium roof and neighbouring gardens and a house roof. There is a high level of anxiety regarding the tree. The football representative informed me of damage to the stand roof from branches and branches failing with spectators present. There are no existing canopy branches presenting a high risk of failure. The tree has a natural level of minor dead branches that would not trigger attention under a QTRA assessment of risk of harm but in the circumstances will reduce a very low risk of harm still further. There is anxiety also from the adjacent house owner. Pruning up low branches will make higher stems look more threatening from below and for this reason I would not recommend this course of action. There was also concern regarding a subsiding retention wall section near the tree. The structural issues to the retaining wall section could result from a variety of causes. A structural surveyor would need to establish the potential cause and remedy. Tree related subsidence was suggested as a possible cause by the football club representative, but this would require the presence of shrinkable clay to occur. I do not know of any shrinkable clay soils being present in Penzance area so unless soil testing reveals shrinkable clay is present this can be ruled out. Further expert investigation would be needed to ascertain the reasons behind the wall movement and there would need to be substantial structural root presence against or below the wall of a very large scale, which is very unlikely, in order for the tree to be a significant contributor to wall instability.
- 1.18 156 contains 2 Elms with major die back from Dutch Elm Disease. Removal of these stems and ongoing monitoring will manage the risk of harm from what is likely to be a fairly rapid spread of disease through these trees. There are smaller dead branches in the group. These are very stable and an acceptable risk of harm and there is a high chance of the stems they grow on succumbing rapidly so it seems pragmatic to deal with these branches/trees on the next inspection schedule.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.19 Management recommendations are made in relation to trees 1, 2, 4, 5, 106 and 152.
- 1.20 The site should be inspected within 12 months, or sooner if sudden changes are observed in the trees or the areas around them.. Before that time if the use of the area under a tree changes significantly (e.g. after severe weather, localised ground works or other factors) that may affect tree health and structural integrity or target value. This inspection should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist.



Mark Nankervis
M Arbor A, MICFor
Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd

I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I have been a professional arboriculturist since 1997.





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Notes:

Legend

Penzance
Football
Ground Tree
Safety Survey
Tree Location
Plan
2025

Drawing Based Upon:			
Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd.			
1 Tresdale Parc, Connor Downs, Hayle TR27 5DX T 01736 755218 M 07894 325 581 E info@treeservicesuk.com			
Client: Penzance Town Council			
Project: Penzance Football Ground Tree Safety Survey			
Date: March 12 2025.			
Drawn: MN		Job Ref:	
Figure Number: 001 Rev: A			

APPENDIX B Tree Schedule

Tree Tag	Species	Age	Size	Comments	QTRA Fields (Target, Size, PoF)	Recommendations and Time Priority	QTRA Outcome
1	Eucalyptus	M	L	Large tree causing anxiety around potential of failure.	5/Prop/4	As management remove deadwood around tree of over 100mm diameter.	Deadwood falling on to stand roof/house. 5/Prop/4 = 1 < 1/1M
2	Sycamore	M	L	Multistem tree with branches in contact with fencing.	5/Prop/3	Prune 1m clearance of fencing	Damage to fencing 5/Prop/3
4	Elm	EM	S	Dead	5/2/3	Remove	Dead tree failing 5/2/3 = 1 < 1/1M
5	Sycamore	Y	S	Semi failed small tree.	5/2/3	Remove	-Tree fully failing 5/2/3 = 1 < 1M
106	Evergreen Oak	M	L	Major damage to branch for 3 metres growing towards and over park fence. Further fibre distortion beyond this. Decay in and around branch socket. Weakness will increase.	4/Prop/3	Remove	Damage to fence from branch failing 2x3x5= < 1/1M
158	Elm	M	M	2 stems to northern end of group with major die back.	4/2/4	Remove 2 northern stems.	People 4x2x4+ 1/100K

APPENDIX C Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Sequential Tree, Group or Woodland Reference Number.

Name: Scientific name (Common name in brackets).

Height: Recorded in metres by inclinometer in each discrete area and estimated from the measured tree.

Diameter at Breast Height (Dbh): Tree stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres & taken at four cardinal points (N E S W).

Life stage	Y	Young	Recently planted or establishing tree.
	SM	Semi-mature	Age less than one-third life completed. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential.
	EM	Early-mature	One-third to two-thirds life completed. A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
	M	Mature	Two thirds plus life completed. Specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size but with a reasonable life expectancy.
	LM	Late-mature	Two-thirds plus life completed and declining. A tree that has passed its optimum growth rate and may require specialist management. These trees may offer significant benefits in terms of nature conservation
	V	Veteran	A tree that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Recommendations: Preliminary management recommendations based on the site as surveyed and for any likely pruning likely to be required.

APPENDIX D Supporting Documentation, Legal Constraints & Statutory Designations

No documented information has been provided regarding any history of root disturbance or severance or changes in local ground conditions (soil levels, drainage patterns etc.) or the location of underground services.

Documents provided: I have not been supplied with any documents.

Statutory Protection: I have used the information provided by the Cornwall Council Interactive Map on the assumption this is a true and accurate record. Should any tree be identified for removal confirmation must be obtained from the local planning authority in writing as to the protected status of the trees.

Tree Preservation Order/s (TPOs): None of the trees on or adjacent to the site are currently protected by Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

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Where trees are within a Conservation Area, six weeks prior written notice should be served on the LPA before carrying out any felling or pruning work. During this period the LPA may serve a TPO if they wish to prevent the proposed work or control it through conditions.

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Statutory wildlife obligations

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Tree Preservation Orders

Advice can be found at:

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/tree-preservation-orders-general/>

Conservation Areas

Advice can be found at:

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/protecting-trees-in-conservation-areas/>

APPENDIX E QTRA Summary

What is Quantified Tree Risk Assessment – A Non-Technical Summary

Tree safety management is a matter of limiting the risk harm from tree failure while maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should first take account of the usage of the land on which the trees stand, which in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees.

The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) system applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the targets (people and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed and quantified, thus enabling tree managers to determine whether to assess trees and to what degree of rigour a survey or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, the tree is then considered in terms of both size (potential impact) and probability of tree branch failure. Values derived from the assessment of these three components (target, size and probability of failure) are combined to calculate the probability of significant harm occurring.

The system moves the management of tree safety away from labelling trees as either 'safe' or 'unsafe' and requiring definitive statements of tree safety from either tree surveyors or tree managers. Instead, QTRA quantifies the risk of harm from tree failure in a way that enables tree managers to balance safety with tree value and operate to predetermined risk thresholds.



T1 Eucalyptus opposite and above. Remove deadwood of 25 mm or greater.

T2 Sycamore below.

Prune minor branches 1 m clear of wire.





T5, collapsed Sycamore in foreground.
Remove.

T4 Dead Elm in group visible in far corner.
Remove.



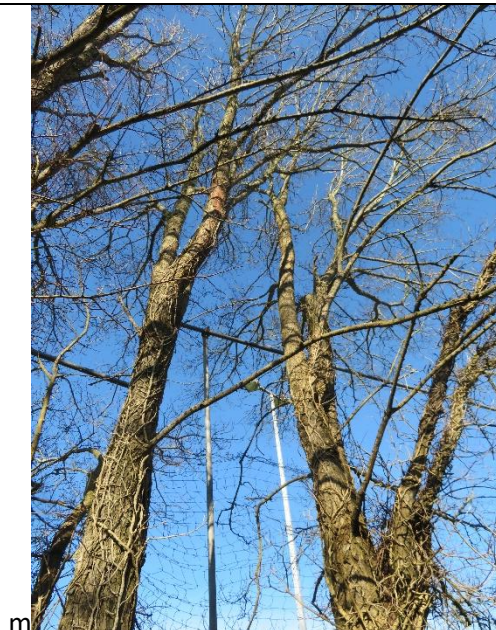
T106

Evergreen Oak with compromised
lower branch. Remove branch.



T158 Elm.

Remove 2 trunks with significant dieback
on northern end of group.



Tree Safety Survey

For

Penlee Park,

Morrab Road,

Penzance TR18 4HE

MARK NANKERVIS TREE SERVICES LTD

1 Tresdale Parc, Connor
Downs, Hayle TR27 5DX

t: 01736 755218

Directors:

Mark Nankervis MICFor., M
Arbor A. BA (Hons).

Adele Nankervis BA (Hons)
PGCE.



Date of Survey: April 4th 2025

Reference: Penlee THA 2025 MN

Date of report: 30.04.2025.

Surveyed & prepared by: Mark Nankervis

Instructions: We have been instructed by Amy Simons of Penzance Town Council to undertake a survey of the trees and provide the following:

- A Tree Safety Survey, Tree Report and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Plan for all trees over 750mm diameter on the property.
- All trees will be inspected. Only those trees requiring further comment with regard to management will be plotted and mentioned in the report.

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INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 Penzance Town Council have appointed Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd to carry out a visual tree inspection and provide a written assessment of any hazards which pose a risk of harm to the identified targets..

INTRODUCTION

- 1.2 The site encompasses all of the trees falling within the boundaries of the park including the lane running to the back of the offices and within the tennis club area.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 1.3 My inspection and report are consistent with national advice on managing the risks posed by trees¹.
- 1.4 I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries of the site in private garden ownership.
- 1.5 My survey is a formal visual inspection made from ground level. I use the principles set out in the VTA-Method (visual tree assessment) to guide this². VTA is a method for tree inspection and hazard recognition which gives information about the body language and the mechanics of trees. It advises on failure criteria and instructs on the correct use of invasive testing techniques.
- 1.6 No climbing or invasive tests form part of this inspection, but they will be recommended, if required.
- 1.7 All trees over 150mm diameter have been surveyed. The Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B is not an exhaustive list of trees inspected. It refers only to trees that I consider prudent to record comments about. It includes recommendations for any necessary control measures and a time frame for works to be complete. I have indicated the position of these trees on a separate site plan ref 2149 TRA – Plan, an extract of which is included in in Appendix A.
- 1.8 I have used silver tags on some stems or trees where this will help avoid potential confusion over which tree is being referred to if there are similar trees in close proximity.
- 1.9 The survey schedule refers to trees by a number; this will correlate with an existing tag on the tree. Where a tag is not necessary or could not be affixed a notional number is given and the approximate position of the tree indicated on the plan. Trees are ordered in the schedule by the trees approximate geographical position.

THE TREES

- 1.10 There is a wide range of species and ages and the character of the tree cover varies throughout the site. The trees provide a high degree of amenity to the locality. The park is a well used amenity by all ages.
- 1.11 T83 is an Ilex Oak (*Quercus ilex*) which has extensive squirrel damage on the base of some pollard regrowth. The damage will hasten the repollard cycle

¹ National Tree Safety Group (NTSG). 2011. Common sense risk management of trees.

² Mattheck and Breloer. 1994. 'The body language of trees'. Research for Amenity Trees No. 4. DoE.

on this tree but for this year the risk of failure is still low enough to be tolerable.

