Right Directions
Quality Support in Safe Hands

March 2023

Climbing Walls

Area: Dry Activities **Category:** Operations

Introduction

Climbing facilities are generally busiest during the winter evenings, at weekends and during bad weather. In urban areas where natural rock-climbing facilities are not easily accessible, indoor and outdoor walls usually prove popular throughout the year.

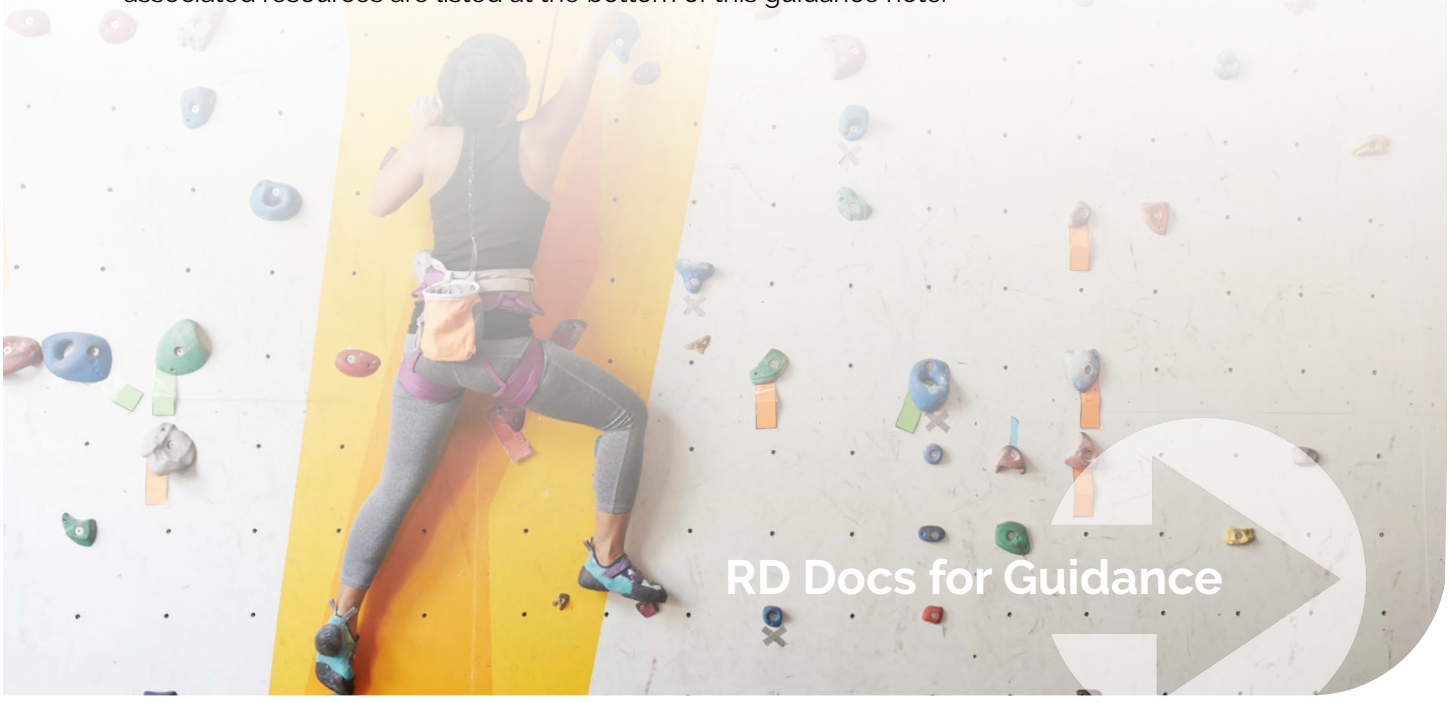
Changing trends in leisure and recreation, the inclusion of climbing within the Olympic programme and a growing interest in adventure activities have contributed to the appeal of climbing, both as a recreational and competitive sport. Climbing walls can offer space for both leisure and performance use. This guidance note aims to provide some key points and information to assist operators in awareness and implementing best practice associated with climbing walls

How to use the guidance notes

Operators have a legal requirement to manage health and safety. Employers must protect the 'health, safety and welfare' at work of all their employees, as well as others on their premises. This guide has been produced to help operators do this. If the content of this guidance note relates to operations within your facility it is recommended you review your risk assessments, policies, procedures and training to ensure the content provided has been considered.

