



## **Hamble-le- Rice Parish Council**

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**Asset Management Committee of the Parish Council will be held on  
Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> August 2017 4.00pm at Hamble Village Memorial Hall, High  
Street, Hamble-le-Rice  
AGENDA**

1. Apologies for absence
2. Declaration of interest and approved dispensations
3. Minutes from the meeting 4 July 2017
4. Public Session
5. Budget setting for 2018/9 – paper attached
6. Follow up actions from the Dinghy Park inspection and possible next steps – paper attached
7. Health and Safety assessment – verbal report about initial findings and areas for action
8. Tree Survey – 2015 report, recommendations and next steps
9. Update on the storage shed – verbal report
10. Grounds Team report - Play area inspections and recommendations and Street furniture audit and recommendations – Paper attached

**Exempt Business** - To propose and pass a resolution in accordance with the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960 to exclude the public and press for the discussion of the following matters where publicity might be prejudicial to the special nature of the business.

Amanda Jobling  
Clerk to the Parish Council

Date 22.08.17



**Asset Management Committee of the Parish Council  
will be held on 4<sup>th</sup> July 2017 4.00pm  
MINUTES**

1. Apologies for absence – Cllr Philips and Cllr S Hand
2. Declaration of interest and approved dispensations – Those published in the register.
3. Public Session – none
4. Terms of reference – these had been further amended as requested and circulated for agreement.
5. Foreshore Users Group - Members discussed at length the potential pitfalls with engaging with stakeholders either in the wrong way or at the wrong time. As a result key principles were agreed as follows:

Council should focus on issues coming from the community consultation as they relate to the foreshore to ensure that our future approach is objective and impartial.

From the community consultation it will be possible to identify core issues and from those the things we want to achieve. These should be manageable, cost effective and reasonable.

From this it will be possible to identify who is needed to help us in achieving our objectives with the possibility of a core group and a wider contact group.

The Committee will consider it further when the results are available.

It was agreed these would be agreed by Council on the 10 July 2017.

6. Date of next meeting – TBA

11<sup>th</sup> September 2017

# Hamble Parish Council - Budget Process

## **DECISION: TO AGREE AN APPROACH TAKE FORWARD THE BUDGET PROCESS**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

There are two stages to the budget process which the council needs to address. The first is to review the councils 6 month position and make adjust the budgets based on this activity. The second is to start work on setting the budget for next year.

The following principles need to be agreed to assist with the process:

- Members should be at the heart of budget planning

- Budget should reflect the Councils priorities – these should be informed by the consultation process and by a renewals programme that ensures assets are managed appropriately.

- Opportunities to generate income should be maximised – works on the principle that the user pays

- Where expenditure can be minimised this should be fully explored

- Resources for future years should be considered against the Councils willingness to use/increase the precept

### **CONTENT**

The council's budgets fall under the following headings. This reflects our areas of activity:

Staffing

Admin

Civic and archive

Publications

St Andrewes Cemetery

Grants

Grounds

Mt Pleasant

College Playing Fields

HPCF Hamble Lane

Other rec areas

Allotments

Foreshore Dinghy Park

Foreshore

Foreshore Toilets

RUP Committee Room

Westfield Common

RUP pavilion

Mount Pleasant Pavilion

For each of these areas there is information available about :

What we spent our money on last year  
How much money we raised from the activity and  
Where money is needed this year.

Based on that information it should be possible to predict how much money will be needed next year against how much we can raise. The difference between the two is the amount we need to raise through the precept process.

#### Timescale

The revised budget for 2017/18 should be concluded by the end of September so that additional/reductions in costs/income can be factored in. A list of variances is included in appendix 1. To assist with this it is proposed that the Chair and Vice Chair work with the Clerks team to agree the revisions for amendment by October.

For next year's budget it is recommended that the council adopts the following approach:

The Asset Management, Personal and Burial Ground Committee make recommendations on income generation and areas of new expenditure based on the best available information. Where needed short Task and Finish groups of members may be needed to draw together other information to assist in the process?

Where detailed information is not available such as Mount Pleasant an amount is earmarked from the reserves to cover anticipated expenditure. An estimate of cost at this stage will enable work to continue and the appropriate level of taxation set for the parish

Where other funding is available this should be identified. In particular the council needs to conclude the work on the Local Area Priority list for EBC and developer contributions.

All work is concluded by the end of October to ensure that we can make a timely decision on the precept for 2017/8

29<sup>th</sup> August 2017

# Hamble Parish Council – Asset Committee Meeting

## **DECISION: TO RECONVENE THE WORKING PARTY TO REVIEW THE 2017 TERMS AND CONDITIONS, AGREE CONTENT FOR SURVEY OF USERS**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

During the autumn of 2016 the Council set up the Dinghy Park Working Group consisting of Cllrs Sheelagh Cohen, Debbie Phillips and Sally Schofield and the Assistant Clerk, Jeanette Symes providing the secretariat.

Its terms of reference were:-

The remit of the Working Party was to review the current regulations, to consider making amendments and additions to these and also to review the current charging structure taking into account similar arrangements elsewhere.

### **CONTENT**

The Terms and Conditions were reviewed and rewritten, the charges were reviewed and the reallocation process was streamlined and mostly completed electronically.

An inspection of the Dinghy Park was completed by Cllrs Cross and Underdown in June 2017 and a report detailing the contraventions and issues is attached.

The assistant clerk contacted owners of the boats in contravention of the terms and conditions.

### **SPECIFIC ISSUES**

During the course of inspections and day to day management of the Dinghy Park some issues have arisen on a regular basis:

Timely vacation of spaces – when not renewing permit

More than one craft kept in space – often a small craft such as a kayak or surf board.

Display of permit stickers – either failure to or under covers

Failure to pay contravention fines

Misrepresentation

## **OPTIONS**

Reconvene Dinghy Park Working Party to:

Review charges for coming season

Review Terms and Conditions

Approve short on line survey of users to cover:

Terms and conditions

Electronic renewal process

Increasing take up of electronic payment

Suggestions for improvements

Rolling renewal of Hamble resident permits when retaining same space

Racking for small craft – kayaks, surfboards, sailboards

Investigate:

- ) Vertical racking suppliers and costings.
- ) cost and design of replacement fencing
- ) painting and clearly numbering individual space bays

## **INSPECTION REPORT – follow up**

Cllr Cross and Underdown inspected the dingy park at the end of June start of July and produced a detailed report with their findings. The report is circulated for information.

The report clearly identified a significant number of contraventions from users of the dinghy park which officers were asked to address. The assistant Clerk has confirmed the actions taken to improve compliance and the list is attached.

In addition a number of other issues were identified this is is an update on what has been done:

Car parking contravention – a meeting is to be set up between the representatives of the HRSC and HPC to discuss a range of issues regarding the use of the dinghy par and the access road.

Electric box – an email has been sent to HLB. A reply is awaited.

Weed on slipway – algae build up is difficult to manage. The slipway is scheduled to be cleaned when there is a low tide early in the morning. Cleaning at other times presents a bigger risk to the public than the slip risk itself. Depending on tides and water temperature the regrowth can be very rapid. Advice has been sought from the H&S consultant about the management of the slipways and his advice is that our actions in managing slip risks have to be reasonable. A regular visual inspection and a programmed clean at appropriate tide times are adequate. Signage has been recommended to make the public aware of the risks and approval should be given to install this.

A recent accident by an instructor from HRSC has been reported to us with the individual slipping on mud at the bottom of the slipway. A copy of the accident report form has been received. The injuries were minor with scrapes, cuts and bruising.

Parking on the public Hard – cars parking on the public Hard has created an obstruction for those needing to use the foreshore. The area is not covered by any parking restrictions which the highways authority can enforce and therefore there is no legitimate course of action. A member has asked the clerk to post a notice on the car asking for it to cease the activity.

Rubbish – there have not been any significant or persistent problems with dumping on the foreshore during the summer.

Notice boards – these need replacing and enquiries have been made to Hampshire CC.

Damage to slipway – email sent to HLB

Tree roots – we have root ingress in large areas of the parish. To repair and remove would be very costly in all areas.

Revarnishing the seat - this came to light too late in the season to enable the seat to be sanded and revarnished without causing problems for users. It will be done in September.

Works to highways – This work was scheduled for April this year and didn't happen. It is scheduled for the second week in September.

29<sup>th</sup> August 2017 – Asset Management Committee

# Hamble Parish Council – Looking after the Parish Trees

**DECISION: TO REVIEW THE TREE SURVEY FROM 2015 AND AGREE ACTIONS FOR THE FUTURE MAINTENANCE OF THE COUNCILS TREE STOCK.**

**A BUDGET PROVISION TO COVER THESE ACTIONS IS ALSO REQUIRED FOR 2018/9.**

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## INTRODUCTION

The council undertook to commission a tree survey in 2014 to map the many trees that fall within land in the Councils ownership. The contractor produced a report which the Clerk has to assume was shared with Council at the time.

The report recommends that the council adopts a risk based approach to its tree stock with an emphasis on prioritising areas with high levels of public access.

The report produced an action schedule for Council. The schedule contains a series of actions which should have been implemented. These include a programme of works focusing on the worst first with a range of scheduled actions. Although some of this work has been completed there has not been a systematic approach to the schedule.

It is recommended that the AMC should take responsibility for the council's tree stock and ensure that actions are carried out in accordance with the schedule. To facilitate this the Committee is asked to recommend a budget provision for an update to the report as recommended as well as agreeing a work programme that delivers the actions set out in the schedule.

## CONTENT

The schedule (pages 37 to 57) sets out detailed actions for each locality. The Schedule makes a series of recommendations from clearing undergrowth to felling. A number of the actions can be completed by the Grounds Team although this does not form part of their scheduled work at the moment. Members are asked to give guidance on the areas they would wish the team to focus on in the first instance and also given the extent of the works to identify areas where they believe specialists should be retained.

At the moment we have a number of local contractors who we generally approach for jobs. These are priced on an individual basis. Given the need to do more extensive work we might wish to adopt a different approach and award a contract to deal with most of the outstanding items. There is a recommendation about the need to carry out



bat surveys; this will require further investigation as the window for doing bat surveys has now passed and some work maybe of an urgent nature.

In addition the Council is in the process of asking the Wildlife Trust to survey Heather Gardens to improve biodiversity and further advice from Technical Arboriculture is likely to be needed to manage trees along a boundary with a residential owner that are causing regular concerns.

Lastly the council needs to make appropriate budgetary provision for tree related works; this includes further technical advice in the form of the annual inspection (costs are being sought from Technical Arboriculture) as well as a contract sum for actual works. Currently there is £1000 in the budget.

## **Appendix Tree Survey Report – June 2015**

2017

# Hamble Parish Council – Head Groundsman Report

## **Play Area - introduction**

The Parish Council has a legal obligation to carry out safety checks on all of the play equipment over the three play areas in its ownership. These inspections take place at different frequencies and are carried out by both grounds staff and independent inspectors. The latest inspections are attached for member's information.

## **History**

Currently visual checks are carried out by staff on a daily basis (unrecorded) and a monthly scheduled inspection. Zurich as part of its insurance cover also undertakes a detailed annual inspection. In recent years we have also been commissioning an independent mid year inspection carried out by Dave Potter inspections LTD. This duplicates the work carried out by Zurich and is deemed to be unnecessary.

## **Training**

All grounds staff have the required training to carry out daily and monthly inspections but will need this updating every two-three years to keep up with current legal requirements; the last training course attended was in January this year.

Zurich's staff are trained to a higher level to carry out more extensive inspections with full testing of play equipment on an annual basis. A combination of these two regimes should be considered fit for purpose. The additional inspections should not be needed and just create an additional cost for the Council. Zurich has confirmed they are content with a daily, monthly and annual regime.

## **Cost implications**

Every annual inspection generates expenditure of about £500 (for the most recent inspection the bill will be £460). This can be higher if council staff cannot undertake the repairs; with very old equipment this is likely to become more of an issue. Ceasing the mid-year inspections will make a saving of £160 which can be used to cover the repair cost instead.

## **What is the intended outcome of the decision?**

For members to note the current inspection regime and to suspend the mid year inspection. To also note the attached reports for the three playgrounds and to associated expenditure for the swings.

## **Introduction**

Over the course of May and June this year the Grounds Team carried out an audit of all street furniture owned by the parish council. This was graded into items that needed looking at promptly, others that will need monitoring and most that needed no action.

## Content

The table below includes all items where actions is now pending.

Location	Item	Manufacturer	Condition	Comments	Cost (like for like) £
Bus stop by Police college	Seat	Neptune	Poor	Continually vandalised concrete upright badly cracked/snapped	500
MP	Seat	Neptune	Poor	Continually Vandalised	500
Lovers lane	Seat	Neptune	Poor	Continually vandalised	500
CPF	Planter	Wybone	Poor/ Average	X9 splitting and vandalised will need programme of renewal	150
CPF	Sign	Appletons	Poor	Just readable	?
F/S	Bin	Broxap	Average	X2 Paint peeling	260

## Cost implications

The costs are based on a like for like replacement and are not necessarily of a design and type that would be required for replacement.

Details of the budget are attached. The report covers both play equipment maintenance for the previous item as well as street furniture. The budget is reported by cost centre and then allocated to sites such as RUP etc. From the budget information it is clear that even based on a like for like replacement programme the budget is unlikely to cover all our costs. We can either adjust the budget at the mid-year or make a more appropriate provision for next year.

## What is the intended outcome of the decision?

To recommend the removal of the three seats and monitor the situation pending the branding work and to agree a plan to the replacement planters, bin and sign.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

To agree to have council staff and Zurich insurance carry out playground safety checks

To remove the three benches and monitor the need for replacements.

To agree a forward plan for the replacement of street furniture around the village



**Tree Survey Report  
Hamble Le Rice Parish Council**



Technical  
Arboriculture





# Technical Arboriculture

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Any enquiries regarding this report should be addressed to Technical Arboriculture Limited, 10 Albany Court, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire, SO32 1AZ or by email to [info@techarb.co.uk](mailto:info@techarb.co.uk).



## Tree Survey Report Hamble Le Rice Parish Council

Prepared by

**Kevin Cloud** BSc Hons, Tech Cert Arbor A, F Arbor A

Report reference number: TRA-KC/HLRPC/2015/001

Report date: June 2015



## Summary

### Tree data

Data in relation to the trees within the scope of the survey are included in the **tree survey maps** and **tree schedule** contained at the **appendices**.

### Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to provide sufficient information for the client to target resources towards appropriate management of trees, in a prioritised manner, based on assessment of risk.

### Report Contents

The report comprises the following elements which should be read in conjunction and subject to cross reference:

- a tree schedule, including basic data and a condition assessment;
- an appraisal of key 'targets' beneath the trees (**target evaluation**);
- identification of significant biological and structural defects (**hazard evaluation**);
- an appraisal of the level of risk (**risk assessment**);
- **recommendations** for any appropriate remedial or preventative action.
- a priority **timescale** for remedial action;
- a timescale for further **review** of the tree(s) and/or updated report.

### Summary

Technical Arboriculture Limited has carried out a survey of trees located within the boundary of land at several agreed locations within the parish of Hamble Le Rice, Hampshire (refer to scope for more detail).

The survey was carried out in a stepwise manner from the base of the tree to the top of the crown. The stepwise approach, identification of significant defects, hazard evaluation, risk assessment and any recommendations for remedial work, priority and



follow up accord with current industry best practice (as updated)<sup>1</sup> and are based upon the surveyor's qualifications and experience including the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection certificate (a summary of my qualifications and experience is included in appendix one).

Defects were noted that indicate an increased risk of tree failure in a number of trees. As a result of these defects and our risk assessment, tree works are prescribed for a number of trees.

Some areas were inaccessible and thus a recommendation has been made to create access paths to enable survey of these areas within 3 months.

Trees at Mount Pleasant are likely to suffer ongoing decline and loss of vitality as a result of root severance caused by installation of the cycle path. This will result in the need for increased levels of intervention (crown reduction, removal of deadwood, etc.) than would be the case if the footpath were installed with precautions to protect mature trees.

Refer to the tree schedule for full details.

It would be prudent for the client to maintain a regular monitoring cycle of trees. IN some circumstances tree have defects present which require annual monitoring.

Full details of findings and recommendations can be found within the main body of this report and the tree survey schedule at appendix one.

**Kevin Cloud** BSc Hons, Tech Cert Arbor A, F Arbor A  
Cardiff Law School certified Expert Witness  
**Director and Principal Arboricultural Consultant**

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to list of documents at bibliography including National Tree Safety Group (2011) *Common sense risk management of trees* and Lonsdale (2000) *Hazards from trees*.