- 1.12 G424 consists of two large Ilex Oak trees growing by the park boundary. These trees have some historic cavities in large structural branches but have formed healthy and significant reaction wood which have ensured the structural integrity of these trees.
- 1.13 T77 is a Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with a basal decay cavity and no discernable reaction in terms of rib wood formation. The decay is currently affecting a relatively small cross section but it is likely that this tree will need to be removed in the next few years if the tree does not respond with reaction ribs.
- 1.14 T3 The Canary Palm, (*Phoenix canariensis*) has a lean which is reported to have increased recently. There is a slight percussive reaction on the upward and tension side of the root plate close to the trunk but not to an extent that would make imminent root plate failure seem likely. My preferred course of action would be to prune approximately 50% of the lower fronds from the palm to reduce wind loading and gravity loading. There is a good chance the palm will stabilise and this reduces canopy weight. A prop is another option which avoids the loss of foliage but may reduce the stimulation to allocate more resource to strengthening the tension roots and increased dependence on the support. The other option is to have a support just out of touch with the lower trunk so stimulation of tension roots still happens, but if the lean is proceeding into a slow failure the trunk will be supported by the prop and hopefully prevent the loss of the palm.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- 1.15 This assessment provides an estimate of the risk posed by trees. It does not provide predictions of what will happen. The key issue for managing risk is foreseeability. The outcome of a risk assessment is the combination of the probability of failure (part or whole tree) and the severity of the consequence. The confidence that we have in the outcome of a risk assessment is influenced by the validity of the inputs.
- 1.16 Several proprietary risk assessment models are available to ensure consistent judgements about risk. I use a system called Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ([QTRA](#)). The QTRA Practice Note³ is provided to inform tree

³ Available for download from www.qtra.co.uk

owners and managers about the QTRA process and how it can assist their management decisions.

- 1.17 Using a comprehensive range of values, QTRA enables the tree assessor to identify and analyse the risk from tree failure in three key stages:

- 1) to consider land-use in terms of vulnerability to impact and likelihood of occupation,
- 2) to consider the consequences of an impact, taking account of the size of the tree or branch, and
- 3) to estimate the probability that the tree or branch will fail onto the land-use in question.

These values are combined to calculate an annualised Risk of Harm from a tree.

- 1.18 The QTRA advisory risk thresholds are indicated in table 1 and are adapted from adapted from the Tolerability of Risk framework (HSE 2001).

QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

Threshold	Description	Action
<1/1000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Risk reduction works will be recommended
1/1000- 1/10,000	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated.	Control the risk Review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value Review the risk
1/10,000- 1/1,000,000	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	Assess costs and benefits of risk control. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost • Review the risk
>1/1,000,000	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already ALARP	No action currently required Review the risk
Management	Pragmatic Management	Proactive Measures

Table 1

- 1.19 Where appropriate the survey schedule records the QTRA inputs and output. The output is colour coded to correspond with table 1.

- 1.20 Where the risk falls within the 'tolerable' region, risk reduction measures may be recommended to ensure that they remain as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). The benefits of risk reduction will be measured against the sacrifice (cost, amenity value etc).

FINDINGS

- 1.21 The primary tree concern is regarding T1, a Eucalyptus. This is a notable
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
- 1.22 Management recommendations are made in relation to trees 1, 2, 4, 5, 106 and 152.
- 1.23 The site should be inspected within 12 months, or sooner if sudden changes are observed in the trees or the areas around them.. Before that time if the use of the area under a tree changes significantly (e.g. after severe weather, localised ground works or other factors) that may affect tree health and structural integrity or target value. This inspection should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist.



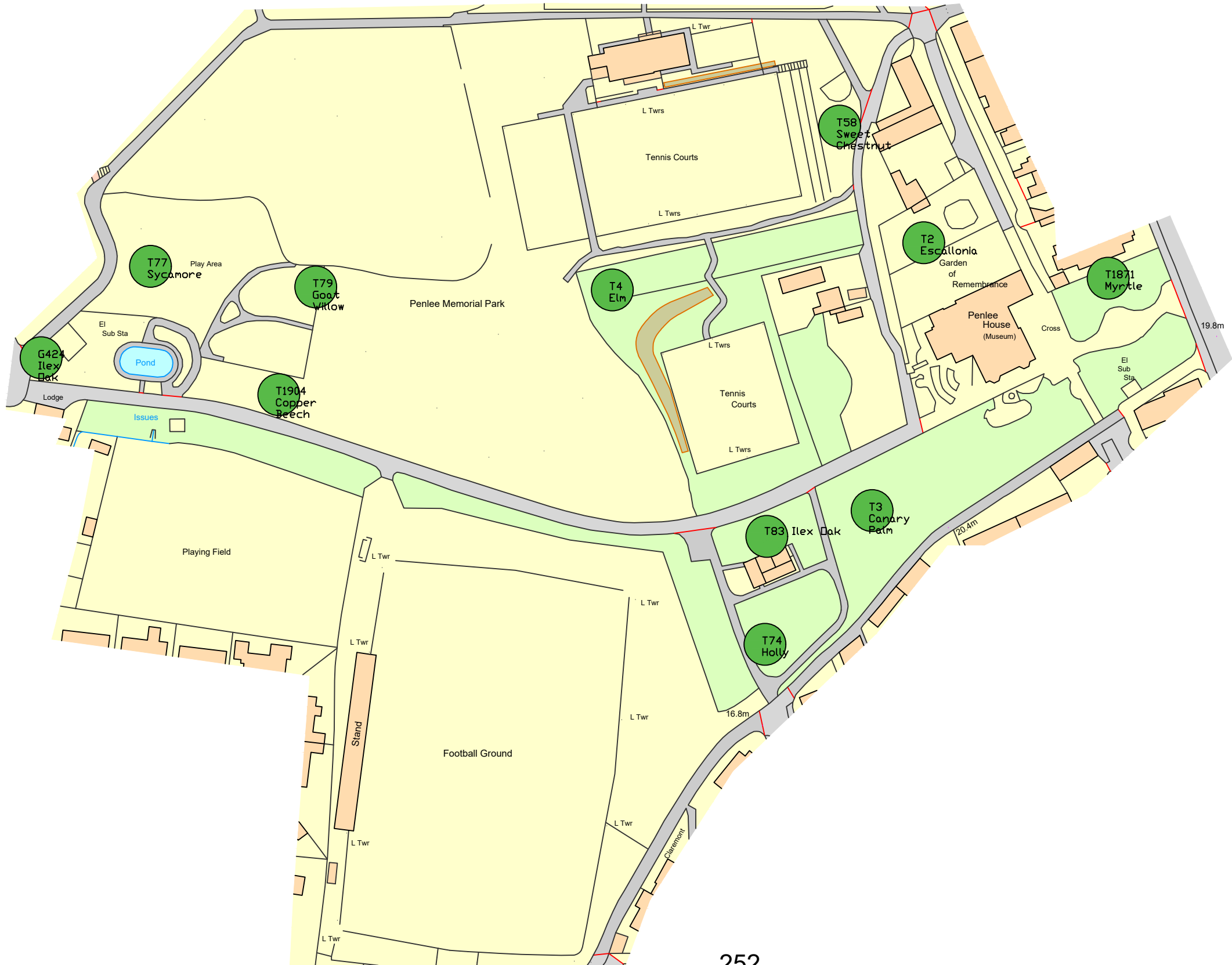
Mark Nankervis
M Arbor A, MICFor
Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd

I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I have been a professional arboriculturist since 1997.

Notes:

Legend

Penlee Park
Tree Safety
Survey
Tree Location
Plan
2025



Drawing Based Upon:			
Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd.			
1 Tresdale Parc, Connor Downs, Hayle TR27 5DX T 01736 755218 M 07894 325 581 E info@treeservicesuk.com			
Client: Penzance Town Council			
Project: Penlee Park Tree Safety Survey			
Date: April 30 2025.			
Drawn: MN Job Ref:			
Figure Number: 001 Rev: A			

APPENDIX B Tree Schedule

Tree Tag	Species	Age	Size	Comments	QTRA Fields (Target, Size, PoF)	Recommendations and Time Priority	QTRA Outcome
1871	Myrtle	D	S	Dead tree	5/Prop/4	Remove within 12 months	Dead stem collapsing into neighbouring property.. 5/Prop/4 = 1 < 1/1M
2	Escallonia	D	s	Dead unstable stems	5/4/2	Remove within 12 months	Injury to people 5/4/2 = < 1/1M
74	Holly	D	S	Dead	2/4/2	Remove within 12 months	Dead tree failing 2/4/2 = < 1/50k
3	Canary Palm	M	M	Tree has lean which is reported to have increased recently.	3/2/3	Prune off 50% of foliage or install a prop to support leaning stem.	Injury to people 3/2/3 = 1/100k
83	Ilex oak	M	L	Pollard with extensive squirrel damage to base of regrowth.	4/prop/4	Monitor annually	Harm to property/staff from failing branches 4/Prop/4 = 1 < 1M
1919	Ash	M	L	Large deadwood due to Ash dieback. By one of the quieter paths.	3/3/3	Monitor annually	Harm to pedestrians 3mx3x3= < 1/500k
79	Goat Willow	M	M	Split in main fork.	3/3/3	Monitor annually	People 3/3/3 + 1/500K
G424	Ilex Oak x 2	M	L	Decay in structural stems and large branches. Good occlusion rib reaction.	2/1/5	Monitor annually	Stem failure and harm to people and property 2/1/5 = 1/400k
77	Sycamore	M	L	Basal decay 20 x 30cm poor rib formation.	1/1/5	Monitor annually	Whole tree failure harm to people and property 1/1/5 = 1/40k
1904	Copper Beech	EM	M	Squirrel damage branch loss in high crown.	3/3/3	Monitor annually	Branch failure harm to people 3/3/3 = 1/500k
26	Horse Chestnut	Y	S	Torsion crack from 1m above ground to 5 m. Reaction ribs forming.	3/4/4	Monitor annually	Whole tree failure harm to people 3/4/4 = 1/1M
1938	Horse Chestnut	M	L	Heartwood decay fungi on structural stems.	5/1/3	Monitor annually	Damage to property 5/1/3 = 1/1M

Tree Tag	Species	Age	Size	Comments	QTRA Fields (Target, Size, PoF)	Recommendations and Time Priority	QTRA Outcome
58	Sweet Chestnut	M	L	Veteran tree previously heavily reduced. Healthy reaction wood around base of regrowth and previous pruning points.	1/3/5	Monitor annually	Harm to people 1/3/5 = 1/500k

APPENDIX C Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Sequential Tree, Group or Woodland Reference Number.

Name: Scientific name (Common name in brackets).

Height: Recorded in metres by inclinometer in each discrete area and estimated from the measured tree.

Diameter at Breast Height (Dbh): Tree stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres & taken at four cardinal points (N E S W).

Life stage	Y	Young	Recently planted or establishing tree.
	SM	Semi-mature	Age less than one-third life completed. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential.
	EM	Early-mature	One-third to two-thirds life completed. A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
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What is Quantified Tree Risk Assessment – A Non-Technical Summary

Tree safety management is a matter of limiting the risk harm from tree failure while maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should first take account of the usage of the land on which the trees stand, which in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees.

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1871 Dead myrtle stem to left of centre in top right photo. Remove.

74 Dead Holly in photo above. Remove.



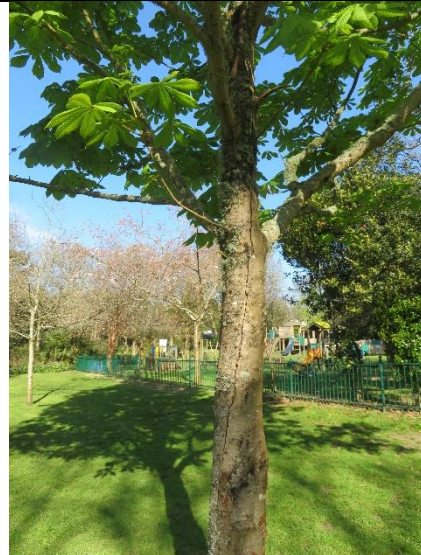
3 Canary Palm. Prune or prop.

