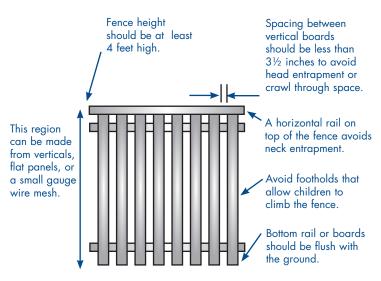
Fencing Guidelines and Recommendations

Recommended Fencing		
Type of Fencing	Attributes/Concerns	
Mesh	 Can be fitted to existing fence Attach mesh to railing to prevent sagging Mesh can unravel leading to ineffectiveness (reinforced vinyl borders on all 4 sides is recommended) 	
Panel	Challenging to climbSome models do not allow for visual supervision from outside	
Privacy	Challenging to climbDifficult to visually supervise from the outside	
Wrought Iron	 Challenging to climb Space between vertical members must be less than 3½ inches Avoid models with spikes – can cause puncture wounds 	
Chain Link	 Fence offers long-lasting stability Easy to climb (can add weaving to minimize climbing) Cover exposed points - could cause puncture wounds 	

Cautionary Fencing		
Type of Fencing	Concerns/Attributes	
Hedge	 Must be thick enough to achieve boundaries Sharp twigs – can cause puncture wounds Requires weekly inspection for sharp twigs and holes in safe play area barrier 	
Galvanized Net	 Larger grades easily climbed - can cause head injury Sharp points – can cause puncture/ scrapes 	
Chicken Wire	 Wire uncomfortable for fingers and toes Sharp ends – can cause puncture wounds Requires monthly inspection for sharp edges 	
Plastic Snow Fence	 Bendable – can cause entanglement Fence can be easily knocked down Children can easily crawl beneath fence Deteriorates – need for yearly replacement 	



Not Recommended	
Type of Fencing	Concerns/Attributes
Split-Rail	 Easily climbed – can cause head injury Easily crawled through Spacing of horizontal members – could cause head entrapment
Welded Wire	 Easily climbed – can cause head injury Bendable – can cause entanglement
Picket	Easily climbed – can cause head/neck injury and puncture wounds
Garden	Easily climbed – can cause head injury Bendable - can cause entrapment

The following charts can be downloaded and printed from: http://www.marshfieldclinic.org/safeplay/keystocreate/