The guidance provided is not intended to be exhaustive and will be reviewed and added to from time to time by CIMSPA.

Should you wish to seek further understanding or justifications for the information covered additional associated resources are listed at the bottom of this guidance note.



This guidance note covers:

- Hazards and risks
- Safe set up
  - Bouldering walls
  - Leading walls
  - Traversing walls
  - Beginner walls
  - Adventure Walls/ clip and climbs/rope courses
  - Freestanding boulders
  - Mobile climbing towers
  - Outdoor towers
  - Ice walls
- Operational Standards
  - Introduction to the management of climbing walls
  - Control of occupancy
  - Access for experienced climbers
  - Access for beginners
  - Access for minors
  - Climbing wall etiquette
  - General safety
- Maintenance, checks and inspection
  - Health and safety for those conducting checks
  - Wall structure
  - Ropes
  - Karabiners, Belays, Maillons, harnesses etc
  - Climb holds
  - Helmets and climbing shoes
  - Consistency of checks
  - Hire equipment
- Supervision and training
  - Outside hire of facility using their own instructor
- Emergency plans and first aid

Hazards and Risks

There are some inherent risks associated with all climbing wall activities. Operators should make participants aware that these risks exist but that through careful management they are tolerable:

- falling from an activity system to the ground
- falling, sliding or swinging into something solid
- items or persons falling onto someone from the climbing wall
- rope burn - which may in turn lead to a more serious incident such as letting go of a belay rope
- entanglement in a rope
- hair, finger or clothing entrapment in belay devices

Safe set up

The British Mountaineering Council (BMC) are an excellent source of good practice guidance on design and operation of climbing walls. The BMC Climbing Wall Manual is a must have for any climbing facility operator. The manual provides a wealth of guidance and information on the history and development of indoor climbing, planning a new facility, modernising existing walls, management operating procedures, responsibilities, regulations and equipment.

If the design of the wall allows bolt-on hold placement, provision will need to be made for regular changing of routes. This is a key factor in keeping the wall interesting and stimulating to climbers. Setting routes could be achieved by local climbers in consultation with management, or specialist route setters could be employed.

Bouldering walls

These are typically up to 4.5 metres high and used mostly for soloing; climbing without the use of ropes. Bouldering walls vary in terms of angles, overhangs and difficulty and can be erected against walls or freestanding structures.
Matting should be used for bouldering which conforms to the British Standard EN 12503-1:2001 – Part 1: Gymnastic mats, safety requirements and the positions and sizing standards detailed in British Standard EN 12572 2 Bouldering Walls Section 4.3 & 4.4.

British & European Standard BS EN 12572 2, section 4.3 states that – "If the wall height is less than 3m, the length of the impact surface extending beyond the most overhanging point of the wall should be at least 2m. If the wall height is more than 3m, then the impact surface should extend at least 2.5m beyond the walls most overhanging point. (Note - the matting can follow the top profile of the wall.) If the wall is vertical or less than 10˚ overhanging with no holds on the side wall the impact surface at either side can be reduced to 1.5m."

The matting most commonly used in bouldering walls is generally 300-400mm thick high-density foam matting. Some research has been done into the various densities of matting used; some walls use different densities of foam layered on top of each other to create a better shock absorption upon landing, depending on the severity of the fall. However, this research has not yet been formulated into any sort of standard.

Adventure walls/ clip and climbs/rope courses

These are designed to cater for younger or less experienced climbers, with an emphasis on fun. Typically, they include additional features such as ropeways, caving, interactive features and abseiling. These are generally installed in both indoor and outdoor adventure parks and venues. Supplementary CIMSPA guidance is available for rope courses.

Mobile climbing towers

These are typically short stature rock effect towers, mounted horizontally on a trailer. They can be quickly erected using hydraulic pistons. They often appear at fetes, shows and open-air events. Auto belays are generally used on this type of wall.

It is important that any in-situ equipment installed on mobile or fixed climbing towers or outdoor boulders are designed to withstand the conditions that being left outside for long periods of time in order to maintain the integrity of the equipment. This normally requires any metal work to be constructed from stainless steel and any textile equipment to be replaced on a much more regular basis than it would be inside. This applies even more in coastal regions where the salt content of the surrounding air will drastically speed up the rate of degradation of any fixed equipment.