## Introduction

- 1 Our client is responsible for the management of trees within his/her/its/their ownership. In certain circumstances the trees are in proximity to structures and/or property belonging to the client and/or third parties and/or areas used by visitors and/or the general public.
- 2 My advice has been sought on the arboricultural issues relating to trees which could present a hazard to the general public, visitors to the property and to third party land/property.

## Qualifications and experience

- 3 I have based this report on my observations and any information disclosed to me by the client or third party (see document disclosure).
- 4 I have reached my recommendations and conclusions based upon my experience and qualifications in arboriculture.
- 5 I include a summary of my qualifications and experience at appendix one.

## Client's brief and scope of report

- 6 Instructions were received from Mr Brendan Gibbs, Clerk to the Parish Council, Hamble Le Rice Parish Council, Memorial Hall, 2 High Street, Hamble-le-Rice, Hampshire, SO31 4JE.
- 7 I have been instructed to conduct a basic walkover survey of trees at the various locations (refer to maps in appendix two) within the parish of Hamble Le Rice and to prepare the following information to be submitted to the client;
  - a tree schedule, including basic data and a condition assessment;
  - an appraisal of key 'targets' beneath the trees (**target evaluation**);
  - identification of significant biological and structural defects (**hazard evaluation**);
  - an appraisal of the level of risk (**risk assessment**);
  - **recommendations** for any appropriate remedial or preventative action.
  - a priority **timescale** for remedial action;
  - a timescale for further **review** of the tree(s) and/or updated report.





- 8 This report provides an overview of the findings of the survey and attaches a priority level to each tree as appropriate.
- 9 The primary purpose of this report is for the client to target resources towards appropriate management of their trees based on the assessment of risk in a prioritised manner.
- 10 Unless otherwise stated, during a walkover survey only trees which present a hazard which warrants further investigation, remedial action or monitoring are included in the survey schedule. Trees not listed on the schedule have been assessed during the site survey; however they are not included as the surveyor has deemed them to be at an acceptable level of risk at the time of survey.

### **Document disclosure**

- 11 Copies of title plans of the client's landholding were provided to me by Mr Gibbs in 2013. This included the following sites:
- Heather Gardens
  - Hamble Village Green
  - Copse Lane
  - Cirrus Gardens and Spitfire Way Buffer (hereafter referred to as Woodpecker Walk)
  - Meadow Lane
  - Mercury Estate
  - Old Cat Sports Field Gate
  - Pegasus College
  - School Lane
  - Westfield Common
  - Donkey Derby
  - Mount Pleasant.

- 12 I include extracts of these plans at appendix two.

### **Location and site description**

- 13 The survey covers various sites as stated in the previous section above.
- 14 Heather Gardens is a wooded area with access for walkers.



- 15 Hamble Village Green is a generally open area with a line of mature lime and scattered other trees. The site borders a road and Heather Gardens woodland.
- 16 Copse Lane is a small area of trees running behind dwellings and adjacent to a car park.
- 17 Woodpecker Walk (Cirrus Gardens and Spitfire Way Buffer) is a wide, well treed walkway between housing. The area holds groups of trees with open grass at the eastern end gradually becoming more wooded as one reaches the western end. Veteran sweet chestnuts are located within the denser tree belt at the western end.
- 18 Meadow Lane is a landscaped area within housing with developing young trees.
- 19 The Mercury Estate is primarily wooded edge to the River Hamble with belts of trees running into the development.
- 20 Old Cat Sports Field Gate is a small area of open space with developing trees.
- 21 Pegasus College consists of a central spine of mature trees along the old railway route to the oil depot. In addition there are areas and belts of trees on land in within the housing (Baron Road) and a small establishing woodland running broadly north west from Baron Road behind houses in Astral Gardens.
- 22 School Lane is a landscaped area within housing with developing young trees.
- 23 Westfield Common is an area of amenity woodland adjacent to Southampton water.
- 24 Donkey Derby is an open field beside the Heather Gardens wooded area.
- 25 Mount Pleasant is a large area of play pitches with boundary mature trees and wooded fringe to the west.
- 26 All trees within the selected areas were subject to walkover survey. Note that not all areas were requested for survey at this time (see exclusions).
- 27 Hamble Le Rice parish sits on the River Hamble and Southampton water. Therefore trees are subject to coastal exposure and wind ,
- 28 The predominant use of the land is public open space.

### **Land survey**

- 29 None required or supplied.



## Tree survey methodology, limitations and exclusions

### Method

- 30 A tree survey was conducted on various days during May and June 2015. At the time of the surveys the weather was warm and dry with good visibility.
- 31 All trees within the scope of survey were subject to a visual survey, carried out on foot (where safe and reasonable unhindered access was possible), using non-invasive survey techniques.
- 32 Prior to commencement of the survey an appraisal of key 'targets' was undertaken and significant target and/or target zones noted (**target evaluation**);
- 33 Trees have been assessed in a stepwise manner working through the following areas of the tree – root zone; buttress; stem; crown in order to identify any significant biological and/or structural defects (**hazard evaluation**);
- 34 Trees which present a hazard (which warrants further investigation, remedial action or monitoring) are noted in the tree schedule. Such trees have been subject to an appraisal of the level of risk (**risk assessment**) and information is provided on **recommendations** for any appropriate remedial or preventative action accompanied by a **timescale** for remedial action and a timescale for further **review** of the tree(s) and/or updated report.
- 35 The stepwise approach, identification of significant defects, hazard evaluation, risk assessment and any recommendations for remedial work, priority and follow up accord with current industry best practice (as updated) and are based upon the surveyor's qualifications and experience including the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection certificate (full list of qualifications and experience available on request).

### Limitations

- 36 This report is to be used for the purposes for which it is prepared as specified in paragraphs three to paragraph seven of this document.
- 37 The survey area is limited to that defined in section five and/or as shown on associated maps.
- 38 Recording of trees in the attached schedule is limited subject to paragraph seven.



- 39 Observations were made from ground level and relate to arboricultural aspects only. No inspection has been made of the soil structure. No account has been taken of the effects of the tree(s) or their removal directly or indirectly on any building(s) or structure(s) relating to the possibility of subsidence or heave.
- 40 This report is based on the condition of the trees at the time of inspection. Trees are dynamic and their condition changes throughout their lives. Regular inspections of the tree(s) should be undertaken to monitor their health and determine appropriate management. The level of detail with which the trees were assessed has been guided, where appropriate, by the target appraisal.
- 41 The survey and report does not account for unusual weather conditions, changes in land use, soil level or structure, demolition, development or any other changes in surrounding that may affect changes in the tree(s) health unless specifically requested and noted in the scope of the report.
- 42 Our initial survey does not employ invasive techniques such as drilling or any form of excavation or sampling. If such further investigations were deemed necessary, specific techniques and/or approaches will have been discussed and agreed with the client together with a cost estimate, reasons for further investigation and a cost benefit appraisal. Following our survey, arrangements will have been made for these investigations to be made at a later date with additional fees levied as required. Results will have been supplied as a separate addendum to this report.
- 43 Where safe and reasonable access to the tree, or parts thereof, was prevented due to vegetation, obstructions, ivy or other reasons, this has been stated in the schedule with recommendation for removal of obstruction and full survey recommended at the earliest convenient time.

#### Exclusions

- 44 The client requested that Old Cat Sports Field Gate, Meadow Lane and School Lane be omitted from this series of surveys as these areas have no trees of stature.
- 45 Heather Gardens and Hamble Village Green were surveyed in February 2014 and are excluded from survey at this time.



### **Legal constraints**

- 46 I have not been requested to ascertain the protection status of the trees. If the trees are subject to statutory protection any arboricultural work recommended by this report may only be carried out following the issue of formal planning consent, notwithstanding any restrictions placed by planning conditions contained therein.
- 47 A licence from the Forestry Commission is normally required to fell growing trees (Forestry Act, 1967). However, an occupier may fell up to 5 cubic metres per calendar quarter without a licence provided that no more than 2 cubic metres are sold. A felling licence is not required if the work is undertaken in accordance with an approved planning permission or the trees are dead, dying or dangerous. Advice can be obtained from the Forestry Commission (telephone 01420 23337).
- 48 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. In addition European Protected Species legislation places a duty upon landowners to ensure that best practice is followed or an appropriate license issued prior to any work commencing which may affect bats, reptiles or dormice. These could impose constraints on the use and timing of access to the site in addition to any of the tree matters considered in this report. These issues are not the subject of this report. However our client is advised to seek ecological advice and this may be provided by Technical Arboriculture Limited.

### **Survey results**

#### General Comments

- 49 No previous report has been undertaken by Technical Arboriculture Limited in respect of these tree(s).
- 50 A survey of Heather Gardens and Hamble Village Green was undertaken in February 2014. No formal report was provided in respect of these sites thus I include the tree data in this report for completeness.
- 51 In addition, I have provided advice on the failure of an oak limb on a play area to the rear of 87 Spitfire Way with associated Tree Preservation Order (TPO)



tree works application and supporting evidence. The date of the application was June 2012. No further input on this site has been requested since that time.

52 Furthermore, I have provided preliminary advice regarding the failure of a large oak at Hamble Village Green. The date of this advice was February 2012. The review of trees detailed at paragraph 51 and 52 resulted in a recommendation to carry out wider formal surveys of trees in the client's ownership prompting the surveys in February 2012 (Heather Gardens and Hamble Village Green) and the current survey.

53 The report content below provides an overview of findings and results. Please refer to the tree survey maps at appendix four and tree schedule at appendix five for detailed survey information including basic data and condition assessment.

## **Target Evaluation**

### Tree Risk Zones

54 Prior to the site surveys in 2012, I carried out a risk zoning exercise of the sites detailed at appendix two.

55 *Common Sense risk management of trees (2011) states that "zoning is a practice whereby landowners and managers define areas according to levels of use".*

56 *Lonsdale (2000) notes that "the need for a particular group of trees to be inspected depends on the usage of the area within their potential falling distance. Inspection is unquestionably necessary within zones where people, or high value items of property, are continuously or frequently present close to trees which are capable of being hazardous. Clearly, however, there are remote areas where tree failures are very unlikely to cause injury or damage, even though the risk of such an outcome cannot be entirely disregarded. Even at a more heavily used site, it could be that the risk is currently very low by virtue of the size and species of the trees present".*

57 I use a three zone system:

Zone One – shown infilled red on plan.

Areas of high occupancy or high value "targets" such as children's play areas, schools, railway lines, busy 'A roads or motorways.



Zone Two – shown infilled in amber on plan

Areas of moderate occupancy such as open space with mature trees within housing or trees in a wooded area, close to paths and rides used regularly by the public.

Zone three - shown infilled in green on plan

Areas of low occupancy such as wooded areas well away from access routes or sites with low risk trees by virtue of their young age or small size\*.

\*It is worth noting that surveying young trees does provide good opportunity to set in place formative pruning, or other preventative measures, as proactive risk prevention. In other words the opportunity exists to promote a future tree stock which is healthy and potentially less prone to mechanical defects (hazards). Whilst the surveying of these areas may be significantly less frequent, a watching brief is recommended to prevent the need for significant intervention at a later time.

58 Tree Risk zoning maps are shown at appendix three.

59 Each zone is provided with a reference number that reflects the site and the zone. Where multiple areas of trees are within one site then each zone will be given a separate number. For example - Somewhere Street has three areas of trees; one on open space and two small areas by the road. All are zone two. Thus these would be annotated as SS1 Z2, SS2 Z2, SS1 Z2.

#### Target evaluation

60 A summary of the key targets is noted for each tree recorded within the tree schedule at appendix four.

#### **Hazard evaluation**

61 The tree stock is varied and the landholdings typical of open space held by a local parish council. Many trees are defect free. Some trees present significant structural defects noted in detail at the tree survey schedule.



### **Risk Assessment**

- 62 I consider that some trees have a raised risk of failure and this is reflected in the tree survey schedule.

### **Recommendations**

- 63 Please refer to the tree survey schedule in appendix five for detailed recommendations, risk levels and timescales.
- 64 Heather Gardens and Hamble Village Green were surveyed in 2014 with recommendation to resurvey within 12 months. These sites have been omitted from this survey at the request of the client. Therefore these sites should be prioritized for review at the earliest time.
- 65 Given the nature of many locations, phase one and phase two bat surveys are recommended prior to commencement of any tree works.
- 66 All permitted or approved tree work must be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Recommendations for tree work. Work should be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced professional arborists with appropriate levels of public liability insurance.
- 67 Note comments earlier in report regarding legal restrictions before commencing tree works as some aspects may require application or notification to the local planning authority to do so.

### **Timescale for remedial action**

- 68 Please refer to the tree survey schedule in appendix five for timescales for remedial action and review.

### **Conclusion**

- 69 The **review period** for some trees is one year. I consider this prudent in light of, *inter alia*, the target evaluation, size, age and condition of the trees noted.
- 70 An ongoing cycle of tree surveys should be maintained.





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## **Appendix one – brief details of qualifications and experience**

### **Kevin Cloud**

BSC Hons, Tech Cert Arbor A, F Arbor A,  
Cardiff Law School Certified Expert Witness

### **Qualifications**

- BSc Honours Rural Resource Management – University of Plymouth
- Technician Certificate in Arboriculture (Tech Cert Arbor A)
- Cardiff Law School Expert Witness certificate.
- LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection certificate

### **Professional Accreditation**

- Fellow of the Arboricultural Association from January 2012 (F Arbor A)
- Professional member of the Arboricultural Association since 2005.
- Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.
- Professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society (CAS).
- CAS risk assessment survey competency approved.
- CAS Tree Preservation Order competency approved.
- Licensed user Quantified Tree Risk Assessment.

### **Training**

- Visual tree assessment for practitioners.
- Arboriculture and bats – a guide for practitioners.
- Surveying trees for bats.
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) – licensed user training.
- Cardiff Law School Expert Witness certificate.
- GPS/GIS tree plotting and data management.

### **Recent Professional background**

Kevin is director of Technical Arboriculture, a company set up by Kevin in 2006 to provide high quality arboricultural consultancy. Kevin works on a diverse range of projects including development sites, local authority strategy and policy and tree risk management surveying.

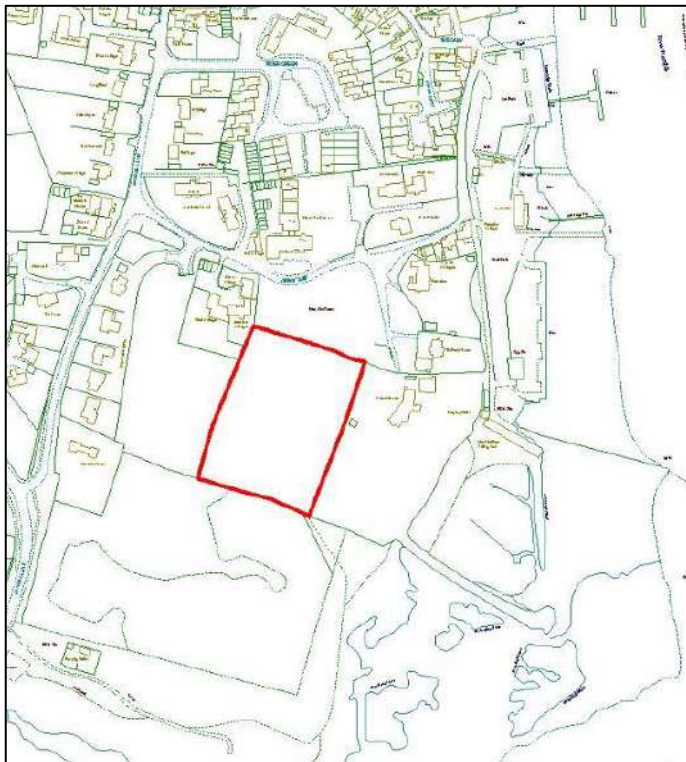
This work offers an array of scenarios where trees grow; from railway sidings and motorways to pub gardens and car parks. In each case the situation guides the level of survey and the commitment of client resources to an ongoing, reasonable and defensible approach to tree risk management.

Kevin has also spent many years managing woodland and other habitats for local authorities and thus has a good level of ecological knowledge relating to trees and their use by associated species.

