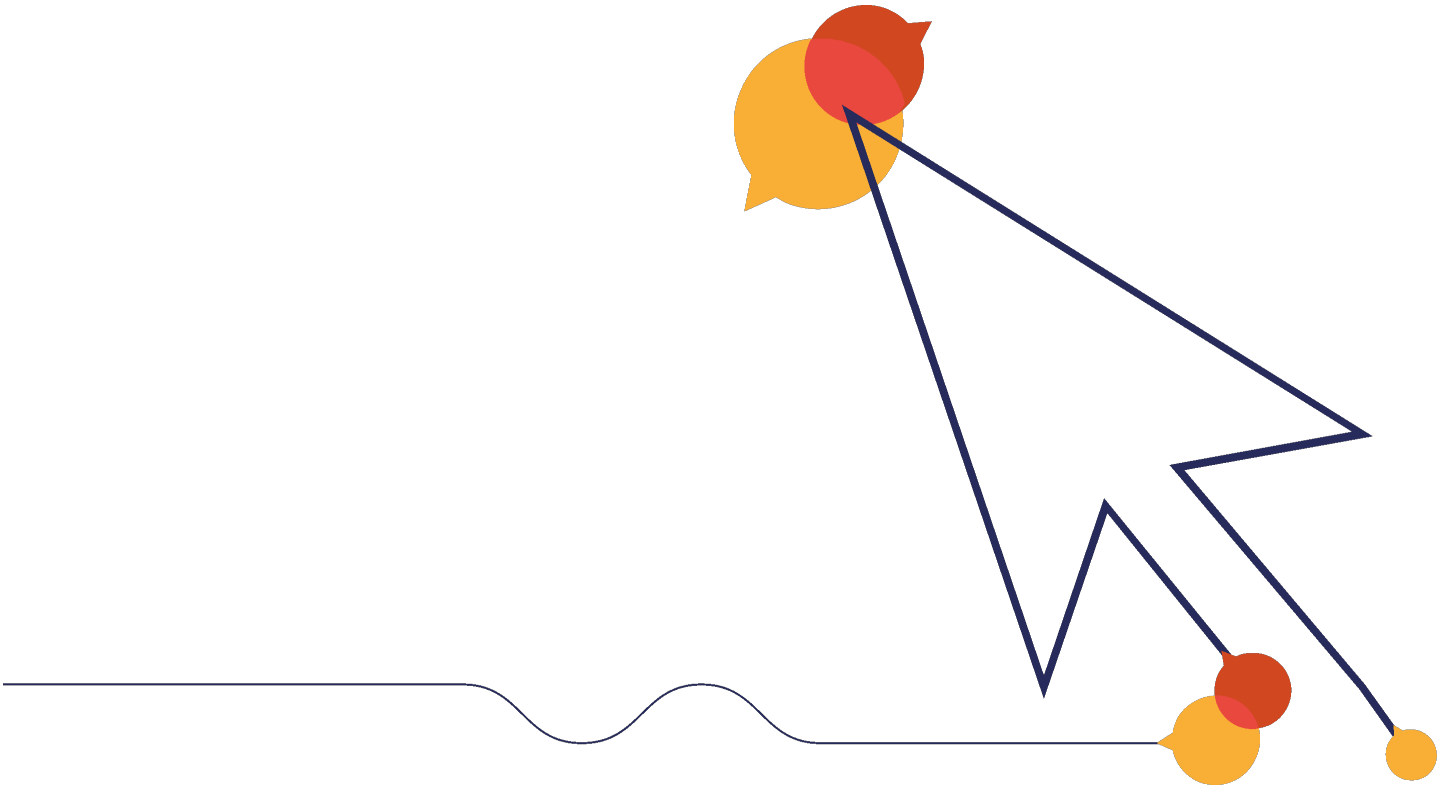
# Safety Inspection Report

Water Inspection

# Pond Inspection

Badingham Parish Council

09 September 2021



# Safety Inspection Report

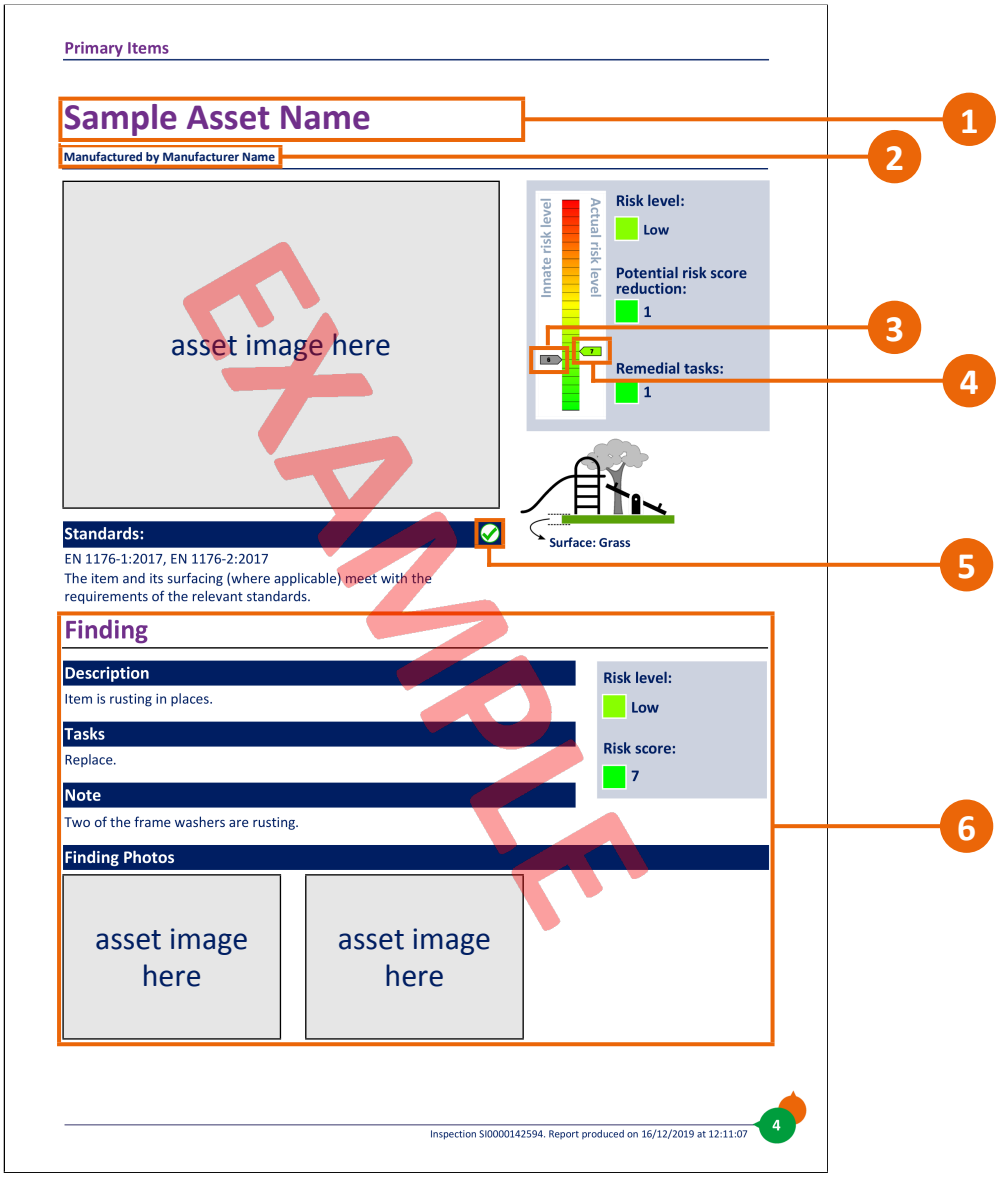
## Water Inspection

Site name: **Pond Inspection**
Date of inspection: **09 September 2021**
Inspector: **David Owen**

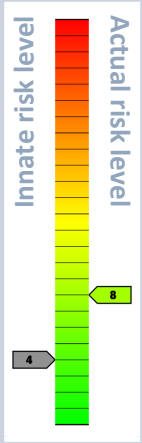
The assets on site are categorised as **Ancillary Items** or **Play Items**, and listed under those headings.

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.



# Gate


**Risk level:**
Medium

**Potential risk score reduction:**
4

**Remedial tasks:**
1

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Additional comments are noted below.

### Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

### Note

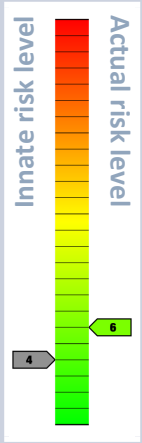
Gate is climbable, and the access is made difficult without being cut / scratched due to the thorn bushes around the latch.
Trim back hedge and vegetation around the gate and further into the area.

**Risk level:**
Medium

**Risk score:**
8

### Finding Photos

# Hedging




**Risk level:**
Low

**Potential risk score reduction:**
2

**Remedial tasks:**
1

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

Additional comments are noted below.

### Tasks

Read the notes for further action.

### Note

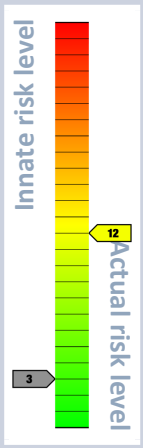
Cut and reshape the hedge to open up the pond visually.

**Risk level:**
Low

**Risk score:**
6

### Finding Photos

# Life Belt




**Risk level:**

Medium

**Potential risk score reduction:**

9

**Remedial tasks:**

3

## Maintenance Finding

### Description

The supports are loose in the ground.