The tower should be designed, engineered and manufactured to meet the European Standard EN12572. Most towers can be used inside or outside. When using outside, the trailer often acts as ballast for the tower and can be used in strong wind. Manufacturer's guidance should be followed as to the weather condition it can be used in. Consideration needs to be given to the specification of the vehicle that can tow the tower.

Trailers used to transport towers should meet current UK towing regulations. It should have been approved and inspected by the Trailer and Towing Advisory Service for use on UK roads.
All equipment provided and used with the trailer/tower should be CE/UKCA marked and tested for climbing where appropriate.

Unauthorised access controls should be in place when it is erected, but not in use. Mobile towers should be stored in a secure dry location.

Leading walls

These are taller than bouldering walls, ideally greater than 10 metres high. They should have varying angles from slabs to overhanging sections and protection points at intervals up the wall to enable climbers to lead routes. Some walls may be equipped with top-ropes and consideration may be given to the inclusion of belay ledge at half height, on a selection of routes to aid training and instruction. Self-protected or placement walls are types of leading walls, specially manufactured to take nuts and cams in the same way as they are used on most outdoor crags.

Traversing walls

These are typically created on low vertical walls such as balconies or corridors. corridors and balconies. Traversing walls can be created by placing holds on or into concrete or brick structures, they generally take up very little space and installation is quick in comparison to other types of wall. They tend to be used for warming up and developing climbers' strength and stamina.

Beginner walls

These usually have many larger holds and features suitable for introducing beginners who may be wearing non-specialist footwear. There are generally easy routes for climbers to navigate and room to enable tuition to take place from both the top and bottom of the wall for both groups and individuals.

Freestanding boulders

These are designed to replicate natural rock boulders, which climbers usually tackle without ropes. These are considered a useful addition to larger walls or in public spaces such as playgrounds. Some freestanding boulders are designed to operate in a mobile capacity, enabling them to be packed away when not in use.

Outdoor towers

These are tall structures, often used by outdoor activity centres and the military. They provide a variety of climbing possibilities for climbers of varying abilities. Outdoor towers may closely resemble natural crags and consequently can be used in much the same way.

Ice walls

These are effectively giant freezers designed to allow a variety of ice climbing techniques to be practiced. These walls are normally situated within large centres or shops where customers can test their equipment before purchase. The ice on the walls is commonly packed on by hand and requires regular re-packing to keep the wall climbable. Ice walls are generally top rope only as its difficult to keep placement points free of ice or monitoring leader placed ice screw placements.

It is important to adopt a policy of continual development for all wall types, to keep climbers interested and encourage repeated use.

Operational Standards

Introduction to the management of climbing walls

Guidance for the management of climbing and bouldering walls can be obtained from the Association of British Climbing Walls (ABC) and the British Mountaineering Council (BMC).

The ABC code of practice provides a useful starting point for operators in the key principles surrounding the management of climbing walls and acknowledges the following points:

- **Walls must be fit for purpose.**
- **Walls and all PPE equipment must be maintained and inspected.**
- **All users must be made aware of and accept risks before using the wall. This could be communicated.**
- **The operator must have risk assessments for all activities.**
- **Only competent users should use roped walls unsupervised. Novice climbers must be supervised by a competent person.**
- **Novice boulderers must receive a safety induction or be supervised by a competent person.**
- **All bouldering walls must have impact surface fit for purpose.**
- **All work at height, including setting, instructing and maintenance of the walls, must have emergency procedures and employ safe working practices at all times.**
- **Instruction must be carried out by an appropriately qualified instructor.**
- **Operators must take steps to ensure that the general use of the wall and the points above must be monitored and reviewed regularly.**
- **There should be an appropriate registration and signing in and out process with pre-use questions and disclaimer process.**

Further details of these are included within this guidance.

Control of occupancy

Fire regulations will determine a maximum number for a given climbing space. No reliable formula for wall size and floor space has yet been established which could indicate a maximum number of users for a particular amount of wall surface. The numbers accommodated should depend upon the availability of other activities and the shape of the wall (i.e. inside corners create dead space, low walls can accommodate more users per square metre than high walls of the same area). The experience of users and the number of supervisors may also have an impact. These should be considered as a part of the risk assessment process.