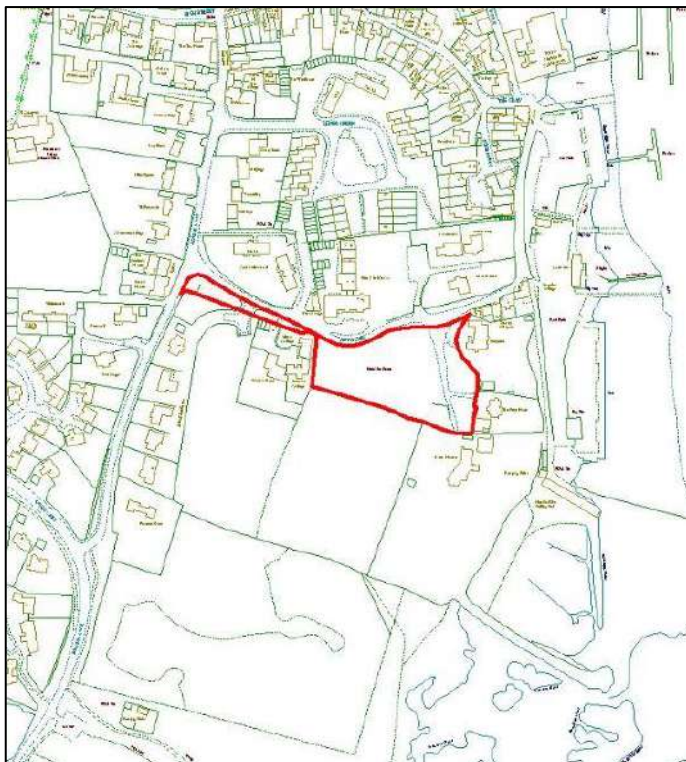


## **Appendix two – site plans**

### **1. Heather Gardens**



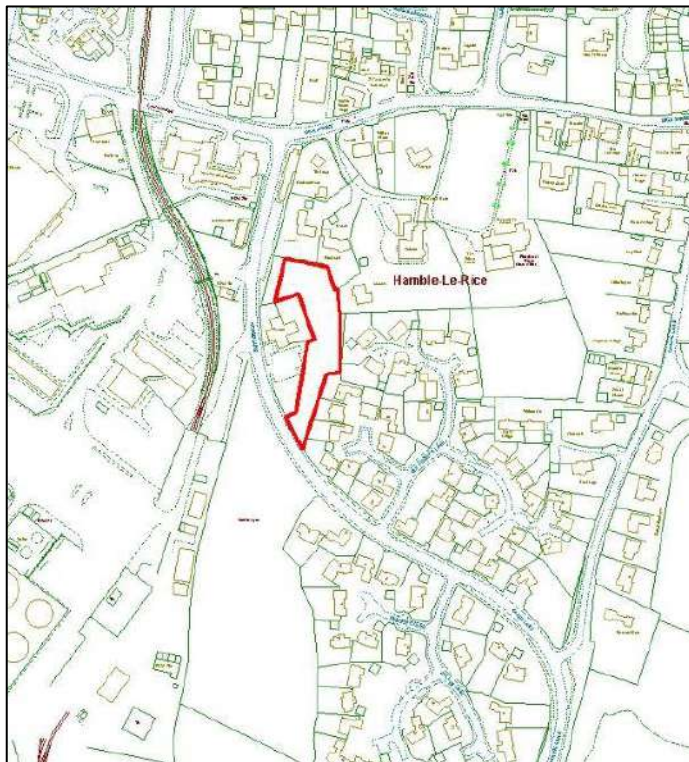
### **2. Hamble Village Green**



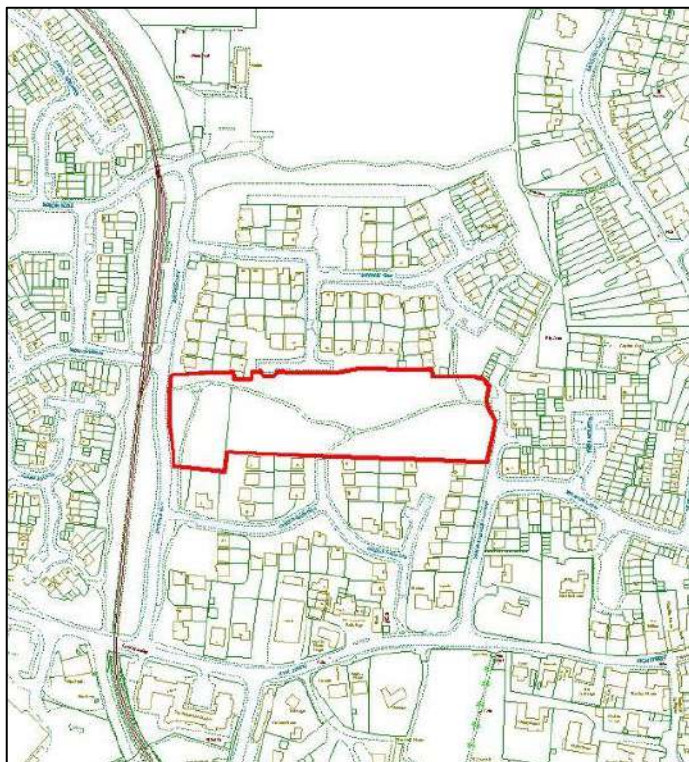




### 3. Copse Lane



### 4. Woodpecker Walk (Cirrus Gardens and Spitfire Way Buffer)

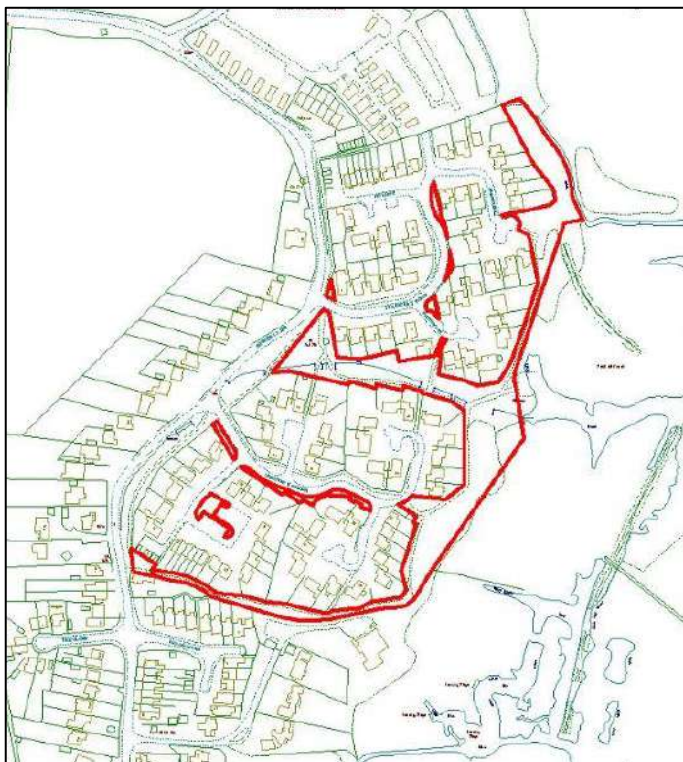




## 5. Meadow Lane



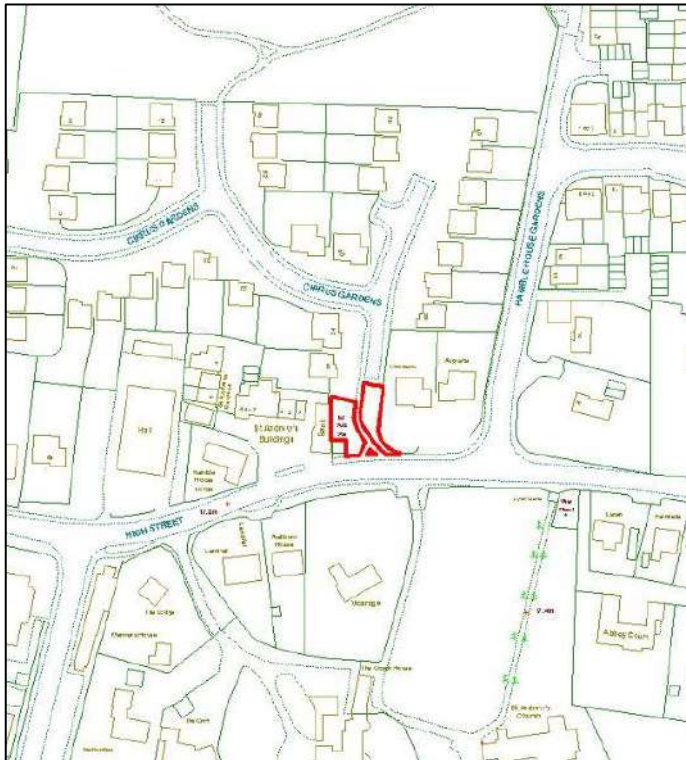
## 6. Mercury Estate



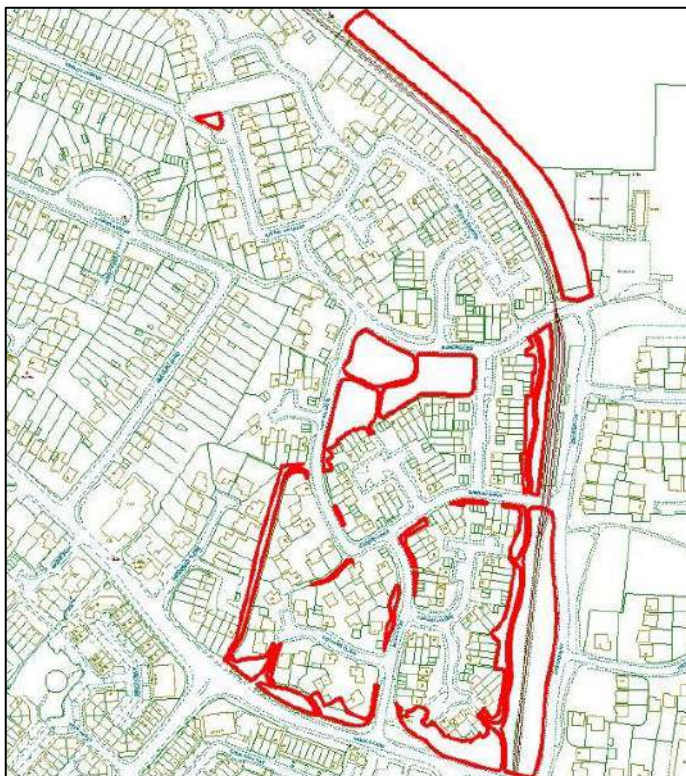




## 7. Old Cat Sports Field Gate

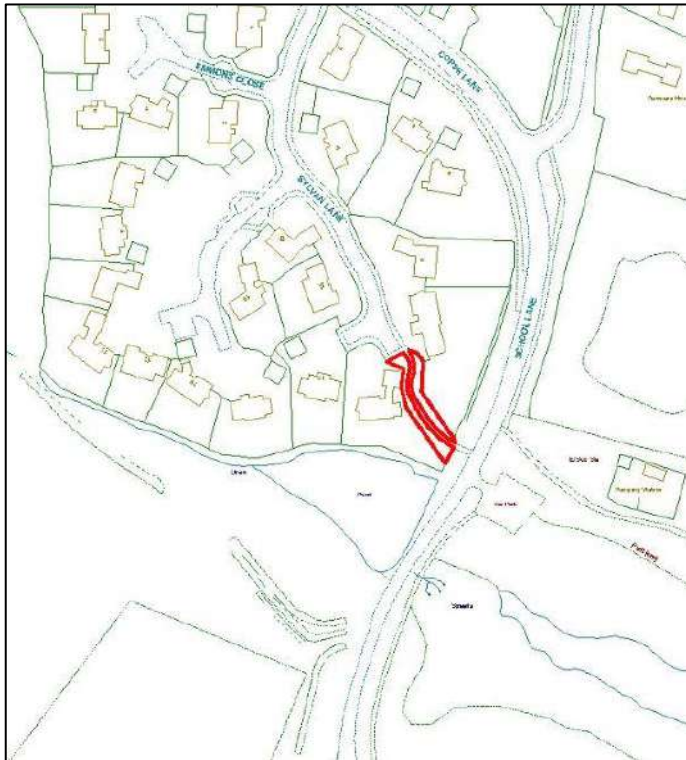


## 8. Pegasus College

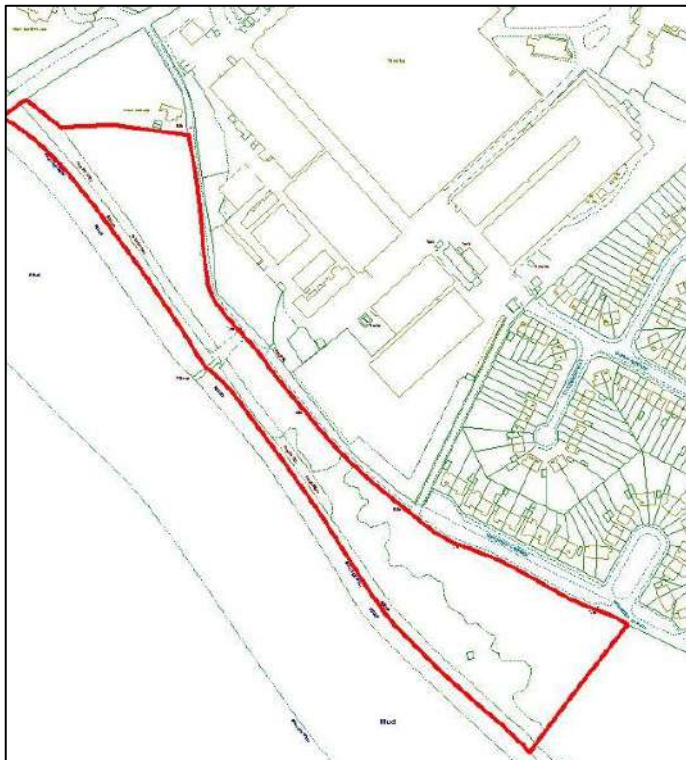




## 9. School Lane



## 10. Westfield Common



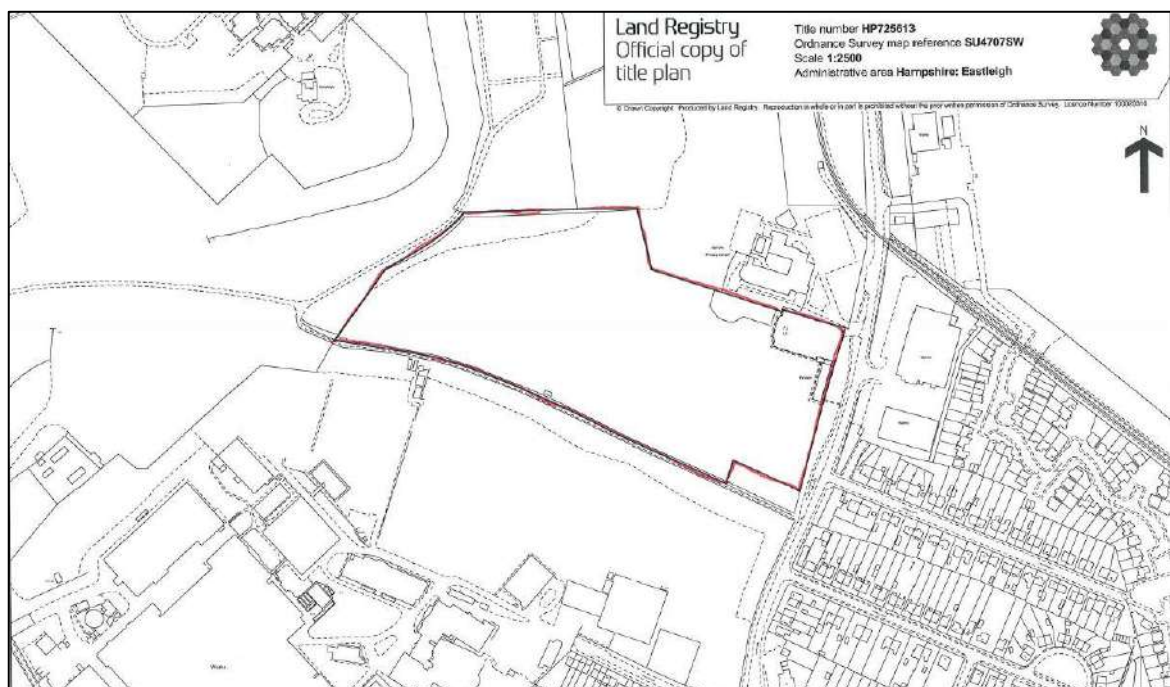