424 Ilex Oaks. Monitor.





1904 Copper Beech. Monitor.



26 Horse Chestnut with torsion crack.

Monitor.

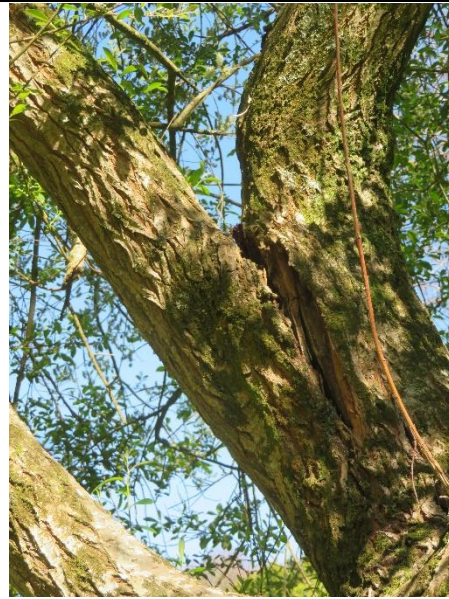


77 Sycamore with basal decay.

Monitor.



83 Ilex Oak. Squirrel damage to base of regrowth. Monitor.

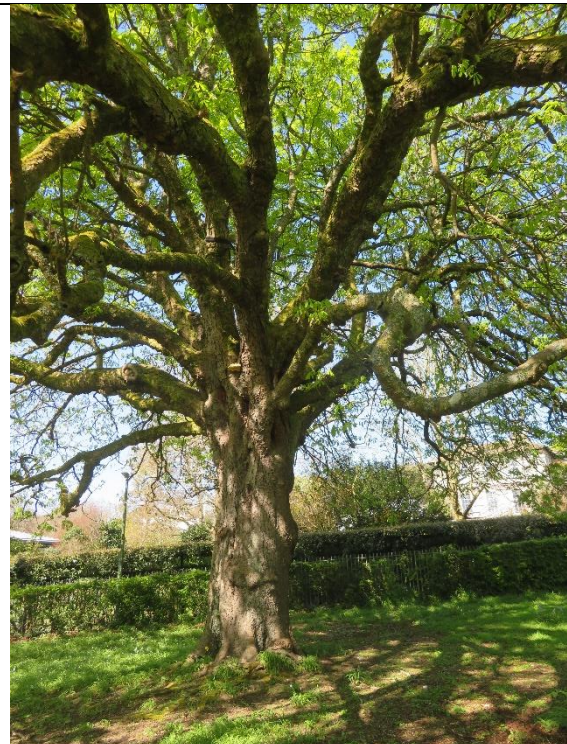


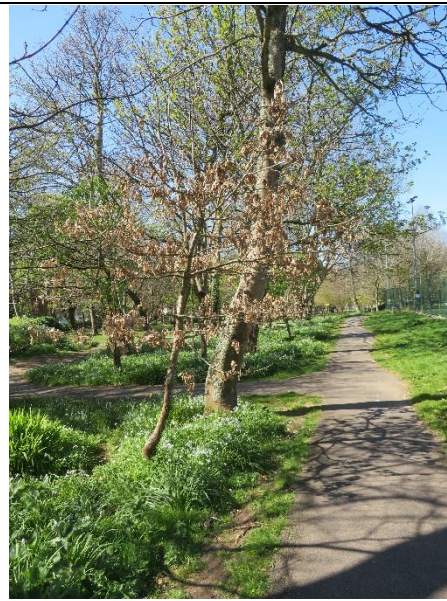
79 above and left Goat Willow. Monitor.



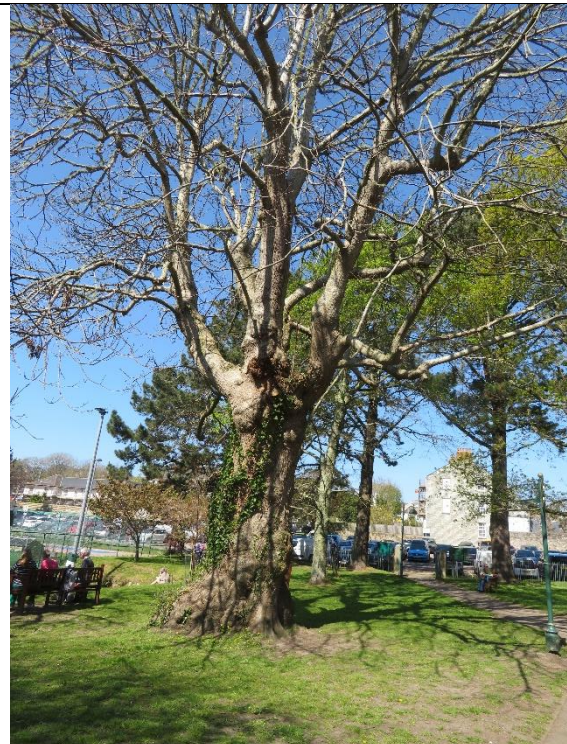
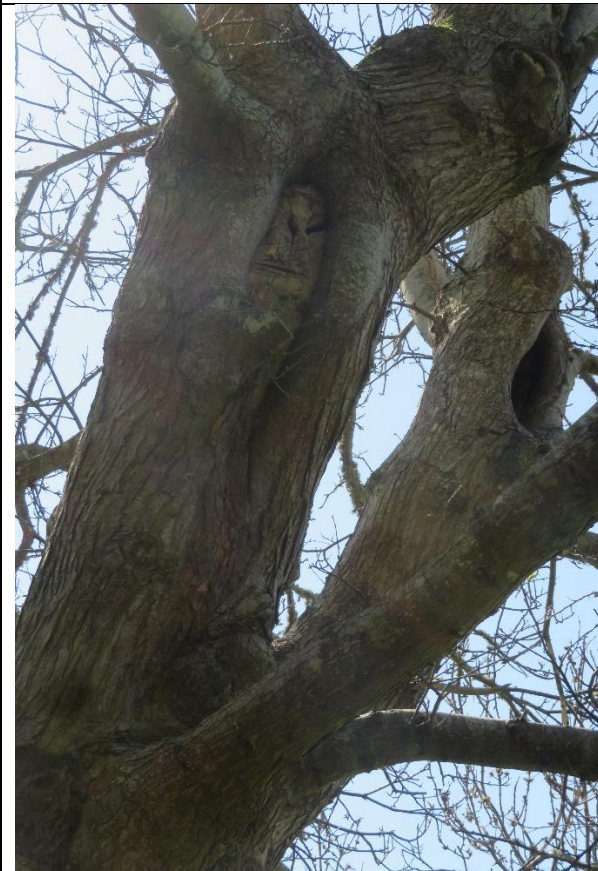
2 Escallonia. Remove.

1938 Horse Chestnut. Monitor.





Extensive damage to lower stems of trees through park is typical in appearance to Muntjac deer damage.



58 Sweet Chestnut. Monitor regrowth unions.

Tree Safety Survey

For

Alexandra Park and Tennis Courts,

Alexandra Road,

Penzance.

MARK NANKERVIS TREE SERVICES LTD

1 Tresdale Parc, Connor
Downs, Hayle TR27 5DX

t: 01736 755218

Directors:

Mark Nankervis MICFor., M
Arbor A. BA (Hons).

Adele Nankervis BA (Hons)
PGCE.



Date of Survey: April 10th 2025

Reference: Wellfields THA 2025 MN

Date of report: 13.06.2025.

Surveyed & prepared by: Mark Nankervis

Instructions: We have been instructed by Amy Simons of Penzance Town Council to undertake a survey of the trees and provide the following:

- A Tree Safety Survey, Tree Report and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Plan for all trees over 750mm diameter on the property.
- All trees will be inspected. Only those trees requiring further comment with regard to management will be plotted and mentioned in the report.

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INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 Penzance Town Council have appointed Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd to carry out a visual tree inspection and provide a written assessment of any hazards which pose a risk of harm to the identified targets..

INTRODUCTION

- 1.2 The site encompasses all of the trees falling within the boundaries of Alexandra Park and the adjacent Tennis Courts.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 1.3 My inspection and report are consistent with national advice on managing the risks posed by trees¹.
- 1.4 I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries of the site in private garden ownership.
- 1.5 My survey is a formal visual inspection made from ground level. I use the principles set out in the VTA-Method (visual tree assessment) to guide this². VTA is a method for tree inspection and hazard recognition which gives information about the body language and the mechanics of trees. It advises on failure criteria and instructs on the correct use of invasive testing techniques.
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THE TREES

- 1.10 The main vegetation of scale on site are Cordyline Palms (*Cordyline australis*). There are also some shrubby species within the planting beds.
- 1.11 The only issue identified that was likely to cause harm was from the *Eleagnus* shrub in the north east corner threatening to block an air ventilation outlet.

¹ National Tree Safety Group (NTSG). 2011. Common sense risk management of trees.

² Mattheck and Breloer. 1994. 'The body language of trees'. Research for Amenity Trees No. 4. DoE.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- 1.12 This assessment provides an estimate of the risk posed by trees. It does not provide predictions of what will happen. The key issue for managing risk is foreseeability. The outcome of a risk assessment is the combination of the probability of failure (part or whole tree) and the severity of the consequence. The confidence that we have in the outcome of a risk assessment is influenced by the validity of the inputs.
- 1.13 Several proprietary risk assessment models are available to ensure consistent judgements about risk. I use a system called Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ([QTRA](#)). The QTRA Practice Note³ is provided to inform tree owners and managers about the QTRA process and how it can assist their management decisions.
- 1.14 Using a comprehensive range of values, QTRA enables the tree assessor to identify and analyse the risk from tree failure in three key stages:
- 1) to consider land-use in terms of vulnerability to impact and likelihood of occupation,
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These values are combined to calculate an annualised Risk of Harm from a tree.

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QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

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³ Available for download from www.qtra.co.uk

1/1000- 1/10,000	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated.	Control the risk Review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value Review the risk
1/10,000- 1/1,000,000	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	Assess costs and benefits of risk control. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost • Review the risk
> 1/1,000,000	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already ALARP	No action currently required Review the risk
Management	Pragmatic Management	Proactive Measures

Table 1

- 1.16 Where appropriate the survey schedule records the QTRA inputs and output. The output is colour coded to correspond with table 1.
- 1.17 Where the risk falls within the 'tolerable' region, risk reduction measures may be recommended to ensure that they remain as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). The benefits of risk reduction will be measured against the sacrifice (cost, amenity value etc).

FINDINGS

- 1.18 The palm trees are in acceptable condition. The primary risk of harm is posed by an Eleagnus shrub which is growing close to and at risk of growing over what appears to be a ventilation pipe.
- 1.19 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
- 1.20 Prune Eleagnus in north east corner of park to ensure clearance from ventilation opening.
- 1.21 The site should be inspected within 12 months, or sooner if sudden changes are observed in the trees or the areas around them.. Before that time if the use of the area under a tree changes significantly (e.g. after severe weather,

localised ground works or other factors) that may affect tree health and structural integrity or target value. This inspection should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Nankervis', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mark Nankervis
M Arbor A, MICFor
Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd

I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I have been a professional arboriculturist since 1997.