Access for experienced climbers

The BMC explain that experienced climbers do not need, and should not be required, to attend an induction course in order to use a climbing wall safely and responsibly.

To demonstrate experience a registration process should be in place for users of climbing walls. All registration forms including, adult, junior, novice, group and guest should contain a statement that climbing can be a dangerous activity, such as the wording of the BMC participation statement.

Adults shall be registered after they have:

1. **Given their name, address and age.**
2. **Given a positive written response to the minimum requirements of the facility which shall include:**
   - **(i) Can you put a sit harness on correctly?**
   - **(ii) Can you tie into a sit harness with an appropriate knot?**
   - **(iii) Can you belay using a belay device and a sit harness correctly?**
3. **Given a positive written response to the facility's 'conditions of use' and signed an acknowledgement form which outlines the dangers of climbing (BMC Participation Statement) and that the participant is familiar with and understands the use of climbing equipment and belay techniques and does not require instruction in them.**

Assuming a customer has answered positively to the above questions then they should be allowed to climb unsupervised within the climbing wall.

If a wall user has read and understood the participation statement and needs guidance it would be safe to assume that he/she was not an experienced climber. Conversely, those who understand the statement and accept it as the basis for the use of a particular climbing wall, could be considered to be beyond the beginner stage and hence responsible for their own involvement.

All registration forms should be securely held on file in accordance with data protection requirements.

Access for beginners

There are no proficiency awards in climbing. Depending upon the circumstances at the facility the BMC recommend, either of the following policy statements is displayed:

"Beginners should be accompanied by a responsible, experienced climber."
Or:
"Beginners should be accompanied by a responsible, experienced climber or should take one of the facility's introduction courses."

Where walls offer introductory courses for beginners, the instructors should be experienced and competent climbers. The supervision and training section later provides more information on demonstrating competency.

Access for minors

Provision should be made to facilitate use of climbing walls by minors.

If a facility is not able to offer supervision for minors, and in the absence of other specific admission criteria and provision for experienced young climbers, the following policy statement is recommended:

"Minors must be accompanied by a responsible adult."

This should be in addition to the BMC Participation Statement. In law, a minor is a young person below the age of eighteen years (sixteen in Scotland).

In some circumstances, where the young climbers are known to be competent and where the parents are aware of the risks involved, it may be acceptable for older minors to use a climbing wall with written parental consent alone. This should be considered within the risk assessment process.

Climbing wall etiquette

The climbing wall etiquette/code of conduct should be written by the operator in conjunction with any user groups. It summarises the rules of admission and use of the facility and external hire of the climbing wall. This information should be displayed using signage, as a part of a disclaimer and signing in and out process.

This may include:

- The climbing wall is used at your own risk. The operator cannot be held responsible for individuals' own actions which result in their taking unnecessary risks beyond their capabilities. Common sense, self-preservation and care are essential at all times
- Participants and instructors should be constantly aware of the risk of climbers falling away from the wall. No attempt should be made to alter or interfere with holds or features in any way. Any insecure holds or structural failings should be reported to the management immediately
- The management reserve the right to refuse entry
- Descents from the wall must be controlled
- The management reserve the right to exclude any climber who shows lack of understanding of basic climbing principles, uses unsafe equipment or behaves in such a way as to cause danger to him or herself or any other user
- All users must wear protective head gear, except juniors using an auto-belay system, and a correctly fitted harness
- The group leader or teacher of a group is responsible for the behaviour of the members of their group at all times in the vicinity of the climbing wall
- Users with medical contraindications including musculoskeletal conditions such as back problems and joint problems must not be permitted to climb. Anyone pregnant and anyone intoxicated will not be allowed access.

General safety

- Users must be made aware of and accept risks before using the wall. The BMC participation statement is a general statement that climbing is inherently risky, although in many cases the user will require more specific information
- Participation Statement: "The BMC recognises that climbing is an activity with a danger of personal injury or death. Participants in these activities should be aware of and accept these risks and be responsible for their own actions and involvement."
- Climbers should be given a copy of the Code of Conduct / Etiquette for use of the wall and sign to confirm receipt
- Children should wear full harness to ensure they do not fall out of the harness should they turn turtle (upside down)
- Larger climbers should be fitted with a chest harness to ensure maximum safety when climbing
- Climbers must remove any items from pockets to prevent items falling on persons below
- All jewellery should be removed to prevent injury to climbers
- To reduce the possibility of slips, only water in an enclosed container may be taken into the climbing wall area
- Suitable clothing and 'non-slip' footwear should be worn when using the climbing wall
- Climbing walls should be secured to prevent unauthorised use.