## 11. Donkey Derby



## 12. Mount Pleasant





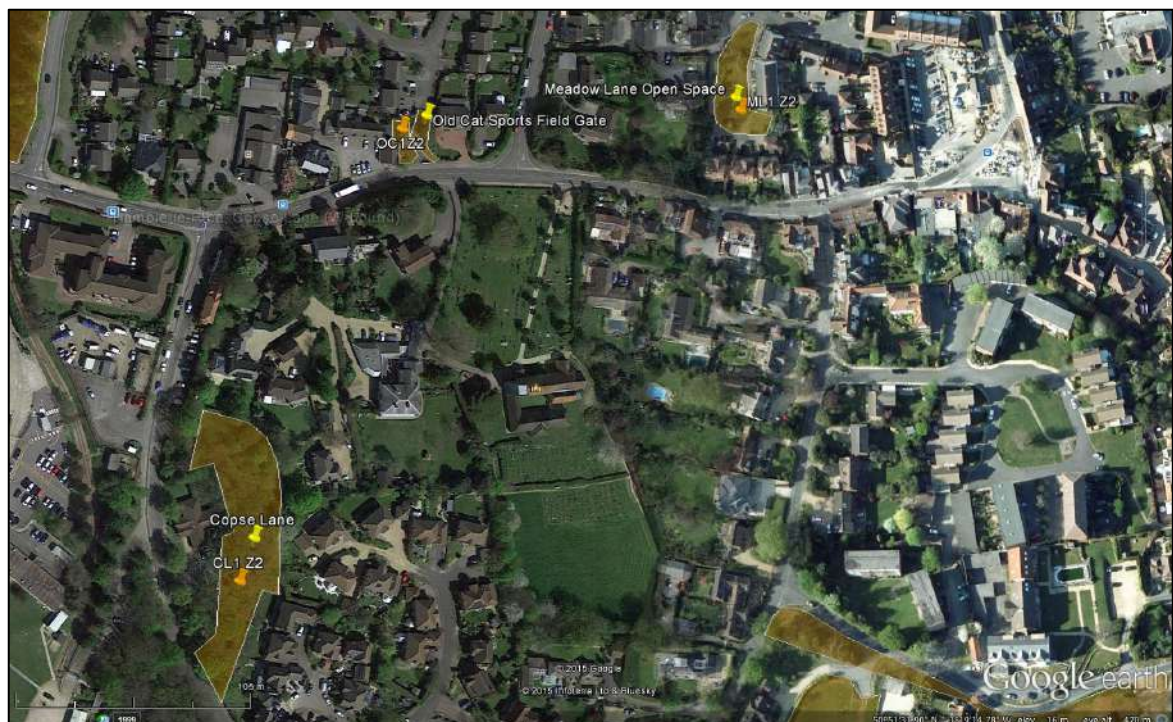


## Appendix three – tree risk zone maps

### 1. Heather Gardens, Hamble Village Green and Donkey Derby



### 2. Cope Lane, Old Cat Sports Field Gate and Meadow Lane Open Space







### 3. Woodpecker Walk (Cirrus Gardens and Spitfire Way Buffer)



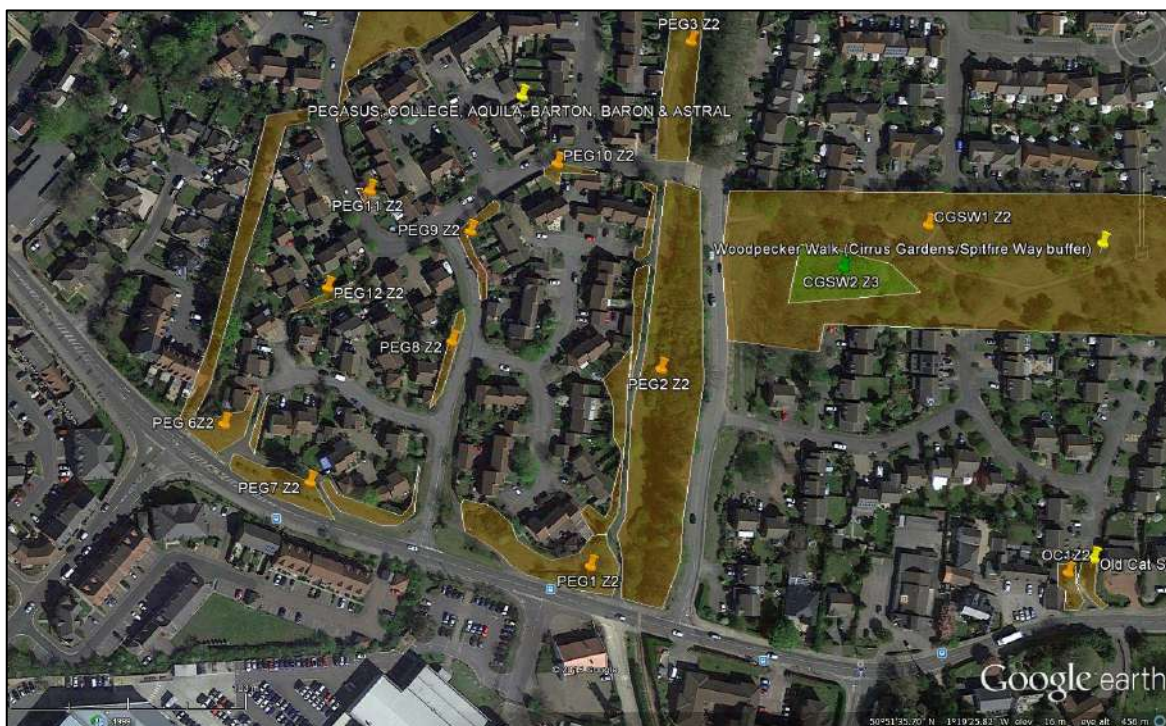
### 4. Mercury Estate



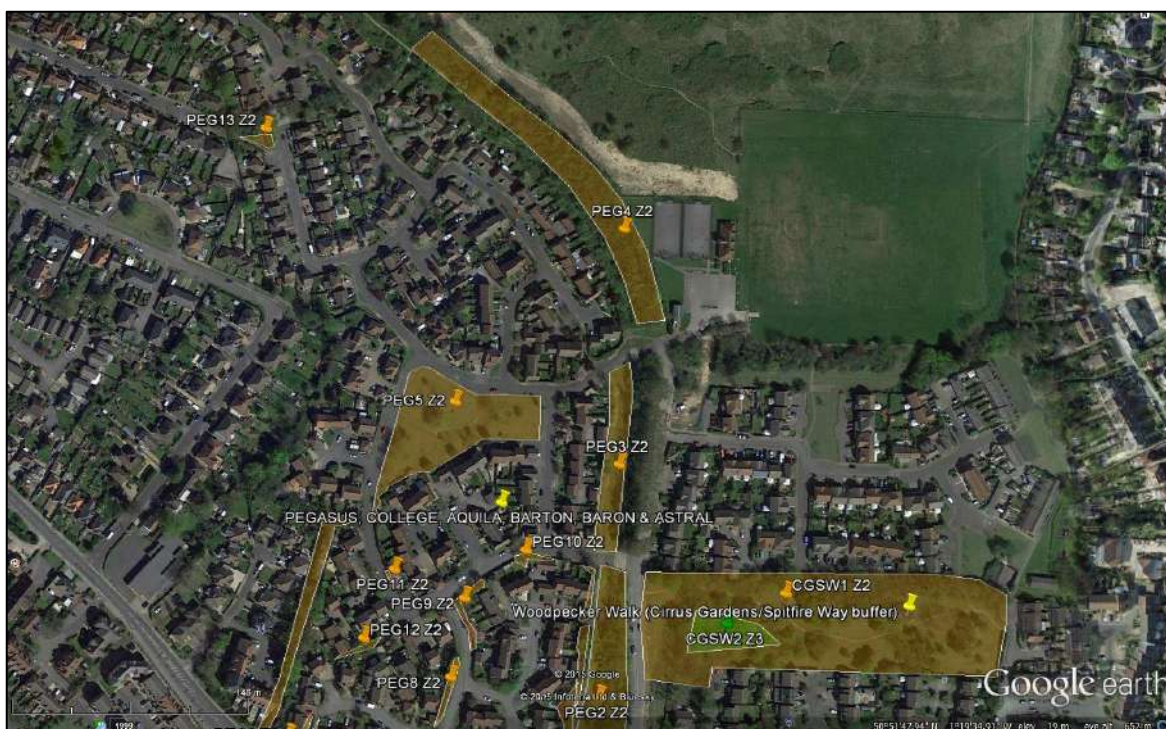




## 5. Pegasus College (southern section)



## 6. Pegasus College (northern section)







## 7. School Lane



## 8. Westfield Common





## 9. Mount Pleasant

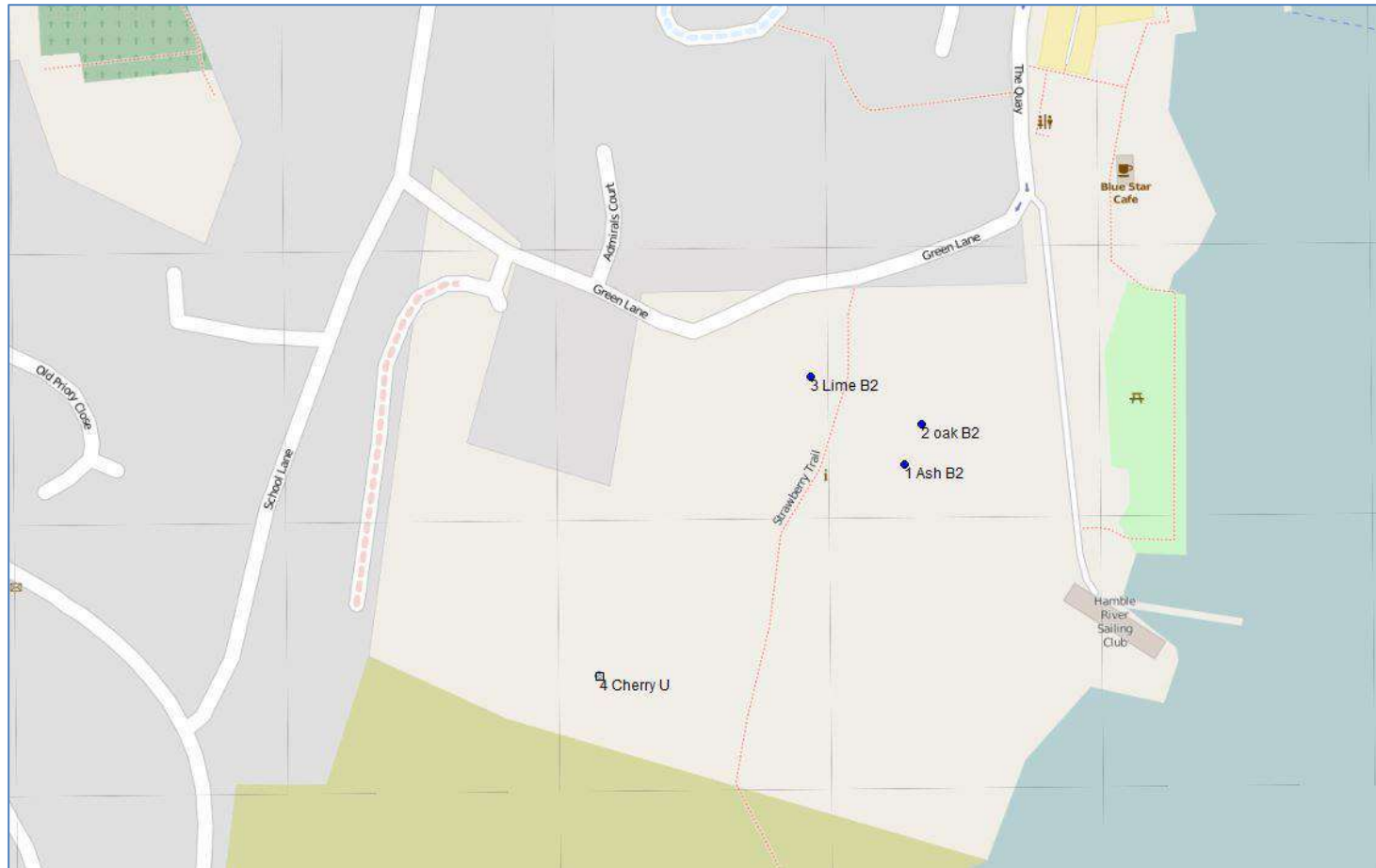






## Appendix four – tree survey maps

### Heather Gardens and Hamble Village Green (results from 2014 survey)

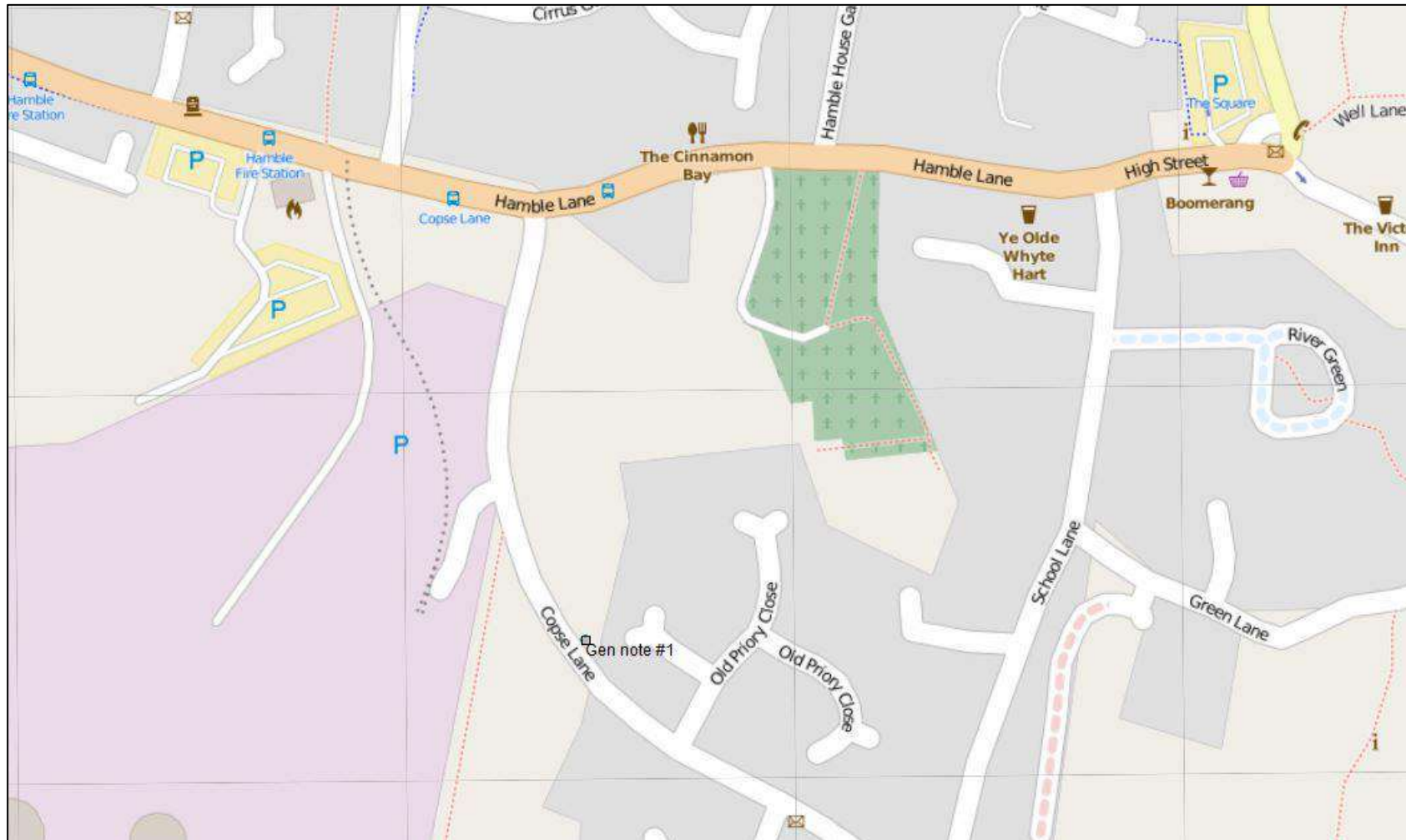