Item 8(b) - Appendix 3
**Alexandra Park
 and Tennis Courts
 Tree Safety
 Survey 2025**



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**Mark Nankervis
 Tree Services Ltd**

Gwyl Killy, 1 Tresdale Parc, Connor Downs, Hayle, TR27 5DX
 T 01736 755218 Mob. 07894 325 581 Email info@treeservicesuk.com

Client: Penzance Town Council

Project: 2025 Tree Safety Survey

Date: June 2025

Drawn: MN -

Figure Number: 001 Rev: A

APPENDIX B Tree Schedule

Tree Tag	Species	Age	Size	Comments	QTRA Fields (Target, Size, PoF)	Recommendations and Time Priority	QTRA Outcome
S1	Eleagnus	M	S	Growing by ventilation outlet.	5/Prop/3	Trim within 3 months.	Interference with ventilation. 5/Prop/3 = 1 < 1/1M

APPENDIX C Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Sequential Tree, Group or Woodland Reference Number.

Name: Scientific name (Common name in brackets).

Height: Recorded in metres by inclinometer in each discrete area and estimated from the measured tree.

Diameter at Breast Height (Dbh): Tree stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres & taken at four cardinal points (N E S W).

Life stage	Y	Young	Recently planted or establishing tree.
	SM	Semi-mature	Age less than one-third life completed. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential.
	EM	Early-mature	One-third to two-thirds life completed. A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
	M	Mature	Two thirds plus life completed. Specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size but with a reasonable life expectancy.
	LM	Late-mature	Two-thirds plus life completed and declining. A tree that has passed its optimum growth rate and may require specialist management. These trees may offer significant benefits in terms of nature conservation
	V	Veteran	A tree that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Recommendations: Preliminary management recommendations based on the site as surveyed and for any likely pruning likely to be required.

APPENDIX D Supporting Documentation, Legal Constraints & Statutory Designations

No documented information has been provided regarding any history of root disturbance or severance or changes in local ground conditions (soil levels, drainage patterns etc.) or the location of underground services.

Documents provided: I have not been supplied with any documents.

Statutory Protection: I have used the information provided by the Cornwall Council Interactive Map on the assumption this is a true and accurate record. Should any tree be identified for removal confirmation must be obtained from the local planning authority in writing as to the protected status of the trees.

Tree Preservation Order/s (TPOs): None of the trees on or adjacent to the site are currently protected by Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Conservation Area: The site is within a Conservation Area.

Where trees are within a Conservation Area, six weeks prior written notice should be served on the LPA before carrying out any felling or pruning work. During this period the LPA may serve a TPO if they wish to prevent the proposed work or control it through conditions.

Exceptions within a Conservation Area: Unless there is an immediate risk of serious harm, anyone proposing to carry out work on a tree in a Conservation Area because it is dead must give the authority 5 days' notice before carrying out the proposed work. Where such a tree requires urgent work to remove an immediate risk of serious harm, written notice is required as soon as practicable after the work becomes necessary. We recommend strongly that you gather thorough evidence of the trees' condition before you undertake the work. Carrying out works without having served six weeks' notice and where exemptions do not apply is an offence.

Consequently, our advice is should you wish to remove any trees that are not directly required in order to implement planning permission you must submit an application for those works.

Statutory wildlife obligations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All wild birds are protected by law under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, and it is an offence to disturb injure or kill a nesting bird intentionally or to take damage or destroy an occupied nest or egg. If nesting birds are discovered works on the trees should be deferred until the nests are abandoned. Care should be taken during any felling operation, or surgery works to trees to avoid damage or disturbance to birds during the nesting season.

Tree Preservation Orders

Advice can be found at:

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/tree-preservation-orders-general/>

Conservation Areas

Advice can be found at:

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/protecting-trees-in-conservation-areas/>

APPENDIX E QTRA Summary

What is Quantified Tree Risk Assessment – A Non-Technical Summary

Tree safety management is a matter of limiting the risk harm from tree failure while maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should first take account of the usage of the land on which the trees stand, which in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees.

The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) system applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the targets (people and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed and quantified, thus enabling tree managers to determine whether to assess trees and to what degree of rigour a survey or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, the tree is then considered in terms of both size (potential impact) and probability of tree branch failure. Values derived from the assessment of these three components (target, size and probability of failure) are combined to calculate the probability of significant harm occurring.

The system moves the management of tree safety away from labelling trees as either 'safe' or 'unsafe' and requiring definitive statements of tree safety from either tree surveyors or tree managers. Instead, QTRA quantifies the risk of harm from tree failure in a way that enables tree managers to balance safety with tree value and operate to predetermined risk thresholds.



Above

Eleagnus by
ventilation fan – trim
clearance.

Opposite

Palm trees in
acceptable condition.

Tree Safety Survey
For
Mennaye Allotment Site
Penzance

**MARK NANKERVIS TREE
SERVICES LTD**

1 Tresdale Parc, Connor
Downs, Hayle TR27 5DX

t: 01736 755218

Directors:

Mark Nankervis MICFor., M
Arbor A. BA (Hons).

Adele Nankervis BA (Hons)
PGCE.



Date of Survey: April 10th 2025
Reference: Mennaye THA 2025 MN
Date of report: 13.06.2025.
Surveyed & prepared by: Mark Nankervis

Instructions: We have been instructed by Amy Simons of Penzance Town Council to undertake a survey of the trees and provide the following:

- A Tree Safety Survey, Tree Report and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Plan for all trees over 750mm diameter on the property.
- All trees will be inspected. Only those trees requiring further comment with regard to management will be plotted and mentioned in the report.

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	APPENDIX C Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes	4
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INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 Penzance Town Council have appointed Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd to carry out a visual tree inspection and provide a written assessment of any hazards which pose a risk of harm to the identified targets..

INTRODUCTION

- 1.2 The site encompasses all of the trees falling within the boundaries of Mennaye Allotment site..

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 1.3 My inspection and report are consistent with national advice on managing the risks posed by trees¹.
- 1.4 I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries of the site in private garden ownership.
- 1.5 My survey is a formal visual inspection made from ground level. I use the principles set out in the VTA-Method (visual tree assessment) to guide this². VTA is a method for tree inspection and hazard recognition which gives information about the body language and the mechanics of trees. It advises on failure criteria and instructs on the correct use of invasive testing techniques.
- 1.6 No climbing or invasive tests form part of this inspection, but they will be recommended, if required.
- 1.7 All trees over 150mm diameter have been surveyed. The Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B is not an exhaustive list of trees inspected. It refers only to trees that I consider prudent to record comments about. It includes recommendations for any necessary control measures and a time frame for works to be complete. I have indicated the position of these trees on a separate site plan ref 2149 TRA – Plan, an extract of which is included in in Appendix A.
- 1.8 I have used silver tags on some stems or trees where this will help avoid potential confusion over which tree is being referred to if there are similar trees in close proximity.
- 1.9 The survey schedule refers to trees by a number; this will correlate with an existing tag on the tree. Where a tag is not necessary or could not be affixed a notional number is given and the approximate position of the tree indicated on the plan. Trees are ordered in the schedule by the trees approximate geographical position.

THE TREES

- 1.10 The trees of most significance are the mature sycamore and lime trees primarily on the lower boundary Cornish hedge bank with the park.

There were no features in these trees or the other smaller trees on site which presented an unacceptable risk of harm.

¹ National Tree Safety Group (NTSG). 2011. Common sense risk management of trees.

² Mattheck and Breloer. 1994. 'The body language of trees'. Research for Amenity Trees No. 4. DoE.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- 1.11 This assessment provides an estimate of the risk posed by trees. It does not provide predictions of what will happen. The key issue for managing risk is foreseeability. The outcome of a risk assessment is the combination of the probability of failure (part or whole tree) and the severity of the consequence. The confidence that we have in the outcome of a risk assessment is influenced by the validity of the inputs.
- 1.12 Several proprietary risk assessment models are available to ensure consistent judgements about risk. I use a system called Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ([QTRA](#)). The QTRA Practice Note³ is provided to inform tree owners and managers about the QTRA process and how it can assist their management decisions.
- 1.13 Using a comprehensive range of values, QTRA enables the tree assessor to identify and analyse the risk from tree failure in three key stages:
- 1) to consider land-use in terms of vulnerability to impact and likelihood of occupation,
 - 2) to consider the consequences of an impact, taking account of the size of the tree or branch, and
 - 3) to estimate the probability that the tree or branch will fail onto the land-use in question.

These values are combined to calculate an annualised Risk of Harm from a tree.

- 1.14 The QTRA advisory risk thresholds are indicated in table 1 and are adapted from adapted from the Tolerability of Risk framework (HSE 2001).

QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

Threshold	Description	Action
<1/1000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Risk reduction works will be recommended

³ Available for download from www.qtra.co.uk

1/1000- 1/10,000	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated.	Control the risk Review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value Review the risk
1/10,000- 1/1,000,000	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	Assess costs and benefits of risk control. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost • Review the risk
> 1/1,000,000	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already ALARP	No action currently required Review the risk
Management	Pragmatic Management	Proactive Measures

Table 1

- 1.15 Where appropriate the survey schedule records the QTRA inputs and output. The output is colour coded to correspond with table 1.
- 1.16 Where the risk falls within the 'tolerable' region, risk reduction measures may be recommended to ensure that they remain as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). The benefits of risk reduction will be measured against the sacrifice (cost, amenity value etc).

FINDINGS

- 1.17 The trees are in acceptable condition.
- 1.18 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
- 1.19 No works required.
- 1.20 The site should be inspected within 12 months, or sooner if sudden changes are observed in the trees or the areas around them.. Before that time if the use of the area under a tree changes significantly (e.g. after severe weather, localised ground works or other factors) that may affect tree health and structural integrity or target value. This inspection should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Nankervis', with a stylized, cursive script.

Mark Nankervis

M Arbor A, MICFor

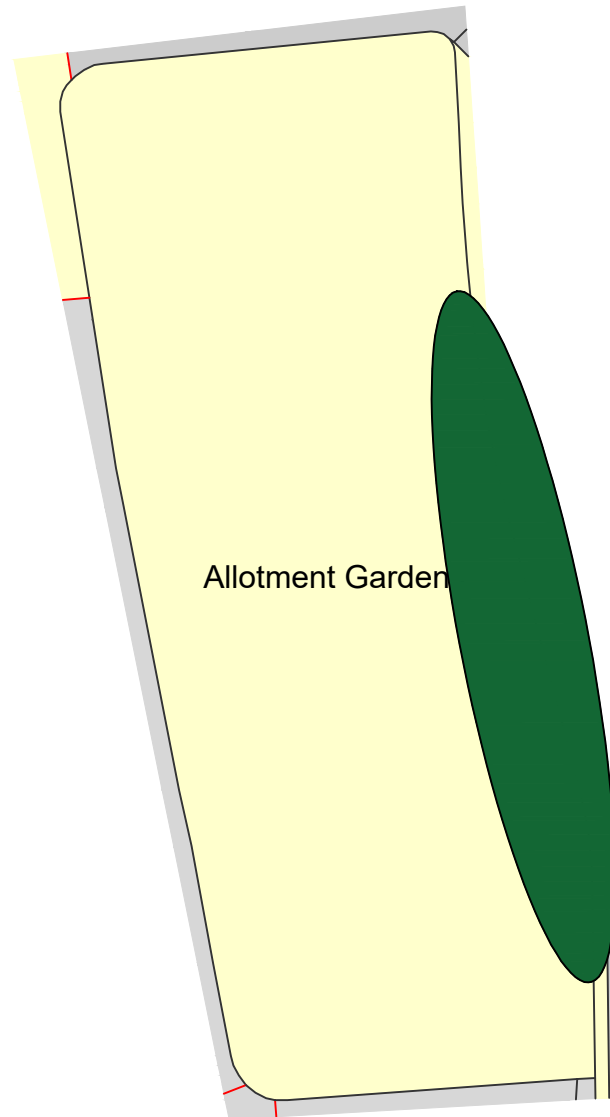
Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd

I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I have been a professional arboriculturist since 1997.