Maintenance, checks and inspection

All sections of the wall structure and all protection points will require planned maintenance and inspection. This general guidance on the type and frequency of maintenance checks on climbing walls should be read in conjunction with manufacturers guidance, Amusement Device Inspection Procedures Scheme (ADIPS) ABC and BMC guidance. All maintenance and inspection should be documented and completed by an experienced qualified climber.

Health and safety for those conducting checks

The process of working at height requires a documented risk assessment to be put in place. Clearly where the instructor can work tied off at least on the wall, there is no particular problem, but there are times where the instructor is required to use a ladder and without any fall arrest equipment. This is not acceptable for all but very short duration tasks.

Wall structure

If the wall is post-European standard the interval for structural inspection should be listed in the wall specification supplied by the manufacturer or at least annually. Inspections may be increased with regard to usage. If the wall is pre-European standard, then a structural engineer or the manufacturer can advise on the periodic inspection required.

The type and frequency of maintenance checks on climbing walls should also be read in conjunction with Amusement Device Inspection Procedures Scheme (ADIPS) ABC and BMC guidance. Usually climbing walls are defined as an entertainment device and therefore should be inspected at least annually through the Amusement Device Inspection Procedures Scheme (ADIPS) inspection scheme.

Ropes

All the ropes are dynamic ropes with the exception of the abseil rope. Rope diameters are 10.5mm in accordance with BMC guidance. Each rope is to be individually identified, and subject to 'regular' visual and tactile checks. These should be recorded weekly, backed up with a recorded daily facility check looking for obvious sheath slippage or other damage. When used outdoors ropes should occasionally be washed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Records should be kept for the life of the item and should also include purchase and fitting details.

Karabiners, Belays, Maillons, harnesses etc.

All load bearing fixtures and fittings (e.g. top belays, running belays, quick draws and karabiners) should be given a thorough examination and inspection a minimum of every six months in line with the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations, 1998 (LOLER) requirements by an authorised, competent person. This report must contain the information required by LOLER Schedule 1. In addition, these items should be checked and recorded on a monthly basis in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance.

Harnesses work on a five year life span. The inspection of the harnesses etc. is to be conducted by a competent person and evidence maintained on file. Thorough examination must be carried out by someone who has the experience, knowledge (both practical and theoretical) to detect defects.

The results of these checks should be recorded and retained for the life of the item. These records should include purchase and fitting details.

Unsatisfactory items should be removed for further inspection and/or made unusable and disposed of appropriately when considered unsafe.

Climb holds

Walls that have bolt-on holds should have a weekly or daily visual inspection and/or a system for users to report any problems. Manufacturers and suppliers should be able to advise on the level of inspection needed, which will depend upon the type of holds, attachment method and number of users.

With use and over time bolt-on holds may become loose and need to be tightened. Care needs to be taken not to over tighten bolt-on holds as this may cause them to fracture. They are to be removed and de-chalked at least twice a year. Climbers should be encouraged to report loose holds when they find them and to provide a book or board for them to do this. Loose holds are generally repaired at the time or reported and isolated from use.

Helmets and climbing shoes

Helmets and boots are to be part of the inspection process. Helmets must be worn by any children using the wall unless an auto belay system is in use, and by any person under instruction. Boots are to be sprayed clean on return each time.

Consistency of checks

There must be consistency between the checkers and some way of grading wear and tear from new condition to retirement. This may require some information from equipment manufacturers, who can advise on wear tolerances for their product.

Hire equipment

The hiring of lead ropes and quickdraws is not recommended. All other hire equipment with particular reference to PPE should:

- be individually identifiable. A number can be marked on the label of a harness or helmet. Access ropes will be identified according to the challenge they are placed at etc.
- be logged and registered and be retained for the life of the item
- comply with the prevailing national standard (C.E. / UKCA). Proof of purchase will be kept showing the age of all PPE.
- be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions – in Europe this is usually 10 years from date of manufacture, or 5 years from first use. The frequency of use must also be taken into consideration. In most clip and climb cases this will reduce the lifespan to 3 years.
- be stored in a dry, secure place, free from chemical contamination, away from direct sunlight and safe from high temperatures.
- only be used in the facility where it is owned and stored, it is to be used in line with technical advice.