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## Copse Lane

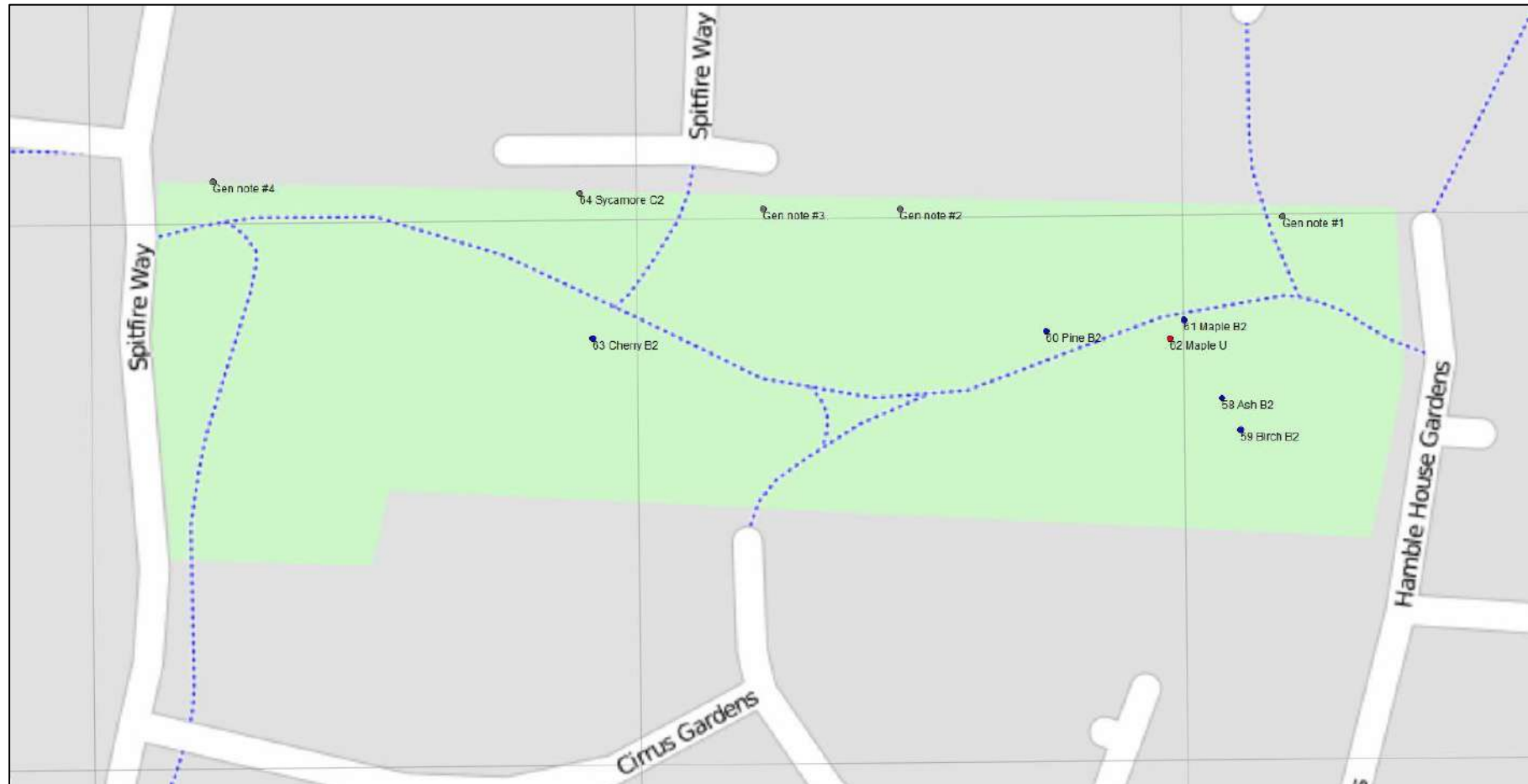


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## Woodpecker Walk (Cirrus Gardens and Spitfire Way Buffer)



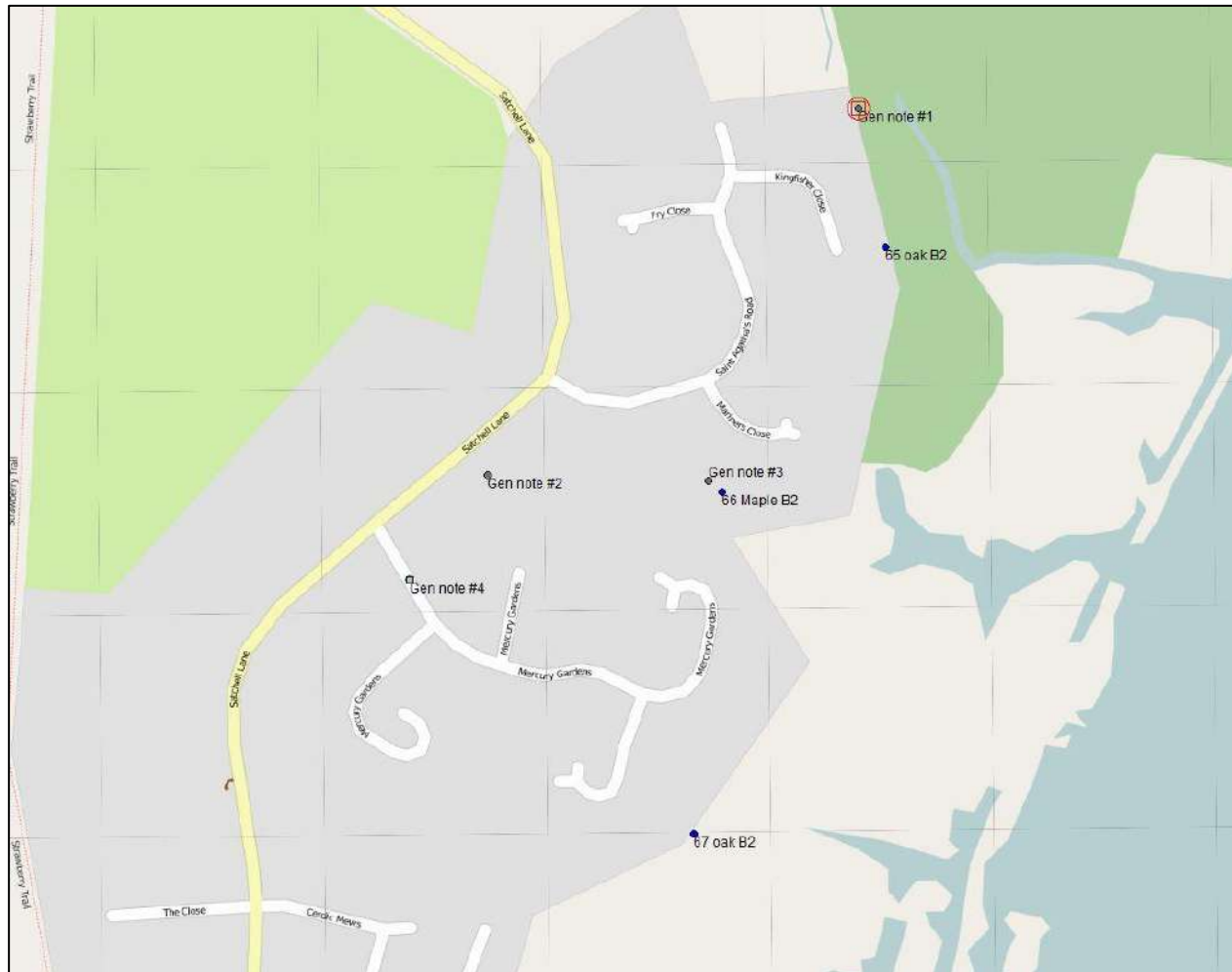
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## Mercury Estate

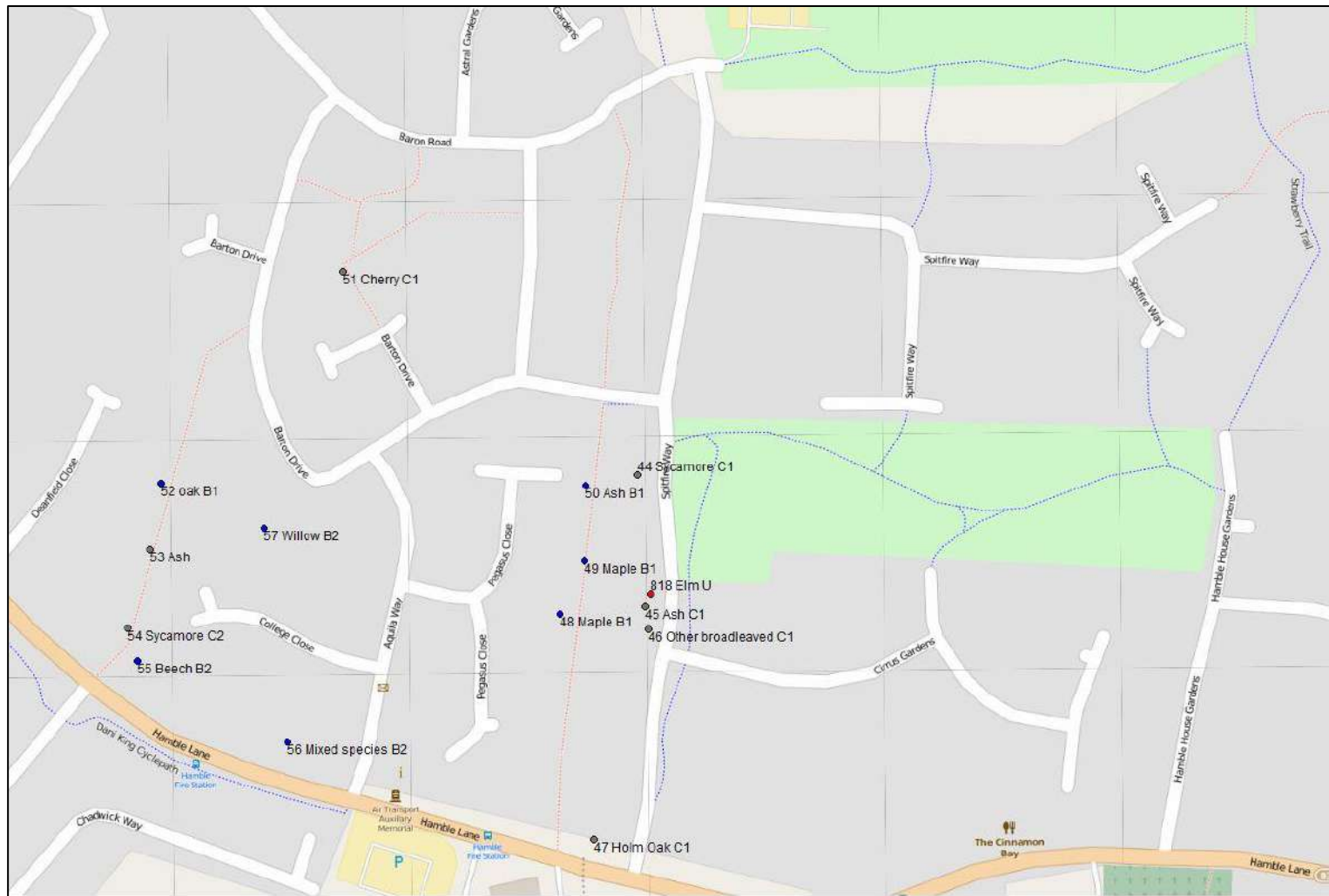


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## Pegasus College – south section

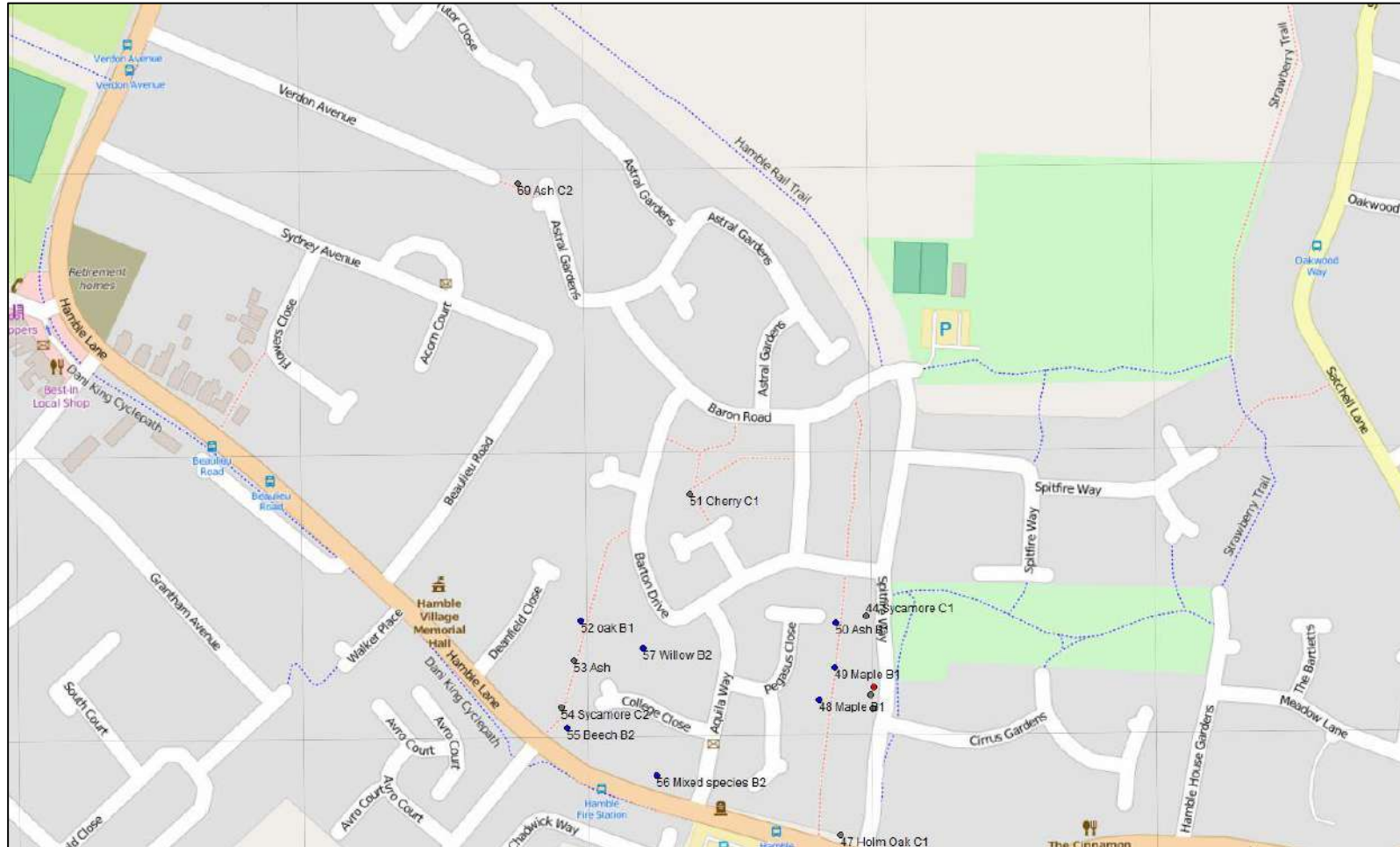


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**Pegasus College** – showing tree number 69 (refer to previous map at better scale for all other trees)