Mennaye

Allotment Site

Tree Safety Survey 2025



Allotment Garden

Mature
trees
mainly
along
eastern
boundary.
No
works
required.

Ordnance Survey, (c) Crown Copyright 2025. All rights reserved. Licence

Mark Nankervis
Tree Services Ltd

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T 01736 755218 Mob. 07894 325 581 Email info@treeservicesuk.com

Client: Penzance Town Council

Project: 2025 Tree Safety Survey

Date: June 2025

Drawn: MN -

Figure Number: 001 Rev: A

APPENDIX B Tree Schedule

Tree Tag	Species	Age	Size	Comments	QTRA Fields (Target, Size, PoF)	Recommendations and Time Priority	QTRA Outcome
G1	Lime	M	L	Growing through Cornish hedge bank	2/1/6	No works required	Whole tree failure 2/1/6 = 1 < 1/1M

APPENDIX C Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Sequential Tree, Group or Woodland Reference Number.

Name: Scientific name (Common name in brackets).

Height: Recorded in metres by inclinometer in each discrete area and estimated from the measured tree.

Diameter at Breast Height (Dbh): Tree stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres & taken at four cardinal points (N E S W).

Life stage	Y	Young	Recently planted or establishing tree.
	SM	Semi-mature	Age less than one-third life completed. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential.
	EM	Early-mature	One-third to two-thirds life completed. A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
	M	Mature	Two thirds plus life completed. Specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size but with a reasonable life expectancy.
	LM	Late-mature	Two-thirds plus life completed and declining. A tree that has passed its optimum growth rate and may require specialist management. These trees may offer significant benefits in terms of nature conservation
	V	Veteran	A tree that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Recommendations: Preliminary management recommendations based on the site as surveyed and for any likely pruning likely to be required.

APPENDIX D Supporting Documentation, Legal Constraints & Statutory Designations

No documented information has been provided regarding any history of root disturbance or severance or changes in local ground conditions (soil levels, drainage patterns etc.) or the location of underground services.

Documents provided: I have not been supplied with any documents.

Statutory Protection: I have used the information provided by the Cornwall Council Interactive Map on the assumption this is a true and accurate record. Should any tree be identified for removal confirmation must be obtained from the local planning authority in writing as to the protected status of the trees.

Tree Preservation Order/s (TPOs): None of the trees on or adjacent to the site are currently protected by Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Conservation Area: The site is within a Conservation Area.

Where trees are within a Conservation Area, six weeks prior written notice should be served on the LPA before carrying out any felling or pruning work. During this period the LPA may serve a TPO if they wish to prevent the proposed work or control it through conditions.

Exceptions within a Conservation Area: Unless there is an immediate risk of serious harm, anyone proposing to carry out work on a tree in a Conservation Area because it is dead must give the authority 5 days' notice before carrying out the proposed work. Where such a tree requires urgent work to remove an immediate risk of serious harm, written notice is required as soon as practicable after the work becomes necessary. We recommend strongly that you gather thorough evidence of the trees' condition before you undertake the work. Carrying out works without having served six weeks' notice and where exemptions do not apply is an offence.

Consequently, our advice is should you wish to remove any trees that are not directly required in order to implement planning permission you must submit an application for those works.

Statutory wildlife obligations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All wild birds are protected by law under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, and it is an offence to disturb injure or kill a nesting bird intentionally or to take damage or destroy an occupied nest or egg. If nesting birds are discovered works on the trees should be deferred until the nests are abandoned. Care should be taken during any felling operation, or surgery works to trees to avoid damage or disturbance to birds during the nesting season.

Tree Preservation Orders

Advice can be found at:

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/tree-preservation-orders-general/>

Conservation Areas

Advice can be found at:

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/protecting-trees-in-conservation-areas/>

APPENDIX E QTRA Summary

What is Quantified Tree Risk Assessment – A Non-Technical Summary

Tree safety management is a matter of limiting the risk harm from tree failure while maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should first take account of the usage of the land on which the trees stand, which in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees.

The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) system applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the targets (people and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed and quantified, thus enabling tree managers to determine whether to assess trees and to what degree of rigour a survey or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, the tree is then considered in terms of both size (potential impact) and probability of tree branch failure. Values derived from the assessment of these three components (target, size and probability of failure) are combined to calculate the probability of significant harm occurring.

The system moves the management of tree safety away from labelling trees as either 'safe' or 'unsafe' and requiring definitive statements of tree safety from either tree surveyors or tree managers. Instead, QTRA quantifies the risk of harm from tree failure in a way that enables tree managers to balance safety with tree value and operate to predetermined risk thresholds.



G1 Lime trees primarily. No works.

Tree Safety Survey

For

Love Lane Allotment Site

Love Lane

Penzance

**MARK NANKERVIS TREE
SERVICES LTD**

1 Tresdale Parc, Connor
Downs, Hayle TR27 5DX

t: 01736 755218

Directors:

Mark Nankervis MICFor., M
Arbor A. BA (Hons).

Adele Nankervis BA (Hons)
PGCE.



Date of Survey: May 9th 2025

Reference: Love Lane THA 2025 MN

Date of report: 13.06.2025.

Surveyed & prepared by: Mark Nankervis

Instructions: We have been instructed by Amy Simons of Penzance Town Council to undertake a survey of the trees and provide the following:

- A Tree Safety Survey, Tree Report and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Plan for all trees over 750mm diameter on the property.
- All trees will be inspected. Only those trees requiring further comment with regard to management will be plotted and mentioned in the report.

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INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 Penzance Town Council have appointed Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd to carry out a visual tree inspection and provide a written assessment of any hazards which pose a risk of harm to the identified targets..

INTRODUCTION

- 1.2 The site encompasses all of the trees falling within the boundaries of Leskinick Allotment site.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 1.3 My inspection and report are consistent with national advice on managing the risks posed by trees¹.
- 1.4 I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries of the site in private garden ownership.
- 1.5 My survey is a formal visual inspection made from ground level. I use the principles set out in the VTA-Method (visual tree assessment) to guide this². VTA is a method for tree inspection and hazard recognition which gives information about the body language and the mechanics of trees. It advises on failure criteria and instructs on the correct use of invasive testing techniques.
- 1.6 No climbing or invasive tests form part of this inspection, but they will be recommended, if required.
- 1.7 All trees over 150mm diameter have been surveyed. The Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B is not an exhaustive list of trees inspected. It refers only to trees that I consider prudent to record comments about. It includes recommendations for any necessary control measures and a time frame for works to be complete. I have indicated the position of these trees on a separate site plan ref 2149 TRA – Plan, an extract of which is included in in Appendix A.
- 1.8 I have used silver tags on some stems or trees where this will help avoid potential confusion over which tree is being referred to if there are similar trees in close proximity.
- 1.9 The survey schedule refers to trees by a number; this will correlate with an existing tag on the tree. Where a tag is not necessary or could not be affixed a notional number is given and the approximate position of the tree indicated on the plan. Trees are ordered in the schedule by the trees approximate geographical position.

THE TREES

- 1.10 The allotments have mature trees along all boundaries. These are predominantly sycamore trees and are generally in acceptable condition.
- 1.11 T89 is a cherry that is backweighted and shielded from the nearby poly tunnel by the canopy of a sycamore. There is significant stem decay on the cherry but it is making new reaction ribs so may stabilise over time.

¹ National Tree Safety Group (NTSG). 2011. Common sense risk management of trees.

² Mattheck and Breloer. 1994. 'The body language of trees'. Research for Amenity Trees No. 4. DoE.

- 1.12 T1870 is an elm which has modified its roots into lower stem props in response to long term erosion. These are structurally acceptable.
- 1.13 T812 is a sycamore with a poor structural fork but recent heavy reduction to reduce the risk of failure. The works have left it in acceptable structural condition.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- 1.14 This assessment provides an estimate of the risk posed by trees. It does not provide predictions of what will happen. The key issue for managing risk is foreseeability. The outcome of a risk assessment is the combination of the probability of failure (part or whole tree) and the severity of the consequence. The confidence that we have in the outcome of a risk assessment is influenced by the validity of the inputs.
- 1.15 Several proprietary risk assessment models are available to ensure consistent judgements about risk. I use a system called Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ([QTRA](#)). The QTRA Practice Note³ is provided to inform tree owners and managers about the QTRA process and how it can assist their management decisions.
- 1.16 Using a comprehensive range of values, QTRA enables the tree assessor to identify and analyse the risk from tree failure in three key stages:
 - 1) to consider land-use in terms of vulnerability to impact and likelihood of occupation,
 - 2) to consider the consequences of an impact, taking account of the size of the tree or branch, and
 - 3) to estimate the probability that the tree or branch will fail onto the land-use in question.

These values are combined to calculate an annualised Risk of Harm from a tree.

- 1.17 The QTRA advisory risk thresholds are indicated in table 1 and are adapted from adapted from the Tolerability of Risk framework (HSE 2001).

QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

³ Available for download from www.qtra.co.uk

Threshold	Description	Action
<1/1000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Risk reduction works will be recommended
1/1000- 1/10,000	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated.	Control the risk Review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value Review the risk
1/10,000- 1/1,000,000	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	Assess costs and benefits of risk control. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost • Review the risk
> 1/1,000,000	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already ALARP	No action currently required Review the risk
Management	Pragmatic Management	Proactive Measures

Table 1

- 1.18 Where appropriate the survey schedule records the QTRA inputs and output. The output is colour coded to correspond with table 1.
- 1.19 Where the risk falls within the 'tolerable' region, risk reduction measures may be recommended to ensure that they remain as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). The benefits of risk reduction will be measured against the sacrifice (cost, amenity value etc).

FINDINGS

- 1.20 All trees are in acceptable condition.
- 1.21 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
- 1.22 No works required.
- 1.23 The site should be inspected within 12 months, or sooner if sudden changes are observed in the trees or the areas around them.. Before that time if the use of the area under a tree changes significantly (e.g. after severe weather,

