PHYSICAL GUIDELINES

The risk of injury on a fence or a gate is typically associated with climbing the fence and slipping when doing so, this can the action of a would be a would-be-thief or more often a child trying to retrieve a ball.

The need for security must always be balanced with safety considerations. Sometimes / often a high fence will be safer than a lower fence. Equally if the fence has a fierce deterrent, it may again be safer than a spiked top to a railing. Always check if an opportunity exists for an intruder to take the fence apart to gain entry. If this is not spotted, children can be put at risk, for example if they can gain access to a factory which deals with hazardous chemicals. This is why Gate Safe recommend tamper proof fixings for fences and gates.

No splay - cut spikes that could trap fingers and leave someone hanging.

No fencing spikes where you could fall on them, typically 2.5m high and over, barbed wire and razor wire should be considered as spikes.

Climbing aids around the fence should be removed.

Vertical pales to have gaps of no more than 100mm.

As a rule of thumb any security topping should not be fitted where the general public could accidentally come into contact with it.

No footholds to aid climbing, rails should ideally be more than 1.5m apart.

No gaps over 100 mm under fences or gates. All pinch points on gate minimised.

No tapering gaps that could create a trap.

Making Gates **Safe**

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