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## Westfield Common



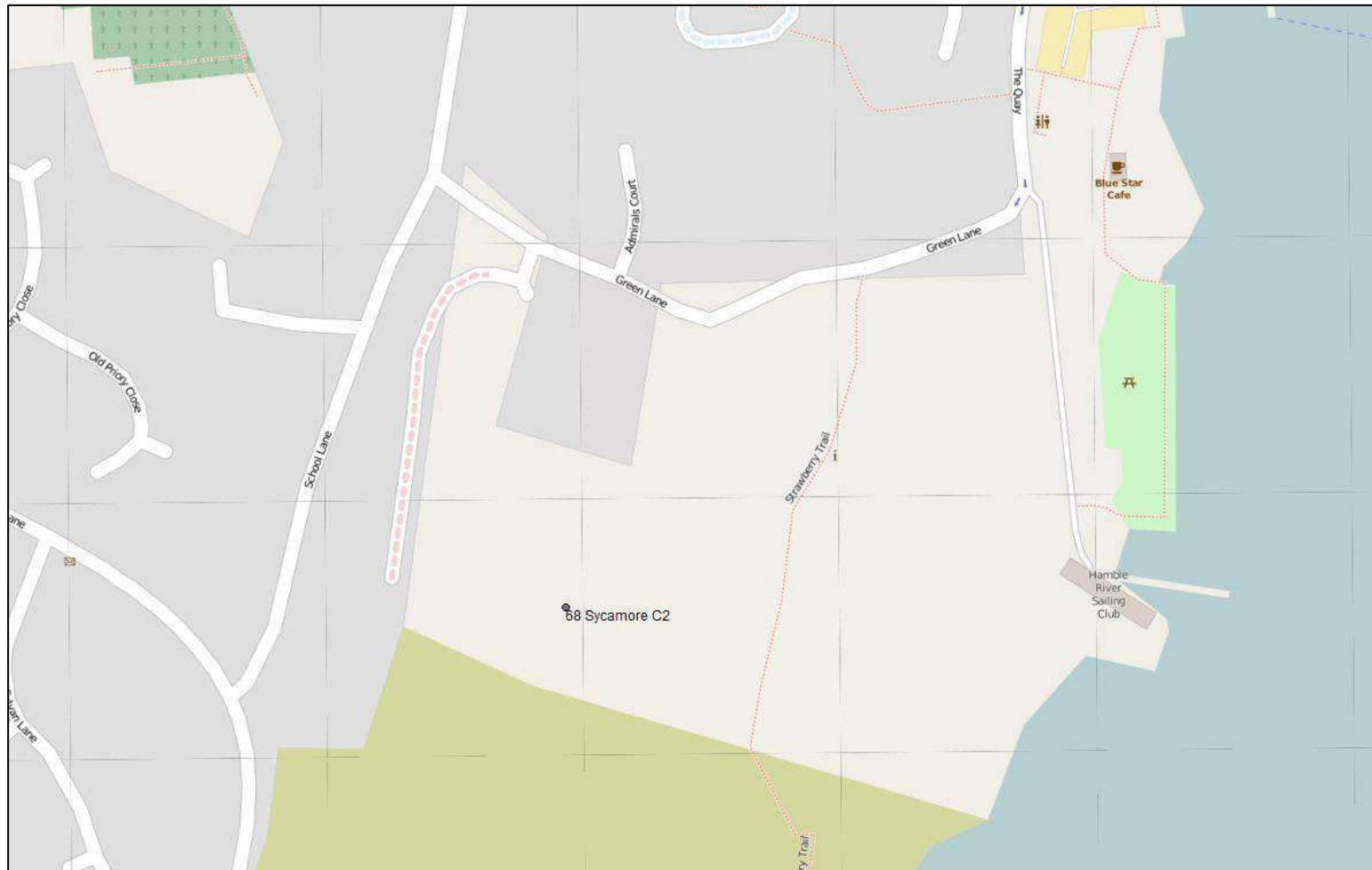
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## Donkey Derby



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## Mount Pleasant



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## Appendix five - Tree Survey Schedule

<p><b>Tree Number (No)</b> Each tree / group has been allocated a unique number. Where specifically instructed small durable numbered metal tags have been applied to each tree/group surveyed.</p> <p><b>Common Name</b> The common name of tree species.</p> <p><b>Height (Hgt)</b> Stated in metres above ground level at point of stem contacting ground. For walkover surveys this will generally be estimated. For detailed surveys this will be measured using a laser clinometer.</p> <p><b>Diameter</b> Stem diameter (in millimetres) measured at approximately 1.5 metres above ground level.</p> <p><b>Branch spread</b> Overall spread of crown expressed in metres at the four cardinal points (NSEW) or for evenly crowned trees expressed as a single figure radius (RAD).</p> <p><b>Age</b> An assessment of age expressed as fifths of maximum age. Thus broadly 1/5 = Young, 2/5 = Early mature , 3/5 = Mature, 4/5 = Over mature and 5/5 = Veteran</p>	<p><b>Phys Cond</b> An assessment of a tree / group's overall physiological condition is recorded as:</p> <p>Good Fair Poor Dead</p> <p><b>Struct Cond</b> An assessment of a tree / group's overall structural condition is recorded as:</p> <p>Good Fair Poor</p> <p><b>Target</b> Appraisal of the key features within falling distance of the tree or parts of it.</p> <p><b>Summary of defects</b> A list of the key biological and/or structural features which present the most significant hazard potential.</p> <p><b>Rem Con</b> Estimated remaining contribution in years (yrs) (&lt;10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+)</p>	<p><b>Risk</b> An appraisal of the level of risk in this report has been classified into:</p> <p>LOW MODerate HIGH or VERY HIGH</p> <p><b>Timescale for action</b> Timescale for carrying out remedial action stated in days or months.</p> <p><b>Review Period</b> Timescale for carrying out for carrying out repeat survey or review of tree(s).</p> <p><b>Comments</b> Where possible the whole of the tree has been surveyed and inspected as per the clients brief. If any sections have been omitted for any reason this will be stated. Only comments which are worth noting or have relevance to the risk assessment or future monitoring have been included.</p> <p><b>Recommendations</b> Suggested remedial action</p>
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## Tree Survey Schedule

Tree No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
Tag No																

### Heather Gardens (results of 2014 survey)

4	Cherry	12	500 600	7	2	0.5	6	3/5	Fair	Poor	Footpath	Dead limbs Declining	<10	Mod	3mths	n/a
<b>Condition Comments</b> Dead limb over desire line path. Generally poor and declining.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Client advised at time of survey (12.02.2014). Fell.					

### Hamble Village Green (results of 2014 survey)

1	Ash	18	730	5	8	7	6	3/5	Good	Fair	Road Dwelling	Ivy	20-40	Low	6mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> ivy obscures branch unions preventing full survey											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Client advised at time of survey (12.02.2014). Remove/sever ivy. Re-inspect within 6 months from date of survey (overdue at time of report (June 2015)).					
2	Oak	16	550	6	7	7	7	3/5	Good	Good	Road Dwelling	Obscured	20-40	Low	12mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Base obscured by stacked logs preventing full survey.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Client advised at time of survey (12.02.2014). Remove log pile. Re-inspect within 12 months from date of survey (overdue at time of report (June 2015)).					





Tree No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
3	Lime	16	890	5	5	5	5	3/5	Good	Poor	Open space	Fungal fruit bodies Basal cavity	20-40	High	3mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Fungal fruit bodies of <i>Ganoderma</i> <sup>2</sup> spp at base to E. Extensive basal cavity to full extent of probe (900mm). Client informed at time of survey.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Client advised at time of survey (12.02.2014). Reduce crown by 5m height and 3m lateral spread. Carry out work within 3 months. Monitor condition annually (overdue at time of report (June 2015)).					

### Copse Lane

Gen Note #1	Mixed Species										Footpath Building Dwelling Garden Open Space		40+	High	3mths	3mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Dense vegetation prevents access for survey											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Clear vegetation to create access paths for survey to rear of properties and any other know targets e.g. car park, doctor's surgery.					

<sup>2</sup> *Ganoderma* spp - A common wood decay fungus causing root rot and butt rot mainly in broadleaf trees. The fruiting bodies of the fungus are woody brackets, commonly occurring in the flutes between the buttresses of big trees near ground level.



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m	Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
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### Woodpecker Walk

Gen Note #1	Mixed Species										Footpath Building Dwelling Garden Open Space		40+	low	12mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Boundary trees. Branches overhanging boundary, close to and in contact with neighbouring property including garages and houses and low over gardens.								<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce lateral growth. Lift crowns to give 2m clearance to houses and garages.							
Gen Note #2	Mixed species							Dead	Dead	Dead	Road Building	Dead	Dead	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> 4+ dead stems close to or on boundary with the road and garage.								<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell.							
Gen Note #3	Mixed species										Road			Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Foliage overhanging road.								<b>Management Recommendations</b> Crown lift over road to 5m							
Gen Note #4											Dwelling garden			Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Branches overhanging the boundary becoming low over gardens and close to property.								<b>Management Recommendations</b> Crown raise and reduce by 3m over gardens and 2m away from property.							



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
58	Ash	10	300	4	3	3	4	2/5	Fair	Poor	Open space	Pruning wounds Tight union <sup>3</sup> Included bark Deadwood.	10-20	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Co dominant stems at 2.5m above ground level (AGL) with weak unions and included bark <sup>4</sup> for 0.5m.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce western stem by 2m to allow eastern stem to become dominant. Remove deadwood.					
59	Birch	12	300	3	5	3	4	3/5	Good	Fair	Open space	Pruning wounds Lost limbs Hanging limbs	10- 20	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Four lost or hanging branches in upper canopy on western side of crown										<b>Management Recommendation</b> Remove dead wood and hanging branches. Target prune failed branches.					
60	Pine	8	300	3	3	2	2	2/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Open space	Bark damage Pruning wounds Hanging limb	20-40	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Broken branch on east side of the canopy showing as an area of dead foliage within the canopy.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove dead branch.					

<sup>3</sup> Tight union (compression fork) - A kind of narrow fork with included bark in which continued radial growth results in pressure which tends to push the limbs of the fork apart.

<sup>4</sup> Included bark - Areas of bark on adjacent parts of a tree, typically on the inner faces of a narrow fork, which become grown over to occupy part of the internal joint.



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
61	Maple	12	450	6	7	7	3	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Open space	Surface roots Pruning wounds Included bark Tight unions Deadwood	10-20	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Low over footpath. Weak unions.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Lift crown to 3m over footpath. Reduce crown by 2m in length and reduce height by 2m to reduce the risk of future limb failure. Remove deadwood.					
62	Maple	12	450	7	7	5	6	3/5	Good	Poor	Footpath open space	Included bark Tight union Hanging limbs Deadwood	<10	High	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Poor form with weak union of main stem and main limb on N side. Overhang to footpath. Branch failure in the upper canopy with multiple hanging branches.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell.					
63	Cherry	10	250 300	6	6	5	7	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath open space	Co-Dominant Fork Included bark Tight union Deadwood	10-20	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Secondary co-dominant stem at 1m on NE side. Leaning to footpath. Appears to have been reduced/pollarded in past.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce secondary stem to E by 2m to reduce weight. Remove deadwood					



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
64	Sycamore	12	300 300 400	4.5	3	3	3	4/5	Poor	Fair	Road Parking	Included bark Tight union Branch decay Crown dieback Deadwood Abnormal foliage density	<10	High	3mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Three stemmed from near ground level. Fungal fruit bodies at base of tree. Field identification - <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> <sup>5</sup> (both juvenile and mature forms)											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell.					

### Mercury Estate

Gen note #1	Mostly Oak										Building Dwelling Gardens			Mod	6mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Mostly large Oak trees overhanging rear of neighbouring properties. Crowns low in places over outbuildings.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Crown lift to achieve 2m clearance over outbuildings and 3m over gardens. Remove deadwood overhanging gardens.					
Gen note #2	Mixed species										Footpath	Deadwood		Mod	6mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Trees and foliage alongside the footpath with low hanging branches and deadwood											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Crown lift to 3m over footpath. Remove deadwood over footpath					

<sup>5</sup> *Kretzschmaria deusta* (*Ustulina deusta*) - An Ascomycete fungus, exceptional among Ascomycetes for being able to cause root rot and butt rot in broadleaf trees including beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and lime (*Tilia* spp.). *K. deusta* is a particularly dangerous fungus because the fruiting bodies are inconspicuous.



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
Gen note #3	Mixed species										Gardens			Low	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> General vegetation and branches encroaching over boundary to neighbours.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Cut branches back to boundary					
Gen note #4	Mixed species										Gardens			Low	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> A number of trees located at rear of properties. Difficult to ascertain ownership as boundaries not clear.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Confirm details and resurvey.					
65	Oak	16	1500	7	9	7	9	3/5	Good	Fair	Road Footpath Dwelling Garden Parking Open space	Epicormic growth <sup>6</sup> Stem decay Pruning wounds Deadwood Fungal fruiting body	40+	High	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Tyre like form to stem 1.5m AGL. Past pruning to house side. Aged fungal fruiting body on main stem in small cavity on south side, possibly <i>Ganaderma</i> spp or <i>Fistulina hepatica</i> <sup>7</sup> but too desiccated to confirm.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce canopy by 3 in height and length. Remove deadwood.					

<sup>6</sup> Epicormic growth - Shoots arising from dormant buds in a tree's main stem or framework branches.

<sup>7</sup> *Fistulina hepatica* (Beefsteak fungus) - A common wood decay fungus causing heartwood decay, common on oak and sweet chestnut.



Tree No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
66	Maple	16	700	9	7	8	4	3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath Dwelling Garden Open space	Weeping/ bleeding <sup>8</sup> Thinning crown Abnormal foliage density and size	10-20	Mod	6mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Minor weeping at base on N side. Crown weighted towards neighbouring house.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce crown by 2m in length. Reduce height by 3m.					
67	Oak	16	1500	9	7	6	8	4/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath Dwelling Garden	Epicormic growth Pruning wounds Branch decay Lost limbs Crown dieback Deadwood Fungal fruiting body	40+	Mod	6mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> <sup>9</sup> visible on old pruning wound at top of main stem approx. 2m AGL. Branches removed in past and reduced over garden. Many defects consistent with tree of this age. Some die back evident throughout the crown.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce crown by 3m in height and length. Remove deadwood.					

<sup>8</sup> Weeping/bleeding - A flow of viscous liquid exuded onto the surface of the bark from the underlying tissues (when living).

<sup>9</sup> *Laetiporus sulphureus* (Chicken of the woods) - A common wood decay fungus causing decay of the roots, buttress and main stem but also found on main branch network.



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
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**Pegasus College**

44	Sycamore	12	350 300 300 300 300	6.5	6	6	6	3/5	Good	Fair	Road Footpath	Multi stemmed Stem damage Tight union Lost limbs	20-40	Low	12mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Multiple defects noted.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Resurvey within 12months.					
818	Elm	10	200					3/5	Dead	Dead	Road Footpath Parking	Dead stem	<10	High	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Old tag number 818 on stem.  Also general note – number of pole stage elms within tree belt										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell  Thin out elms from group.					
45	Ash	14	1000	8	8	8	8	3/5	Fair	Fair	Road Footpath Parking	Co-Dominant Fork Included bark Tight union Pruning wounds Dense ivy clad	10-20	High	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Crown dieback. Deadwood. Thining crown										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove/sever ivy. Remove dead wood, Reduce crown by 3m in length. Reduce height by 3m.					





Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
46	Rhododendron	8	300	4				3/5	Good	Fair	Road Footpath Parking	Bark damage Basal Damage Basal Decay	10-20	Low		12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Defects noted.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Re-inspect within 12 months.					
47	Holm oak	8	400	6				3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Tight union Lost limbs	10-20	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Lost co dominant stem.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce height to 1m above point of failure.					
48	Maple	16	500	5				3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Dwelling Garden	Pruning wounds	20-40	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Plus immediate neighbouring tree of same species. Recent unsympathetic and unprofessional pruning resulting in tear wounds and generally unsightly crown and form.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Tidy pruning wounds. Resurvey within 12 months to establish ongoing effect of damage.					
49	Maple	16	350	5				3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Building	Low branching	20-40	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Touching garage.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Lift crown to 5m.					
50	ash	10	300	5.5	3.5	4	4	3/5	Good	Fair	Parking	Low branching	20-40	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Low crown over parking.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Lift crown to 3m.					
51	Cherry	6	150	4				3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Low branching	10-20	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b>										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce height by 3m Lift crown to 3m					



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
52	Oak	18	1400	8	11	8	8	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Dwelling Garden	Crossing and rubbing limbs Epicormic growth Fibre buckling Heavy branch loading Lost limbs	20-40	Mod	3mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Multi stemmed. Deadwood. Pruning wounds.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce crown by 3m in length. Reduce height by 3m.					
53	Ash	16						3/5			Footpath Dwelling Garden		20-40	High	3mths	3mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Not tagged yet. Possible fungi on stem. Pathway needed to enable full inspection.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Clear vegetation to establish access for survey. Re-survey within 3 months.					
54	Sycamore	8	200 200 150	4				3/5	Good	Poor	Footpath Dwelling	Co-Dominant Fork Included bark Stem decay Tight union Weeping	<10	Low	6mths	n/a
<b>Condition Comments</b> Generally poor.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell to avoid future risk of failure.					
55	Beech	16	600	5	6	6	4	3/5	Good	Good	Footpath Dwelling Garden	Pruning wounds Deadwood	20-40	Mod	12mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Touching house											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Prune to give 2m clearance to dwelling.					



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
56	Mixed species	8	300 350					3/5	Fair	Fair	Parking Open space	Low branching.	20-40	Mod	12mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Lime and sycamore touching garages.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Prune to achieve 2m clearance to garages. Remove deadwood.					
57	Willow	8	150 150	3				3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath Garden	Included bark, Multi stemmed, Pruning wounds Tight union Bark damage Deadwood	10-20	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Contorted willow. Deadwood over path.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce to 4m height.					
69	Ash	14	250	3	4	4	4	2/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath	Basal damage Pruning wounds Stem decay Lost limbs Hanging limb	10-20	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Split leader in upper crown. Failed branch hanging in the crown. Bark damage at base. Wound/decay on trunk. Appears that a new footpath has been recently constructed close to the tree.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce crown by 2m in length. Reduce height by 3m. Remove deadwood.					