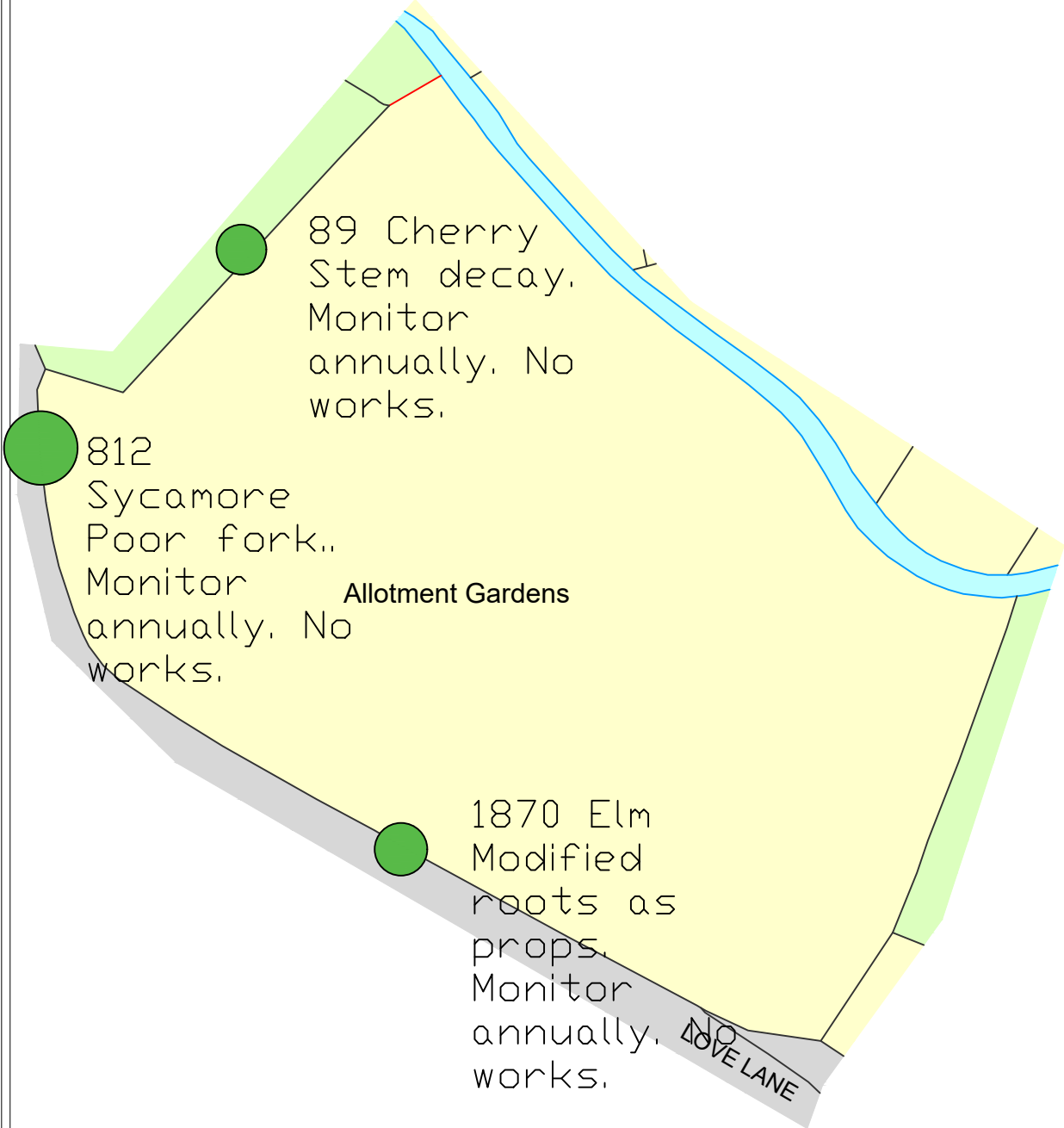
localised ground works or other factors) that may affect tree health and structural integrity or target value. This inspection should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Nankervis', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Mark Nankervis
M Arbor A, MICFor
Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd

I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I have been a professional arboriculturist since 1997.

Item 8(b) - Appendix 5
Love Lane
Allotment Site
Tree Safety
Survey 2025



Mark Nankervis
Tree Services Ltd

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T 01736 755218 Mob. 07894 325 581 Email info@treeservicesuk.com

Client: Penzance Town Council

Project: 2025 Tree Safety Survey

Date: June 2025

Drawn: MN -

Figure Number: 001 Rev: A

APPENDIX B Tree Schedule

Tree Tag	Species	Age	Size	Comments	QTRA Fields (Target, Size, PoF)	Recommendations and Time Priority	QTRA Outcome
1870	Cherry	EM	S	Stem decay	5/Prop/3	Monitor stem annually.	Whole tree failure towards poly tunnel. 5/Prop/3 = 1 < 1M
812	Sycamore	M	L	Growing near boundary	3/3/6	No works required	Stem failure towards allotment structures.. 3/3/6 = 1 < 1/1M
1870	Elm	M	M	Modified roots as props.	3/3/6	No works required	Stem failure towards road. 3/3/6 = 1 < 1M

APPENDIX C Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Sequential Tree, Group or Woodland Reference Number.

Name: Scientific name (Common name in brackets).

Height: Recorded in metres by inclinometer in each discrete area and estimated from the measured tree.

Diameter at Breast Height (Dbh): Tree stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres & taken at four cardinal points (N E S W).

Life stage	Y	Young	Recently planted or establishing tree.
	SM	Semi-mature	Age less than one-third life completed. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential.
	EM	Early-mature	One-third to two-thirds life completed. A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
	M	Mature	Two thirds plus life completed. Specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size but with a reasonable life expectancy.
	LM	Late-mature	Two-thirds plus life completed and declining. A tree that has passed its optimum growth rate and may require specialist management. These trees may offer significant benefits in terms of nature conservation
	V	Veteran	A tree that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Recommendations: Preliminary management recommendations based on the site as surveyed and for any likely pruning likely to be required.

APPENDIX D Supporting Documentation, Legal Constraints & Statutory Designations

No documented information has been provided regarding any history of root disturbance or severance or changes in local ground conditions (soil levels, drainage patterns etc.) or the location of underground services.

Documents provided: I have not been supplied with any documents.

Statutory Protection: I have used the information provided by the Cornwall Council Interactive Map on the assumption this is a true and accurate record. Should any tree be identified for removal confirmation must be obtained from the local planning authority in writing as to the protected status of the trees.

Tree Preservation Order/s (TPOs): None of the trees on or adjacent to the site are currently protected by Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Conservation Area: The site is within a Conservation Area.

Where trees are within a Conservation Area, six weeks prior written notice should be served on the LPA before carrying out any felling or pruning work. During this period the LPA may serve a TPO if they wish to prevent the proposed work or control it through conditions.

Exceptions within a Conservation Area: Unless there is an immediate risk of serious harm, anyone proposing to carry out work on a tree in a Conservation Area because it is dead must give the authority 5 days' notice before carrying out the proposed work. Where such a tree requires urgent work to remove an immediate risk of serious harm, written notice is required as soon as practicable after the work becomes necessary. We recommend strongly that you gather thorough evidence of the trees' condition before you undertake the work. Carrying out works without having served six weeks' notice and where exemptions do not apply is an offence.

Consequently, our advice is should you wish to remove any trees that are not directly required in order to implement planning permission you must submit an application for those works.

Statutory wildlife obligations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All wild birds are protected by law under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, and it is an offence to disturb injure or kill a nesting bird intentionally or to take damage or destroy an occupied nest or egg. If nesting birds are discovered works on the trees should be deferred until the nests are abandoned. Care should be taken during any felling operation, or surgery works to trees to avoid damage or disturbance to birds during the nesting season.

Tree Preservation Orders

Advice can be found at:

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/tree-preservation-orders-general/>

Conservation Areas

Advice can be found at:

<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/tree-preservation-orders/protecting-trees-in-conservation-areas/>

APPENDIX E QTRA Summary

What is Quantified Tree Risk Assessment – A Non-Technical Summary

Tree safety management is a matter of limiting the risk harm from tree failure while maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, the condition of trees should not be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should first take account of the usage of the land on which the trees stand, which in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees.

The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) system applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the targets (people and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed and quantified, thus enabling tree managers to determine whether to assess trees and to what degree of rigour a survey or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, the tree is then considered in terms of both size (potential impact) and probability of tree branch failure. Values derived from the assessment of these three components (target, size and probability of failure) are combined to calculate the probability of significant harm occurring.

The system moves the management of tree safety away from labelling trees as either 'safe' or 'unsafe' and requiring definitive statements of tree safety from either tree surveyors or tree managers. Instead, QTRA quantifies the risk of harm from tree failure in a way that enables tree managers to balance safety with tree value and operate to predetermined risk thresholds.



T89

Cherry with stem decay.



T812

Sycamore with recent heavy branch reduction.



T1870

Elm with modified roots.

Tree Safety Survey

For

Wellfields Car Park,

Penlee Centre,

Penzance,

TR18 4HE

**MARK NANKERVIS TREE
SERVICES LTD**

1 Tresdale Parc, Connor
Downs, Hayle TR27 5DX

t: 01736 755218

Directors:

Mark Nankervis MICFor., M
Arbor A. BA (Hons).

Adele Nankervis BA (Hons)
PGCE.



Date of Survey: April 10th 2025

Reference: Wellfields THA 2025 MN

Date of report: 13.06.2025.

Surveyed & prepared by: Mark Nankervis

Instructions: We have been instructed by Amy Simons of Penzance Town Council to undertake a survey of the trees and provide the following:

- A Tree Safety Survey, Tree Report and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Plan for all trees over 750mm diameter on the property.
- All trees will be inspected. Only those trees requiring further comment with regard to management will be plotted and mentioned in the report.

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INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 Penzance Town Council have appointed Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd to carry out a visual tree inspection and provide a written assessment of any hazards which pose a risk of harm to the identified targets..

INTRODUCTION

- 1.2 The site encompasses all of the trees falling within the boundaries of Wellfields Car Park.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 1.3 My inspection and report are consistent with national advice on managing the risks posed by trees¹.
- 1.4 I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries of the site in private garden ownership.
- 1.5 My survey is a formal visual inspection made from ground level. I use the principles set out in the VTA-Method (visual tree assessment) to guide this². VTA is a method for tree inspection and hazard recognition which gives information about the body language and the mechanics of trees. It advises on failure criteria and instructs on the correct use of invasive testing techniques.
- 1.6 No climbing or invasive tests form part of this inspection, but they will be recommended, if required.
- 1.7 All trees over 150mm diameter have been surveyed. The Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B is not an exhaustive list of trees inspected. It refers only to trees that I consider prudent to record comments about. It includes recommendations for any necessary control measures and a time frame for works to be complete. I have indicated the position of these trees on a separate site plan ref 2149 TRA – Plan, an extract of which is included in in Appendix A.
- 1.8 I have used silver tags on some stems or trees where this will help avoid potential confusion over which tree is being referred to if there are similar trees in close proximity.
- 1.9 The survey schedule refers to trees by a number; this will correlate with an existing tag on the tree. Where a tag is not necessary or could not be affixed a notional number is given and the approximate position of the tree indicated on the plan. Trees are ordered in the schedule by the trees approximate geographical position.

THE TREES

- 1.10 There are a few trees growing in peripheral planting beds on the boundaries of the car park. There is a multistem Myrtle with good amenity value and most of the other trees are mature sycamores in acceptable condition.
- 1.11 There is one dead Elm T84 which should be removed in the next 12 months.

¹ National Tree Safety Group (NTSG). 2011. Common sense risk management of trees.

² Mattheck and Breloer. 1994. 'The body language of trees'. Research for Amenity Trees No. 4. DoE.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- 1.12 This assessment provides an estimate of the risk posed by trees. It does not provide predictions of what will happen. The key issue for managing risk is foreseeability. The outcome of a risk assessment is the combination of the probability of failure (part or whole tree) and the severity of the consequence. The confidence that we have in the outcome of a risk assessment is influenced by the validity of the inputs.
- 1.13 Several proprietary risk assessment models are available to ensure consistent judgements about risk. I use a system called Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ([QTRA](#)). The QTRA Practice Note³ is provided to inform tree owners and managers about the QTRA process and how it can assist their management decisions.
- 1.14 Using a comprehensive range of values, QTRA enables the tree assessor to identify and analyse the risk from tree failure in three key stages:
- 1) to consider land-use in terms of vulnerability to impact and likelihood of occupation,
 - 2) to consider the consequences of an impact, taking account of the size of the tree or branch, and
 - 3) to estimate the probability that the tree or branch will fail onto the land-use in question.

These values are combined to calculate an annualised Risk of Harm from a tree.

- 1.15 The QTRA advisory risk thresholds are indicated in table 1 and are adapted from adapted from the Tolerability of Risk framework (HSE 2001).