In addition:

- A routine inspection carried out before and after every use and recorded.
- A more detailed inspection, once a month or in accordance with the manufacturers guidance
- Periodic inspection shall be performed by a PPE inspector at least every 12 months. According to the amount of use to which the PPE device is subjected, the inspections can be performed more frequently, as required by the person responsible for providing the equipment or its owner. It should also be inspected after an exceptional event or after the equipment has been withdrawn from use following a routine inspection.
- Unsatisfactory items should be removed for further inspection and/or made unusable and disposed of appropriately when considered unsafe.

Supervision and training

The BMC state there are four ways to demonstrate the competence of instructors.
These are:

- **to hold a relevant qualification – Climbing Wall Award (CWA) or Single Pitch Award (SPA)**
- **to hold an equivalent qualification – e.g. a military qualification**
- **to have received appropriate in-house training**
- **to be competent through experience**

However, the teaching of lead climbing must only be carried out by suitably experienced and qualified instructors.

Lead climbing will consist of either traditional climbing, employing the use of modern climbing protection placed by the climber 'on the lead', or sports climbing where in situ protection is provided by fixed equipment.

For the teaching of sports climbing, all instructors must satisfy one of the following set of conditions.
Either:

1. **Hold the Mountaineering Instructor Award (MIA) issued by Mountain Leader Training UK (MLTUK) and have appropriate experience of teaching lead climbing in a climbing wall environment by observation and assistance.**

   Or

1. **Hold the MLTUK Climbing Wall Award (CWA) or Single Pitch Award (SPA) or be a site specific trained and assessed climbing instructor.**
2. **Have attended an additional course of training and assessment, which deals with the teaching of lead climbing in an indoor environment. This course must be provided by a suitably experienced holder of the MIA Award and must be approved by the climbing wall technical advisor.**
3. **Have appropriate experience of teaching lead climbing in a climbing wall environment by observation and assistance**

Note: Artificial indoor and outdoor climbing walls are exempt from the licensing scheme introduced under the Adventure Activities Licensing Regulations 1996 of the Activity Centres' (Young Persons' Safety) Act 1995. However, facilities that offer professional instruction to persons under eighteen on natural outdoor crags must be registered with the Licensing Authority.

Climbing wall technical advisors

Technical Advisors in mountaineering, rock climbing and other related activities are defined by the Adventure Activity Licensing Regulations. The Association of Mountaineering Instructors provide a register of advisors primarily for those in the outdoor/adventurous activity sector who are seeking technical advice relating to mountaineering, hill walking, abseiling, indoor and outdoor climbing, outdoor pursuits and related activities.

There are now five training boards overseeing national and international walking, climbing and mountaineering award schemes.

- **Mountain Training England**
- **Mountain Training Scotland**
- **Mountain Training Cymru**
- **Mountain Training Board Ireland**
- **Mountain Training UK & Ireland**

Qualifications are classified as the following:

1. Indoor Climbing Assistant

This scheme is designed for people who want to support qualified instructors with climbing sessions on artificial structures. People interested in this scheme might be parents, youth workers, young leaders or teachers and the focus is on assisting with core tasks within a session.

2. Climbing Wall Instructor

This scheme trains and assesses candidates in the skills required to supervise climbers on purpose-built artificial climbing walls and boulders. The scheme does not include the skills and techniques required to teach lead climbing.

3. Climbing Wall Instructor Abseil module

This scheme is an optional additional module for Climbing Wall Instructor, training and assessing candidates in the skills and techniques of supervising abseiling at climbing walls.

4. Rock Climbing Instructor

This scheme trains and assesses candidates in the skills required to supervise climbers on single pitch crags and climbing walls. Common activities undertaken by a Rock Climbing Instructor will be roped climbing and bouldering. The scheme does not include the skills and techniques required to teach lead climbing.

5. Climbing Wall Development Instructor

This award trains and assesses candidates in the skills required to teach lead climbing skills on indoor or outdoor artificial climbing walls and structures with fixed protection. It builds on the skills acquired in either the Climbing Wall Instructor or Rock Climbing Instructor schemes, one of which candidates must hold to access this scheme.