Tree No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m	Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
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### Westfield Common

Gen note #1	Sycamore	10						2/5	Fair				Low	36mths	36mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Areas of significant sycamore regeneration. Likely to out compete oak and change composition of woodland over time. Form of sycamore likely to be hazardous if left to mature.									<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove sycamore regeneration to favour native oak.					
Gen note #2	Elm												High	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Young elm regeneration.									<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove dead stems.					
21	Oak	10	1000	5				4/5	Fair	Fair	Road Footpath	Bark damage Basal Decay Pruning wounds Deadwood	10-20	Mod	6mths 12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Deadwood throughout. Large pruning wound with decay below.									<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce to previous prune points					
22	Oak	12	750	5	7	6	6	3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath	Bark damage Basal Decay Pruning wounds Lost limbs	10-20	Mod	6mths 12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Recent pollard <sup>10</sup> . Epicormic growth. Deadwood									<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce crown by 3m in length.					

<sup>10</sup> Pollard - decapitation of a tree at a certain height above ground level, removing all of the crown but sometimes leaving some decapitated framework branches, in species adapted to this treatment.



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
23	Oak	10	250 350 350	4	1	4	4	3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath	Lost co dominant stem Pruning wounds Deadwood Fungal fruit body - basal	10-20	Low		12mths
	Major deadwood (>100mm dia). Were four stems, one now dead. Possible historic movement of two stems. Old fungal bracket – field ID not possible.										Monitor condition annually.					
24	Oak	10	650	4	3	7	1	3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath Open Space	Basal Damage Basal Decay, Hollow Stem Pruning wounds Stem decay	10-20	Low		12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Minor deadwood (<25mm dia). Hollow old pruning wound. Column of decay to base.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					
25	Oak	10	400	4	0.5	0.5	4	3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath Parking	Root Severance Surface Root Damage Cavities Epicormic growth Stem decay	10-20	Mod		12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Minor (<25mm dia) and moderate deadwood (25-100mm dia). Possible decay in stem. Small hole in stem on epicormic growth.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
26	Oak	16	650	3.5	4	6	3	3/5	Fair	Fair	Road	Surface Root Damage Stem damage	20-40	Mod		12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Minor (<25mm dia) and moderate (25-100mm dia) deadwood. Vehicle damage on north side of stem at 2m										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					
27	Elm	8	250	2				3/5	Fair	Fair	Road	Basal Decay Cavities Stem decay	<10	Mod	6mths	
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Major decay throughout. Old stem with regrowth.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell.					
28	Sycamore	10	300	3	3	0.5	4	3/5	Fair	Fair	Road	Bark damage Stem damage	<10	Mod	6mths	
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Fungal fruit body - stem <5m AGL. Field ID not possible.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell.					
29	Oak	10	400						Dead	Dead	Parking	Dead	<10	Mod	6mths	
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Dead										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Reduce to 4m monolith.					
No tag	Beech	12	500								Footpath	Cavities		High	3mth	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Access prevents full survey.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove vegetation to create access for survey. Re-inspect within 3 months.					





Tree No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
30	Holm oak	12	750	7	4	7	2	3/5	Good	Fair	Open Space	Basal Damage Basal Decay Pruning wounds Stem decay	20-40	Mod		12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> On beach. Exposed heartwood <sup>11</sup> with good wound wood <sup>12</sup> on south and north of stem. Weeping on north leaning east.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					

### Donkey Derby

68	Sycamore	14	500	4	5	0	12	3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath Open space	Fibre buckling <sup>13</sup>	10-20	Mod	6mths	12mths
<b>Condition Comments</b> Heavily leaning out of wood. Low crown over woodland footpath. Stem rubbing against stem of neighbouring purple Maple.											<b>Management Recommendations</b> Crown lift to 3m over footpath					

<sup>11</sup> Heart wood - In a branch, main stem or root of sufficient diameter, the non-living inner wood

<sup>12</sup> Wound wood - In woody stems, the new wood developing in response to a wound, often resulting in a swelling (as round a pruning wound) which gradually occludes the wound.

<sup>13</sup> Fibre buckling - A local transverse failure in compression of the outer wood of a stem as it sways in a strong wind. The resulting adaptive growth gives rise to a characteristic ring-like bulge around the stem.



Tree No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
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### Mount Pleasant

31	Sycamore	8	100 100 100 100 150 150	3	3	3	3	3/5	poor	poor	Footpath Open space	Bark damage Included bark Tight unions Stem decay Abnormal foliage size and density	10-20	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Multi stemmed. Squirrel damage throughout the tree, decay within the branches with a risk of failure. Poor quality specimen.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell					
32	Horse Chestnut	16	500	3	5	5	5	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Root severance Basal damage	20-40	Mod		12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Significant root severance from recent construction of footpath and fence. Likely to cause significant dieback and loss of vitality in future years. Construction of boundary fence has caused damage to bark at basal area.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					
33	Lime	16	500	3	4	5	3	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Root severance Basal and stem Deadwood	20-40	Mod		12mth
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Significant root severance from recent construction of footpath and fence. Likely to cause significant dieback and loss of vitality in future years. Minor abnormal bark formation on main north side of main 1.5m AGL. Epicormic growth.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
34	Lime	16	500	3	5	4	3	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Root severance Bark damage Basal damage Basal and stem Crown dieback Deadwood	20-40	mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Significant root severance from recent construction of footpath and fence. Likely to cause significant dieback and loss of vitality in future years. Die back on main leader. Bark abnormality on northern side. Epicormic growth.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove deadwood					
35	Lime	20	650	5	5	5	5	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Open space	Root severance Root damage Basal damage Pruning wounds Deadwood	20-40	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Significant root severance from recent construction of footpath and fence. Likely to cause significant dieback and loss of vitality in future years. Construction of boundary fence has caused damage to bark at basal area. Epicormic growth.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove deadwood					
36	Oak	12	400	4	5	6	4	3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath	Root damage Root severance Deadwood Thinning crown	20-40	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Located in the middle of the path. Significant root severance from recent construction of footpath and fence. Likely to cause significant dieback and loss of vitality in future years. The tree was later into leaf than other trees of the same species in the area.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove deadwood					



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
37	Oak	18	1000	5	6	7	4	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Open space	Root damage Pruning wounds Deadwood	20-40	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Possible root damage from recent construction of the footpath. Major deadwood (>100mm dia) over footpath.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove deadwood					
37.1	Oak	18	800	6	6	6	6	3/5	Fair	Fair	Footpath	Root damage Branch damage Cavities Lost limbs Pruning wounds Deadwood	20-40	Mod		12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Possible root damage from recent construction of the footpath. Not tagged, adjacent to 37.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually					
38	Lime	16	400	4	4	4	4	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Root damage Basal epicormic Pruning wounds Deadwood	20-40	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Significant root severance from recent construction of footpath and fence. Likely to cause significant dieback and loss of vitality in future years. Moderate deadwood (25-100mm dia)										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					
39	Oak	14	450	4	4	4	4	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Root damage Deadwood	20-40	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Possible root damage from recent construction of the footpath. Moderate deadwood (25-100mm dia)										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					



Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
40	Lime	12	300	4	4	4	4	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Root damage Basal and stem epicormic Weeping	20-40	Mod		12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Possible root damage from recent construction of the footpath and fence. Severed ivy on stem. Weeping area on south west side at 1m AGL.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually					
No tag	Lime	18	600	5	5	5	5	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath	Deadwood	20-40	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Offsite tree. Major deadwood (>100mm dia) overhanging footpath										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove deadwood over path.					
41	Oak	14	900	3	4	4	6	3/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Open space	Pruning wounds Lost limb	20-40	Mod		12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Major limb failure with branching structure above wound.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Monitor condition annually.					
42	Oak	18	1500	5	4	8	3	4/5	Good	Fair	Footpath Open space	Root decay Bark damage Cavities Pruning wounds Deadwood	20-40	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Many defects consistent with tree of this age.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove deadwood over footpath					
43	Ash	14	400 300	0.5	12	4	3	4/5	Fair	Poor	Open space	Branch decay Fibre buckling Hazard beam Heavy loading Thinning crown	10-20	Mod	6mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Possibly off site tree leaning over boundary. Long heavy limb overhanging field with woodpecker holes and hazard beams. Good bat potential.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Fell					





Tree No Tag No	Common name	Hgt m	Dia mm	Branch Spread NSEW or RAD m				Age	Phys Cond	Struct Cond	Target	Summary of defects	Rem Con yrs	Risk	Time Scale for action	Review period
No tag	Cypress	10						3/5	Fair	Fair	Open space Play area	Failed limbs	10-20	Mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Offsite trees forming a screen from the school. Broken branches leaning into open space/play area.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Remove overhanging broken branches.					
No tag	Mixed species	8						3/5	Fair	Fair	Play area	Low branches	10-20	mod	3mths	12mths
	<b>Condition Comments</b> Mostly offsite trees. Hanging low over and encroaching into play area.										<b>Management Recommendations</b> Crown lift to 3m					

**Report ends**

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## Technical Arboriculture

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- **Protected species**
- **Habitat management plans**

## DAVID POTTER INSPECTIONS LTD

### ANNUAL PLAYGROUND INSPECTION REPORT FOR HAMBLE-LE-RICE PARISH COUNCIL

INSPECTION  
DATE & TIME

18/02/17

10:00

REPORT DATE

23/02/2017

#### AVRO COURT PLAY AREA



**DAVE POTTER INSPECTIONS LTD**

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SOUTHSEA

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**RPII INSPECTOR NUMBER 1018A**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This inspection was carried out to the principles and relevant parts of the following standard:

- Children's Playgrounds, play equipment and surfaces to BS EN 1176 (2008).

Inspections are non-dismantling and do not examine equipment below ground, and assume the operator is carrying out suitable maintenance including as recommended by the manufacturers. Trees are not inspected.

## **INSPECTION METHODOLOGY**

BS EN 1176-7 (2008) recommends that playground operators carry out an Annual Main Inspection in order to establish

- the overall level of safety of equipment, foundations and surfaces
- compliance with the relevant parts of EN 1176
- the effectiveness of all safety measures and any changes made to safety measures
- effects of weather, presence of rotting or corrosion
- any change in the level of safety of the equipment as a result of repairs made, or of added or replaced components

In order to achieve this BS EN 1176-7 (2008) advises operators that

1. inspections of equipment should be undertaken by competent persons
2. inspections may involve excavation or dismantling of certain parts
3. the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance instructions should be followed, and
4. additional measures may be necessary to detect other possible deterioration.

This annual inspection should be considered as solely contributing to the operator's discharge of this responsibility as set out in 1 above.

The inspector is a qualified and registered as an outdoor annual inspector by the Register of Play Inspectors International (RPiI, Registration Number 1018A) and his level of competence as assessed by RPiI is limited within the following inspection competence framework as defined by RPiI:-

vandalism, minor and major wear, long-term structural problems, changes in the Standards compliance and design practices, risk assessments etc.

In order to undertake the inspection within this competence framework the inspector uses visual and manual inspection and manipulation of equipment and components, and applies his knowledge of the relevant BS EN standards.

He is not qualified or competent to carry out inspections which require the use of tools including calibration tools, intrusive examination of materials, structural measurements or excavation or dismantling of components. Where the operator has need for these in order to complete the Annual Main Inspection requirements a suitably competent person is required.

## **MANUFACTURER'S INSPECTION INSTRUCTIONS**

The Annual Main Inspection requires that the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance requirements are followed and the inspector's competence is strictly limited to the equipment as found and inspected on site unless advanced provision of the relevant manufacturer's guidance has been provided to him. If they have not/cannot be provided then the inspection cannot be considered as fully Standard compliant and the risk assessments given can only be considered as provisional.

## **INSPECTOR'S ADVICE**

The inspection practices undertaken by the inspector and described above are capable of identifying most circumstances which could result in an injury. However some elements of play equipment cannot be sufficiently checked using these procedures, for example because they are concealed from view and/or are not responsive to manual inspection or manipulation or are sealed-for-life.

In the event of this occurrence a provisional risk assessment will be given in this report with advice on what on what further actions should be undertaken by the operator in order to complete the risk assessment.

## **TIMBERS**

There is no reliable and practical method of inspecting timbers including below ground timbers and any findings relating to timber equipment must be considered as indicative only. Please refer to Terms and Conditions provided at the time of quotation for further information.

### LOOSE FILL IMPACT ABSORBING SURFACING (IAS)

An assessment of the critical height of loose fill impact IAS includes consideration of both the depth of the material and the particulate size of the loose fill material itself; with those two parameters it is possible to assess the risk level of the surfacing using BS EN 1176-1 Table 4.

Where the inspector finds the particulate size of the material is outside the relevant range as given in Table 4 he is only able to give an provisional risk assessment of the surfacing. To complete the risk assessment and establish a suitable depth for the IAS in relation to the fall height of the equipment the operator should refer to the Certificate of Test to BS EN 1177 (2008) provided by the supplier of the material. In cases where the particulate size of the IAS has deteriorated over time it may be necessary, in order to fully meet the requirements of BS EN 1176 and provide a reliable risk assessment, to replace the surfacing with material which meets the particulate sizes given in Table 4.

The critical height of impact absorbing surfaces is not tested as set out in BS EN 1177..

### RISK ASSESSMENT

The playground operator is responsible for managing risks and The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 impose a legal duty on providers to carry out a 'suitable and sufficient assessment' of the risks associated with a site or activity. The risk assessments provided in this report should therefore be considered as guidance only to assist the operator in the undertaking of their risk assessments.

The following methodology has been applied to all faults, findings and/or EN 1176 failures identified during this inspection;

Stage 1. An assessment of the likelihood any accident occurring as a consequence of the finding fault or failure identified whilst the item or equipment is being used as intended or as reasonably anticipated. The likelihood is scored as follows;

Logic	Score
Any accident is unlikely	1
An accident is a possibility	2
An accident is a probability	3
An accident is inevitable	4

Stage 2. An assessment of the severity of an injury that may result if an accident did occur. The severity is scored as follows;

Logic	Score
No injury would result	1
Any injury could be dealt with by first-aid	2
Any injury would require treatment by a medical facility	3
Any injury which would require reporting under the RIDDOR Regulations	4

Stage 3. The risk level for each item is established by multiplying together the scores from Stage 1 and Stage 2.

Stage 4. That score is converted to a risk level with recommended actions, as follows

Score	Risk level	Health and Safety Executive designation	Inspectors recommended actions
1	No identified risk	N/A	No action required
2-4	Low risk	<i>An acceptable level of risk whilst the activity which gives rise to the risk remains constant and unchanged by other factors</i>	Monitoring of fault/failure for consequent accidents or further deterioration and increased risk, in which case remedial action to be taken to reduce risk levels
5-6	Medium risk	<i>Other measures are still necessary to control risks, this type of risk needs to be kept under review and may well be capable of being further reduced at a later date by other control measures</i>	If possible, remedial action to be taken within 2 months* to reduce this risk level
8-9	High risk	<i>Unacceptable, other control measures are required to reduce the risk to medium or low</i>	Action to be taken within seven days* to reduce risk level. If possible intermediate action to be taken to eliminate or reduce risk by e.g. taking item out of use.