QTRA Advisory Risk Thresholds

Threshold	Description	Action
<1/1000	Unacceptable Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Risk reduction works will be recommended

³ Available for download from www.qtra.co.uk

1/1000- 1/10,000	Unacceptable (where imposed on others) Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated.	Control the risk Review the risk
	Tolerable (by agreement) Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk accept it, or the tree has exceptional value	Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it, or the tree has exceptional value Review the risk
1/10,000- 1/1,000,000	Tolerable (where imposed on others) Risks are tolerable if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	Assess costs and benefits of risk control. Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost • Review the risk
> 1/1,000,000	Broadly Acceptable Risk is already ALARP	No action currently required Review the risk
Management	Pragmatic Management	Proactive Measures

Table 1

- 1.16 Where appropriate the survey schedule records the QTRA inputs and output. The output is colour coded to correspond with table 1.
- 1.17 Where the risk falls within the 'tolerable' region, risk reduction measures may be recommended to ensure that they remain as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). The benefits of risk reduction will be measured against the sacrifice (cost, amenity value etc).

FINDINGS

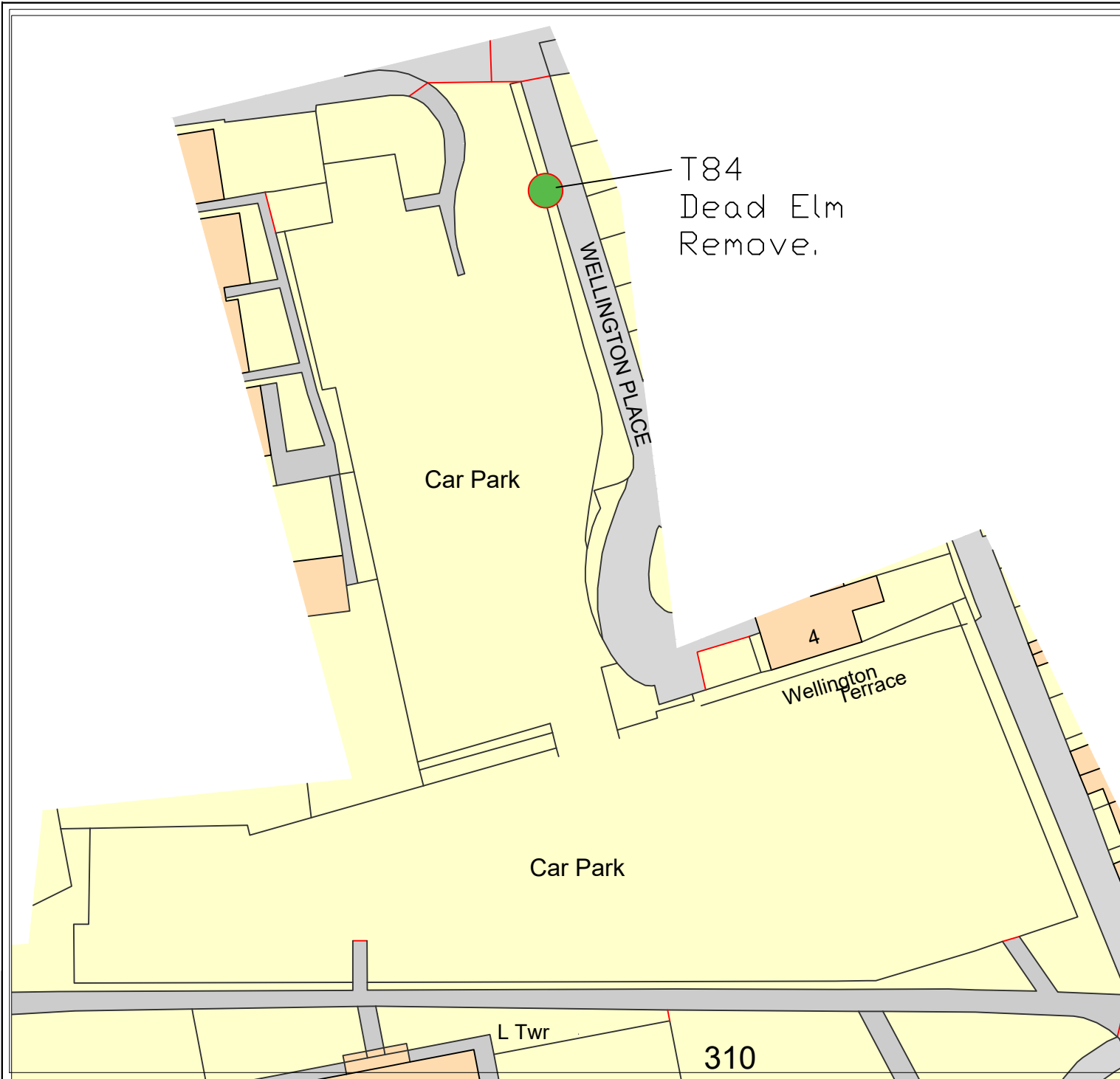
- 1.18 The trees are in acceptable condition.
- 1.19 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
- 1.20 No works required.
- 1.21 The site should be inspected within 12 months, or sooner if sudden changes are observed in the trees or the areas around them.. Before that time if the use of the area under a tree changes significantly (e.g. after severe weather, localised ground works or other factors) that may affect tree health and structural integrity or target value. This inspection should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Nankervis', with a stylized, cursive script.

Mark Nankervis
M Arbor A, MICFor
Mark Nankervis Tree Services Ltd

I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I have been a professional arboriculturist since 1997.

Wellfield's Car Park Tree Safety Survey 2025



Mark Nankervis
Tree Services Ltd

GwelL Killy, 1 Tresdale Parc, Connor Downs, Hayle, TR27 5DX
T 01736 755218 Mob. 07894 325 581 Email info@treeservicesuk.com

Client: Penzance Town Council

Project: 2025 Tree Safety Survey

Date: June 2025

Drawn: MN -

Figure Number: 001 Rev: A

APPENDIX B Tree Schedule

Tree Tag	Species	Age	Size	Comments	QTRA Fields (Target, Size, PoF)	Recommendations and Time Priority	QTRA Outcome
T84	Elm	D	M	Dead tree.	3/3/3	Remove within 12 months	Whole tree failure towards people and cars 3/3/3 = 1 < 1/500k

APPENDIX C Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Sequential Tree, Group or Woodland Reference Number.

Name: Scientific name (Common name in brackets).

Height: Recorded in metres by inclinometer in each discrete area and estimated from the measured tree.

Diameter at Breast Height (Dbh): Tree stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres & taken at four cardinal points (N E S W).

Life stage	Y	Young	Recently planted or establishing tree.
	SM	Semi-mature	Age less than one-third life completed. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential.
	EM	Early-mature	One-third to two-thirds life completed. A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.
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Tree Preservation Orders

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Conservation Areas

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T84 Dead Elm between sycamore trees.

LEISURE AND AMENITIES COMMITTEE – 23 JUNE 2025

REPORT FOR INFORMATION

LEISURE AND AMENITIES ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN 2025/26

Our Culture	Our Decision Making	Our Environment	Our Money	Our People	Our Places	Our Resilience & Wellbeing
						
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Background:

The asset management plan draft attached at appendix 1 was adopted by the previous Leisure and Amenities Committee and is an evolution of the plan utilised by the Leisure and Amenities Team for the last 7 years. The Plan identifies a number of the key and recurring tasks undertaken by the Leisure and Amenities Team.

The number of tasks has grown year on year, and for 2025 2026 the plan has grown by over 10%. Primarily this is due to the adoption of Princess May Recreation Ground. Whilst Penzance Council has adopted the site with an SLA with the Princess May CIC for some site tasks, there are some elements which need to sit with the Leisure and Amenities Team. These items would include things like contract negotiations and management / monitoring of those contract as well as statutory checks and inspections and the completion of the works associated with the checks.

The plan only illustrates the planned and recurring items throughout the year. All reactive work reported to or identified by officers is captured through our incident reporting log, and the results of this are reported back to the Committee through the performance reports at each committee meeting.

Appendix 1 – Asset Management Plan 2025/26

Ben Bros gall
Leisure and Amenities Manager

Leisure and Amenities Operational Plan																	
						2026			2025								
Location	Item No.	Action	Service Delivery Affected	No. of Days	Frequency	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Penlee Car Park	1	Annual inspection and pressure clean of Penlee car Park drainage channels	Yes	2	1												
	2	Annual Service of Car Park Meters	No	1	1												
	3	Fixed electrical of Car Park Meters	Yes / Minimal	1	1												
	4	Litter Pick / Safety Check / Bin Emptying	No	0.3	3 x per week												
	5	Car Park Weeding	No	2	9												
	6	Car Park Boarder Planting	No	5	1												
	7	Car Park Boarder Maintenance	No	2	10												
	8	Maintenance of bike shelter area	No	2	12												
	9	Car Park Middle section - Litter pick, sweep and clean	No	0.3	12												
Penlee Park	10	Tree Surveys (all sites)	No	10	1												
	11	Pressure washing of Penlee Gallery patio area and sensory garden blockwork and memorial garden	Yes – Areas sectioned off to the public	3	1												
	12	Winter bulb planting	No	1 month	1												
	13	Shaping of planting outside Penlee Gallery	Yes	2 days	1												
	14	Penlee Park pathway edging	No	1 month	2												
	15	Palm Tree - winter maintenance programme	No	1	1												
	16	Rectification works following tree inspection where required.	No	NA	1												
	17	Grass Cutting - Penlee Park (weather dependent)	No	2	22												
	18	Summer Seeding	No	5	1												
	19	Winter Seeding	No	5	1												
	20	Boarders and Formal Planting	No	NA	1												
	21	Digging and turning of planting beds	No	NA	1												
	22	Annual Fixed Electrical Inspection of external park lighting	No	2	1												
	23	Memorial Garden Maintenance	No	1	52												
	24	Annual Fixed Electrical inspection of Gardeners Hut.	No	1	1												
	25	Annual Fixed Electrical inspection of Penlee Theatre	No	1	1												
	26	PAT Testing of Electrical Gardening Equipment	No	1	1												
	27	Weeding of tree guards	No	0.3	19												
	28	Legionella Temperature Checks	No	0.5	2												
	29	Strim and clearance of office lane	No	3	4												
	30	Park Litter Pick and Bin Emptying	No	0.3	Daily												
	31	Annual ROSPA safety inspection	No	1	1												
	32	Morrab Road Entrance - Cut Back	No	4	2												

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LEISURE AND AMENITIES COMMITTEE – 23 JUNE 2025

REPORT FOR INFORMATION

BUDGET COMPARISON REPORT

Our Culture	Our Decision Making	Our Environment	Our Money	Our People	Our Places	Our Resilience & Wellbeing
						
		✓	✓		✓	

Background:

Below is the budget comparison report from April to June 2025.

Financial Budget Comparison for Leisure & Amenities Committee

Comparison between 01/04/25 and 16/06/25 inclusive. Includes due and unpaid transactions. Includes commitments.

Excludes transactions with an invoice date prior to 01/04/25

	2025/26	Reserve	Actual Net	Balance
INCOME				
Leisure & Amenities Committee				
100 Wellfields Car Park	£102,500.00	£0.00	£19,760.00	£82,740.00
115 Allotment Rents	£4,900.00	£0.00	£76.00	£4,824.00
130 The Lodge	£0.00	£0.00	£1,000.00	£1,000.00
131 Misc	£2,500.00	£0.00	£660.00	£1,840.00
135 Penzance AFC	£5,500.00	£0.00	£1,374.99	£4,125.01
140 Open Spaces	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Total Leisure & Amenities Committee	£115,400.00	£0.00	£22,870.99	£92,529.01

Financial Budget Comparison for Leisure & Amenities Committee

Comparison between 01/04/25 and 16/06/25 inclusive. Includes due and unpaid transactions. Includes commitments.