6. Foundation Coach

This award is designed to enable coaches to be more effective in coaching the fundamental movement skills of climbing. Foundation Coaches will usually be concerned with the stimulating delivery of a single session to a group of individuals. They will often be assisting a Development Coach who will set the learning outcomes for the session, as part of a longer term progression, course, or scheme.

All coaches should be suitably trained through qualifications aligned to the CIMSPA professional standards and provide evidence of the following:

- **A satisfactory check if working with children or adults at risk, through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), Disclosure Scotland or Access NI, depending on location.**
- **Safeguarding training (in the last 3 years)**
- **Appropriate First Aid Training (in the last 3 years)**
- **As part BMC membership, the BMC provides Combined Liability Insurance for clubs and individual members, and Personal Accident cover for Individual members. Instructors ensure this liability insurance cover their work.**

Outside Hire of facility using their own instructor

If an outside body brings its own instructor with a group for tuition at a climbing wall the responsible person should satisfy him/herself that the instructor has appropriate validation and insurance cover and/or is following the guidelines of the body he or she may be associated with (e.g. Scouts, Youth Service, etc.). These should be assessed against the Mountain Leader Training UK (MLTUK) national guideline standards. It should be noted that most organisations now regard the CWA/SPA award as a minimum qualification for external instructors coming to instruct at a climbing wall.

The provider should keep a register of climbing instructors including a copy of their relevant instructor qualification. CWA/SPA and MIA/ MIC qualifications can be checked with Mountain Leader Training if necessary.

Emergency procedures and first aid

It is important ensure that emergency situations are dealt with in a manner which minimises the risk to customers and staff members. Emergency procedures provide a systematic approach to addressing medical, environmental, and security emergencies. Plans should be tailored to an organisation's specific venue, resources, and personnel. When devising plans consideration should be given to access for emergency services, trained staff, means of communication and emergency equipment. Emergency plans should assign roles and designate a chain of command.

Depending on facility arrangements, emergency action plans should be considered for:

- **Frozen climbers**
- **Emergency first aid**
- **Power failure**
- **Fire**
- **Adverse weather including lightening**
- **Structural failure (building and climbing wall)**
- **Robbery (attempted or actual)**
- **Safeguarding issue**

For guidance on thunder and lightning refer to the CIMSPA Adverse Weather guidance.

First-aid needs assessment specifically for visitors to the facility should be undertaken. The level of first aid provision for visitors should be considered as part of a needs assessment

Useful Resources

ABC Code of Practice: http://www.abcwalls.co.uk/about/code-of-practice/

The BMC climbing wall manual: https://www.thebmc.co.uk/the-bmc-climbing-wall-manual

Mountain Training England:
https://www.mountain-training.org/about/structure-and-governance/mountain-training-england

Mountain Training Scotland:
https://www.mountain-training.org/about/structure-and-governance/mountain-training-scotland

Mountain Training Cymru: https://www.mountain-training.org/cymru

Mountain Training Board Ireland:
https://www.mountain-training.org/about/structure-and-governance/mountain-training-board-ireland

Mountain Training UK & Ireland:
https://www.mountain-training.org/about/structure-and-governance/mountain-training-uk-and-ireland

Association of British Climbing Walls: https://www.abcwalls.co.uk

Adventure Activities Licensing Regulations 2004:
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1996/772/contents/made

Activity Centres' (Young Persons' Safety) Act 1995:
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/15

ADIPS: https://adips.co.uk/

Mountain Leader Training UK (MLTUK) national guideline standards:
https://www.mountain-training.org/help/resources/national-guidelines

Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations, 1998 (LOLER)
https://www.hse.gov.uk/work-equipment-machinery/loler.htm

Work at Height Regulations 2005 (as amended)
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/735/contents/made

Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 1992
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1992/2966/contents/made

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 https://www.hse.gov.uk/legislation/hswa.htm

CIMSPA professional standards library:
https://www.cimspa.co.uk/education-training/professional-standards/professional-standards-library/

These guidance notes have been produced by Right Directions in partnership with CIMSPA.
For more information on climbing walls or any other topics, please email Right Directions: info@rightdirections.co.uk or give us a call for a chat: **(01582) 840098**