### Tasks

Re-set.

### Note

Post is loose in the ground and leaning, allowing the buoy to fall out of the case.

**Risk level:**

Medium

**Risk score:**

8

### Finding Photos

# Maintenance Finding

## Description

Surface has unintended weeds.

## Tasks

Remove., Read the notes for further action.

## Note

Brambles surround the buoy station. Clear all around this area to make accessible.

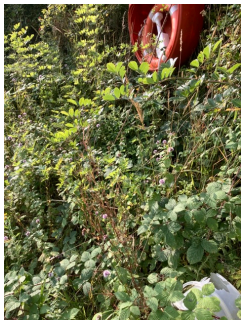
**Risk level:**

**Medium**

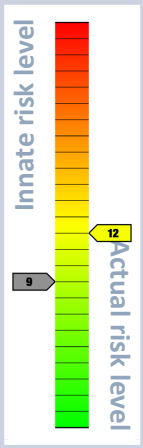
**Risk score:**

**12**

## Finding Photos



# Pond




**Risk level:**

Medium

**Potential risk score reduction:**

3

**Remedial tasks:**

2

# Maintenance Finding

## Description

Surface has unintended weeds.

## Tasks

Read the notes for further action., Remove.

## Note

The vegetation around the area is progressively getting worse each year. Brambles surround the pond embankment could snag and cut a person (as per photo of inspector's scratched legs) while walking around the edges who could fall in to the water. Clear away brambles and ground weeds.

**Risk level:**

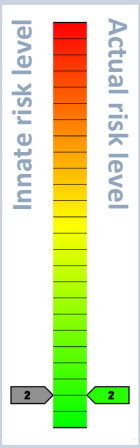
**Medium**

**Risk score:**

**12**

## Finding Photos

# Signage - Deep Water


**Risk level:**

**Very low**

**Risk score as low as possible**

**No remedial tasks**

## 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,
5. Scores of 8 to 14 are considered to be medium risk and some control measures may be identified to reduce the risks to low, tolerable levels,
6. Score of 15 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 x 5 = 5 = low risk. Similarly, a certain event for which the consequence is insignificant will present a score of 5 x 1 = 5 = low risk. It is important to consider likelihood and consequence, and not just one of the factors in isolation.

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

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

Table 1 – Risk Score Matrix

| | | Severity | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Likelihood | | 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

The owners or operators of water features have a duty of care to the users. In preparing this report due consideration has been given to the location, probable intensity of use and resultant resources likely to be available to ensure adequate maintenance and upkeep of facilities.

Any recommendations contained within this report should be programmed into future budgets and programmes for improvement.

It would not normally be necessary for RoSPA to review the water feature for approximately five years unless any major alterations have taken place in the intervening years. However, the operator should review the report on a routine basis.

When determining the risk of various facilities, due account is made of the activities likely to take place and the locations and proximities involved.

This report was commissioned to review the safety considerations for public access to the water feature.

The RoSPA consultant conducted a visit on the date shown above and the comments and recommendations are based on this site visit.

In carrying out this safety review RoSPA would point out that audits and reviews are by nature sampling exercises; therefore the reviewer cannot guarantee to identify all safety hazards.

Observation and review form opinion, therefore absence of comment on any issues should not be taken to imply that the site is completely safe. It is implicit in these recommendations that those responsible for the site keep the safe operating procedures and risk control arrangements under review.

In reviewing the water feature and identifying any risks from this site and subsequent *recommended* control mechanisms resulting from this, the RoSPA consultant has taken into account the best practice identified in the guidance ' *Safety at inland water sites – operational guidelines'.*

## General Notes

**What are the generic risks to staff and members of the public?**

Death from accidental drowning can usually be accounted for through one or more of the following factors: -

- Uninformed or unrestricted access to the water hazard
- Ignorance, disregard or misjudgement of the danger
- Lack of supervision
- Inability of the victim to cope (or be rescued) once in difficulty

Although each of the above may be a contributory factor, the major cause of potential drowning on any site will be *ignorance or misjudgement of the danger.*

*The starting point to establish a safe site is to develop a safety management system. This is to be based upon acknowledged good practice and design principals as contained in, for example, HSE publication (HS (G) 65) '*Successful Health and Safety Management' *and British Standards Institution '*Guide to Operational and Safety Management Systems' *(BS 8800; 1966). Both documents stress that the key to adopting a planned approach to safety management lies in developing an effective approach to risk assessment.*

This report has been produced using the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents' recommendations relating to the edge protection and water safety measures. The site operator should be aware of their responsibilities to implement the measures identified in this report and continue to monitor the situation. Regular documented inspections by the site operator to identify any possible variations in conditions or state of the area/equipment should be undertaken.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