Excludes transactions with an invoice date prior to 01/04/25

	2025/26	Reserve	Actual Net	Balance
EXPENDITURE				
Leisure & Amenities Committee				
1000 L&A Team Salaries	£376,383.00	£0.00	£60,236.77	£316,146.23

Item 8(d)

1001	Travel Allowance	£200.00	£0.00	£0.00	£200.00
1015	Penlee Park	£36,080.00	£0.00	£4,278.46	£31,801.54
1030	Vehicles and Machinery	£30,142.00	£0.00	£4,321.03	£25,820.97
1040	Protective Clothing & Equipment	£5,250.00	£0.00	£599.58	£4,650.42
1045	Allotments	£10,647.00	£0.00	£1,462.95	£9,184.05
1055	Weed Control	£3,000.00	£0.00	£1,248.93	£1,751.07
1060	Wellfields Car Park	£33,235.00	£0.00	£8,246.89	£24,988.11
1064	Outdoor Gym	£250.00	£0.00	£0.00	£250.00
1071	Community Toilets	£25,192.00	£0.00	£0.00	£25,192.00
1111	Wherrytown Skate Park	£3,590.00	£0.00	£837.80	£2,752.20
1115	War Memorials	£1,500.00	£0.00	£0.00	£1,500.00
1120	Penzance Football Club	£500.00	£0.00	£740.00	£-240.00
1130	Open Spaces	£20,250.00	£0.00	£0.00	£20,250.00
1140	Water Fountains	£3,150.00	£0.00	£445.34	£2,704.66
1165	Toilets	£182,675.00	£0.00	£32,644.83	£150,030.17
1211	The Lodge	£7,500.00	£0.00	£1,176.63	£6,323.37
1270	Devolution - Surveys & Inspections	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
1280	Tree Management	£15,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£15,000.00
1310	Alexandra Play Park & Tennis Courts	£25,050.00	£0.00	£2,221.80	£22,828.20
1320	Princess May Recreation Grounds	£19,625.00	£0.00	£754.79	£18,870.21
1330	Foxes Lane Play Park	£2,250.00	£0.00	£322.82	£1,927.18
1995	Reserve Contributions	£203,041.00	£0.00	£0.00	£203,041.00
Total Leisure & Amenities Committee		£1,004,510.0	£0.00	£119,538.62	£884,971.38
Total Leisure & Amenities		£115,400.00	£0.00	£22,870.99	£-92,529.01
Total Leisure & Amenities		£1,004,510.0	£0.00	£119,538.62	£884,971.38
Total Net Balance		-£889,110.00		-£96,667.63	

LEISURE AND AMENITIES COMMITTEE – 23 JUNE 2025

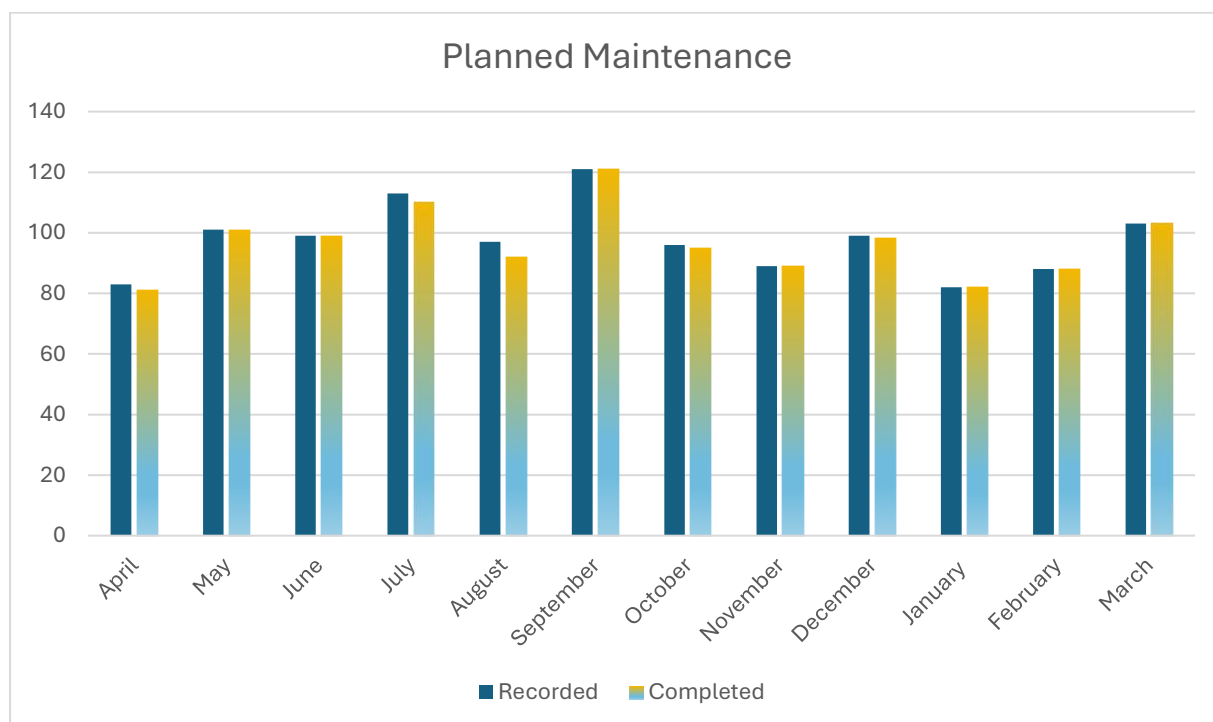
REPORT FOR INFORMATION

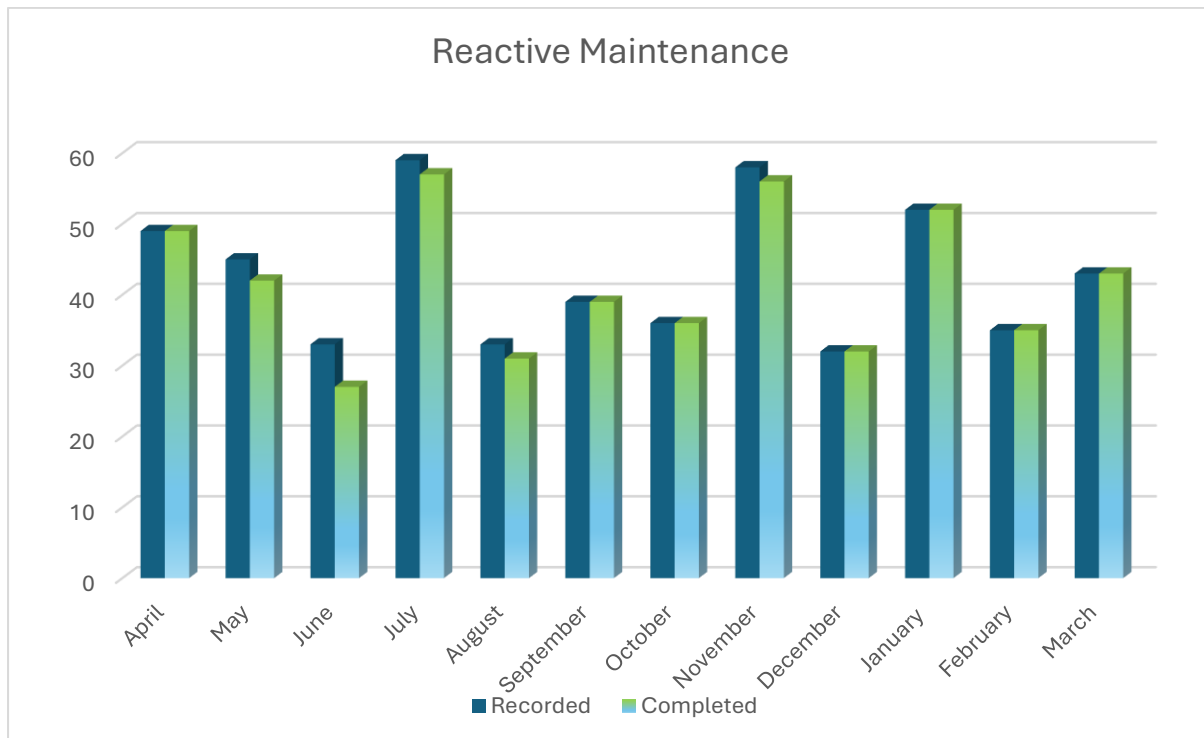
OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Our Culture	Our Decision Making	Our Environment	Our Money	Our People	Our Places	Our Resilience & Wellbeing
						
		✓	✓		✓	

Background:

The Leisure and Amenities performance report for the 2024/25 financial year is below.





These figures represent both planned and reactive maintenance and upkeep tasks completed by the team throughout the course of 2024/25. Completion results against recorded items have remained high throughout the year.

Ben Bros gall
Leisure and Amenities Manager

LEISURE AND AMENITIES COMMITTEE – 23 JUNE 2025

REPORT FOR INFORMATION

PROJECT UPDATES

Our Culture	Our Decision Making	Our Environment	Our Money	Our People	Our Places	Our Resilience & Wellbeing
						
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Background:

Re Painting of Alexandra Play Park and Tennis Courts

Alexandra Play Park Tennis Courts are due to be repaired and repainted outside of the school holiday periods in 2025. At the time of writing quotes have been received and budget has been approved. Authority has been delegated to the Town Clerk to appoint the contractor to undertake the work, and an update will be provided to a future committee meeting on when the work will be programmed in.

Specification of External Areas – Alexandra Play Park

A longstanding piece of work to complete the required refurbishment of the external areas of Alexandra Play Park is currently at the specification phase. A condition survey has been completed by an external contractor, and this is currently being reviewed and transferred into a specification which will be brought back to committee to approve before we go out to tender / quote depending on anticipated value.

Wellfields Car Park – Layout / Surface / Drainage

A project which has had to continue into 2025 2026 is the required refurbishment of Wellfields Car Park. The Council has been aware for some time that elements of the car park require improvement, and long-term plans need to be put in place to improve the layout, surfacing and drainage of the car park itself. Unfortunately, it has not been

possible to identify one single contractor to provide all of these elements and as such the project will need to be broken into logical phases in order to approach multiple elements for different contractors.

South Pier Public Toilets

South Pier Public Toilets requires some upgrades to the Toilet Facilities and Urinal. This work follows on from the new roof that was installed in 2024 2025. If any remaining budget is in place, improvements to the flooring will be made in both the male and female facilities.

Princess May Recreation Ground

A number of items requiring improvement have been identified at Princess May Recreation Ground. The items range from the provision of hot water in the CIC's office, replacement of security gates and missing fencing, to the installation of security bollards to improve access security to the gates on the site. a "safety" budget has been approved by members and a number of these items are being discussed between the CIC and the Town Clerk in order to prioritise and progress.

Penlee Park – Green Flag

The Penlee Park green flag application has been paused temporarily until there is some additional clarity from the Penlee Master Plan group and any significant changes to Penlee Park that might impact the application. Any changes should be brought to the Leisure and Amenities Committee for approval prior to progression.

Penlee Park – Natural Spring – Penlee Park Pond.

A natural spring exists at the bottom end of Penlee Park, adjacent to the pond. Whilst not presenting a hazard in itself, the spring can lead to a build up of algae which in turn, makes some of the surfaces slippery. The spring was not present in 2023 but was in 2018 – 2022 and 2024. The proposals to "rectify" the issue have so far identified extensive excavation and rebuilding and any future proposals will be brought to the committee alongside a cost / benefit analysis.

Ben Brosgall
Leisure and Amenities Manager