12-16	Urgent risk		Immediate action required to repair item or if not, to take item out of use until remedial action can be taken to reduce risk levels
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\* Other timescales may be specified within the report

## SAFETY ASSESSMENT – EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

			SITE, SIGNS, FENCE AND GATES	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
FRONT GATE	FINGER CRUSHING POINT WHERE GATE COMES TOO CLOSE TO POST (S) SHOULD BE MIN 12 MM GAPS	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		ADJUST CLEARANCES - THERE SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 12MM BETWEEN MOVING PARTS AND BETWEEN AND MOVING AND STATIONARY PARTS
FRONT GATE	DOESN'T SELF CLOSE	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		ADJUST - GATES SHOULD SELF-CLOSE IN NO LESS THAN 3 SECONDS AND NO MORE THAN 8 SECONDS, INCLUDING ON REBOUND WHEN PUSHED OPEN
GATES	BOTH GATES CLOSE FAST ON REBOUND WHEN PUSHED OPEN	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		ADJUST SPEED OF CLOSING - GATES SHOULD SELF-CLOSE IN NO LESS THAN 3 SECONDS AND NO MORE THAN 8 SECONDS, INCLUDING ON REBOUND


SIGN	IS THIS SIGN CURRENT AS IT HAS EASTLEIGH DETAILS INCLUDING FAULT REPORT TELEPHONE NUMBER?	NO RISK ASSESSMENT		IF THIS NOTICE IS INCORRECT REPLACE WITH NEW NOTICE INCLUDING FAULT REPORT NUMBER
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BINS AND BENCHES	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
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BOTH BINS	RUSTING	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 1 NO RISK		MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SHARP EDGES
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	<p>TOADSTOOL</p> <p>MANUFACTURER NOT INDICATED</p> <p>GRASS</p>	NO FAULTS OR FAILURES IDENTIFIED
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	<p>GAME</p> <p>MANUFACTURER NOT INDICATED</p> <p>GRASS</p>	NO FAULTS OR FAILURES IDENTIFIED
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TODDLER MULTIPLAY  
RECORD  
WETPOUR

FAULT(S) AND/ OR  
STANDARD FAILURE(S)  
FOUND, SEE BELOW


SURFACE

SURFACE PULLING  
APART AT  
JOINTS/EDGES AND  
IS A TRIPPING  
HAZARD AND CAN BE  
LIFTED

RISK  
ASSESSMENT 2  
X 2 LOW RISK



REFIX

	<p>SPRING</p> <p>MANUFACTURER NOT INDICATED</p> <p>WETPOUR</p>		<p>FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW</p>
<p>FOOT RESTS</p>	<p>FOOT SUPPORT HAS INSUFFICIENT CROSS SECTIONAL AREA AND HAS SHARP EDGES</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK</p>	<div>   </div> <p>RENEW PEGS</p>
<p>SURFACE</p>	<p>SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK</p>	<div>  </div> <p>REFIX</p>



	TODDLER SWINGS		FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW	
RECORD				
WETPOUR				
SURFACE	SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES AND IS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN ONE CORNER, CAN BE LIFTED AND IS TRIPPING HAZARD	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK	 	REPAIR AND REFIX
SEATS	BOTH SEATS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED AND CRADLES WORN	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK	 	RENEW SEATS

## DAVID POTTER INSPECTIONS LTD

### ANNUAL PLAYGROUND INSPECTION REPORT FOR HAMBLE-LE-RICE PARISH COUNCIL

INSPECTION  
DATE & TIME

18/02/17

10:15

REPORT DATE

23/02/2017

#### BARTLETTS FIELD



**DAVE POTTER INSPECTIONS LTD**

164, BATH ROAD

SOUTHSEA

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**RPII INSPECTOR NUMBER 1018A**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

This inspection was carried out to the principles and relevant parts of the following standard:

- Children's Playgrounds, play equipment and surfaces to BS EN 1176 (2008).

Inspections are non-dismantling and do not examine equipment below ground, and assume the operator is carrying out suitable maintenance including as recommended by the manufacturers. Trees are not inspected.

## **INSPECTION METHODOLOGY**

BS EN 1176-7 (2008) recommends that playground operators carry out an Annual Main Inspection in order to establish

- the overall level of safety of equipment, foundations and surfaces
- compliance with the relevant parts of EN 1176
- the effectiveness of all safety measures and any changes made to safety measures
- effects of weather, presence of rotting or corrosion
- any change in the level of safety of the equipment as a result of repairs made, or of added or replaced components

In order to achieve this BS EN 1176-7 (2008) advises operators that

1. inspections of equipment should be undertaken by competent persons
2. inspections may involve excavation or dismantling of certain parts
3. the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance instructions should be followed, and
4. additional measures may be necessary to detect other possible deterioration.

This annual inspection should be considered as solely contributing to the operator's discharge of this responsibility as set out in 1 above.

The inspector is a qualified and registered as an outdoor annual inspector by the Register of Play Inspectors International (RPII, Registration Number 1018A) and his level of competence as assessed by RPII is limited within the following inspection competence framework as defined by RPII:-

vandalism, minor and major wear, long-term structural problems, changes in the Standards compliance and design practices, risk assessments etc.

In order to undertake the inspection within this competence framework the inspector uses visual and manual inspection and manipulation of equipment and components, and applies his knowledge of the relevant BS EN standards.

He is not qualified or competent to carry out inspections which require the use of tools including calibration tools, intrusive examination of materials, structural measurements or excavation or dismantling of components. Where the operator has need for these in order to complete the Annual Main Inspection requirements a suitably competent person is required.

## **MANUFACTURER'S INSPECTION INSTRUCTIONS**

The Annual Main Inspection requires that the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance requirements are followed and the inspector's competence is strictly limited to the equipment as found and inspected on site unless advanced provision of the relevant manufacturer's guidance has been provided to him. If they have not/cannot be provided then the inspection cannot be considered as fully Standard compliant and the risk assessments given can only be considered as provisional.

## **INSPECTOR'S ADVICE**

The inspection practices undertaken by the inspector and described above are capable of identifying most circumstances which could result in an injury. However some elements of play equipment cannot be sufficiently checked using these procedures, for example because they are concealed from view and/or are not responsive to manual inspection or manipulation or are sealed-for-life.

In the event of this occurrence an provisional risk assessment will be given in this report with advice on what on what further actions should be undertaken by the operator in order to complete the risk assessment.

## **TIMBERS**

There is no reliable and practical method of inspecting timbers including below ground timbers and any findings relating to timber equipment must be considered as indicative only. Please refer to Terms and Conditions provided at the time of quotation for further information.

### LOOSE FILL IMPACT ABSORBING SURFACING (IAS)

An assessment of the critical height of loose fill impact IAS includes consideration of both the depth of the material and the particulate size of the loose fill material itself; with those two parameters it is possible to assess the risk level of the surfacing using BS EN 1176-1 Table 4.

Where the inspector finds the particulate size of the material is outside the relevant range as given in Table 4 he is only able to give an provisional risk assessment of the surfacing. To complete the risk assessment and establish a suitable depth for the IAS in relation to the fall height of the equipment the operator should refer to the Certificate of Test to BS EN 1177 (2008) provided by the supplier of the material. In cases where the particulate size of the IAS has deteriorated over time it may be necessary, in order to fully meet the requirements of BS EN 1176 and provide a reliable risk assessment, to replace the surfacing with material which meets the particulate sizes given in Table 4.

The critical height of impact absorbing surfaces is not tested as set out in BS EN 1177..

### RISK ASSESSMENT

The playground operator is responsible for managing risks and The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 impose a legal duty on providers to carry out a 'suitable and sufficient assessment' of the risks associated with a site or activity. The risk assessments provided in this report should therefore be considered as guidance only to assist the operator in the undertaking of their risk assessments.

The following methodology has been applied to all faults, findings and/or EN 1176 failures identified during this inspection;

Stage 1. An assessment of the likelihood any accident occurring as a consequence of the finding fault or failure identified whilst the item or equipment is being used as intended or as reasonably anticipated. The likelihood is scored as follows;

Logic	Score
Any accident is unlikely	1
An accident is a possibility	2
An accident is a probability	3
An accident is inevitable	4

Stage 2. An assessment of the severity of an injury that may result if an accident did occur. The severity is scored as follows;

Logic	Score
No injury would result	1
Any injury could be dealt with by first-aid	2
Any injury would require treatment by a medical facility	3
Any injury which would require reporting under the RIDDOR Regulations	4

Stage 3. The risk level for each item is established by multiplying together the scores from Stage 1 and Stage 2.

Stage 4. That score is converted to a risk level with recommended actions, as follows

Score	Risk level	Health and Safety Executive designation	Inspectors recommended actions
1	No identified risk	N/A	No action required
2-4	Low risk	<i>An acceptable level of risk whilst the activity which gives rise to the risk remains constant and unchanged by other factors</i>	Monitoring of fault/failure for consequent accidents or further deterioration and increased risk, in which case remedial action to be taken to reduce risk levels
5-6	Medium risk	<i>Other measures are still necessary to control risks, this type of risk needs to be kept under review and may well be capable of being further reduced at a later date by other control measures</i>	If possible, remedial action to be taken within 2 months* to reduce this risk level

8-9	High risk	<i>Unacceptable, other control measures are required to reduce the risk to medium or low</i>	Action to be taken within seven days* to reduce risk level. If possible intermediate action to be taken to eliminate or reduce risk by e.g. taking item out of use.
12-16	Urgent risk		Immediate action required to repair item or if not, to take item out of use until remedial action can be taken to reduce risk levels

\* Other timescales may be specified within the report




BS EN 1176-1, 4.2.14 REMINDS PLAYGROUND OPERATORS THAT WHEN COMPONENTS ARE EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE THERE IS A RISK OF CORROSION OR ROTTING, AND THAT :-


*THE HIGH RATE OF CORROSION OR ROTTING UNDER DYNAMIC LOADING ENDANGERS THE STABILITY OF THE ANCHORAGE OF UNITS IN WHICH THE STABILITY DEPENDS ON ONLY ONE CROSS SECTION, OR IN WHICH THE STABILITY IS PROVIDED BY TWO-LEGGED MEMBERS OR ROWS OF MEMBERS.*

OPERATORS ARE THEREFORE REMINDED THAT REGULAR INSPECTIONS, INCLUDING THE OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS, SHOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE CONDITION AND STABILITY OF ITEMS PARTICULARLY CHECKING FOR INSTABILITY, ROT AND DECAY AT POINTS OF GROUND CONTACT AND IN ALSO IN TIMBER COMPONENTS WHERE FIXINGS AND FITTINGS ARE ATTACHED



## SAFETY ASSESSMENT – EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

		<p>SITE, SIGNS, FENCE AND GATES</p>		<p>FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW</p>
VEHICLE GATE	SECTION MISSING AND DOGS CAN ENTER	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		REPLACE MISSING SECTION
BOTH GATES	FINGER CRUSHING POINT WHERE GATES COME TOO CLOSE TO POST (S) SHOULD BE MIN 12 MM GAPS	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK	 	ADJUST CLEARANCES, THERE SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 12 MM BETWEEN GATE AND POST(S)
GATES	BOTH GATES GATE CLOSES FAST ON REBOUND WHEN PUSHED OPEN  BACK GATE CLOSES FAST FROM 90°	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		ADJUST SPEED OF CLOSING - GATES SHOULD SELF-CLOSE IN NO LESS THAN 3 SECONDS AND NO MORE THAN 8 SECONDS, INCLUDING ON REBOUND

SIGNS	WEARING/DAMAGED AND BECOMING HARD TO READ  ALSO NO TELEPHONE NUMBER PROVIDED TO REPORT ACCIDENT OR FAULT	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		RENEW SIGNS AND ADD TELEPHONE NUMBERS
SURFACE	TRIPPING HAZARD WHERE REMAINS OF SPRING PROTRUDE	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		REMOVE REMAIN OR COVER

			BINS AND BENCHES	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
				
BENCH	COVER CAPS MISSING BOTH ENDS ON SEAT	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK		REPLACE MISSING CAPS /FILL











		<p>JUNIOR SWINGS</p> <p>PLAYDALE</p> <p>WETPOUR</p>		<p>FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW</p>
SURFACING	<p>SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES AND WEEDS IN JOINTS</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK</p>	 <p>PHOTO SHOWS EXAMPLE</p>	<p>REMOVE WEEDS AND REFIX IAS</p>
TIMBERS	<p>SPLITS ARE PRESENT IN TIMBERS</p> <p>THESE CAN PERMIT WATER TO REACH THE WOOD INSIDE ITS PRESERVATIVE ENVELOPE AND ROT AND/OR DECAY MAY FOLLOW</p>	<p>NO RISK ASSESSMENT</p>		<p>REGULAR INSPECTIONS, INCLUDING, SHOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO CONDITION AND STABILITY PARTICULARLY CHECKING FOR ROT AND DECAY AT POINTS OF GROUND CONTACT AND IN ALSO IN TIMBER COMPONENTS WHERE FIXINGS AND FITTINGS ARE ATTACHED</p> <p>CHECK THE CROSSBAR TOO</p>
SHACKLES AND BUSHES	<p>SHACKLES AND BUSHES WORN</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 4 LOW RISK</p>		<p>SERVICE</p>

BOTH SEATS	DAMAGED	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK	 	RENEW SEATS
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	CABIN SLIDE  SMP  WETPOUR	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW  <b>THIS ITEM IS COMING TO THE END OF IT'S SAFE LIFE AND REPLACEMENT IS RECOMMENDED</b>
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SURFACING	SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES AND WEED GROWTH	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		REMOVE WEEDS AN IF NECESSARY REFIX
SURFACING	WORN AND DAMAGED IN PLACES	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	 <p>PHOTO SHOWS EXAMPLE</p>	MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION AND REPAIR WHEN POSSIBLE
SURFACING	ALGAE ON SURFACING	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		REMOVE/CLEAN
SURFACING	INSUFFICIENT AREA OF SURFACING AND EDGING IN IMPACT AREA - SHOULD EXTEND 1M - TO END OF TAPE IN PHOTO	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK		NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED

BENEATH CABIN	BOLTS PROTRUDE AT HEAD HEIGHT	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		TRIM AND COVER
SLIDE	WEALD BROKEN	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK		REPAIR
CABIN	ROTTING AT SLIDE ENTRANCE	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION
CABIN	FIXINGS BEGINNING TO PROTRUDE IN ENTRANCE AREA	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK	 	FULLY COUNTERSINK
SLIDE STARTING SECTION	CLOTHING TRAPS AT STARTING SECTION OF SLIDE ON BOTH SIDES	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK	 	NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED
SLIDE STARTING SECTION	INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION PROVIDED - BARRIERS REQUIRED	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED



			TODDLER MULTIPLAY  PLAYDALE  WETPOUR		FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
SURFACING	SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK			REFIX
SURFACING	ALGAE ON SURFACING	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK			REMOVE/CLEAN
BARRIERS	THESE ARE TOO LOW, SHOULD BE MINIMUM OF 70 CM CURRENTLY 63 CM	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK			NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED
HEAD TRAPS	HEAD TRAP (S) PRESENT ABOVE A HEIGHT OF 600 MM	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK			NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED
TUNNEL	WEAR/DAMAGE TO TUNNEL FLOOR	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK			MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPLINTERS OR SHARP EDGES ETC



TUNNEL	MINIMUM INTERNAL WIDTH SHOULD BE 50 CM, THIS IS 45 CM	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 1 NO RISK		NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED
RAMP	RAMP SHOULD HAVE GUARDRAILS OR BARRIERS	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED
RAMP	TIMBER BOARD BEGINNING TO ROT	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION
FIXING BOLTS	BOLTS PROTRUDE BENEATH PLATFORMS	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		TRIM AND COVER

			SEESAW WICKSTEED WETPOUR	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
SURFACE	SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK	 	MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIPPING HAZARDS



		TODDLER SWINGS		FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW	
LOCATION	FREE SPACE OF SWINGS IS INTERSECTED BY TRAVELLING ROUTE FROM GATE	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK		CONSIDER ADDING BARRIERS	
SURFACE	SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES AND WEED GROWTH IN GAPS	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		REMOVE WEEDS AND REFIX IAS	
SURFACE	WEARING IN PLACES	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		REPAIR SURFACING	
CHAIN	ONE CHAIN HAS AN OPENING GREATER THAN 8.6 MM	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		REMEDY WHEN CHAINS RENEWED	
SEAT	BOLT PROTRUDES BENEATH CRADLE	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		TRIM AND COVER	

SEAT	SLIGHT DAMAGE	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK	 	MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION/D AMAGE
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			SPRING  WICKSTEED  OPEN WEAVE TILES	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
FOOTRESTS	FOOT SUPPORT HAS INSUFFICIENT CROSS SECTIONAL AREA	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK		NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED

## DAVID POTTER INSPECTIONS LTD

### ANNUAL PLAYGROUND INSPECTION REPORT FOR HAMBLE-LE-RICE PARISH COUNCIL

INSPECTION  
DATE & TIME

18/02/17

09:20

REPORT DATE

23/02/2017

#### MOUNT PLEASANT PLAY AREA AND SKATE AREA



**DAVE POTTER INSPECTIONS LTD**

164, BATH ROAD

SOUTHSEA

HAMPSHIRE PO4 0HU

TEL: 023 92 162 261

**RPII INSPECTOR NUMBER 1018A**

[davepotterinspections@gmail.com](mailto:davepotterinspections@gmail.com)

[www.playground-safety.co.uk](http://www.playground-safety.co.uk)



## **INTRODUCTION**

This inspection was carried out to the principles and relevant parts of the following standards:

- Children's Playgrounds, play equipment and surfaces to BS EN 1176 (2008).
- Skateboarding/roller play items to BS EN 14974 (2007)

Inspections are non-dismantling and do not examine equipment below ground, and assume the operator is carrying out suitable maintenance including as recommended by the manufacturers. Trees are not inspected.

## **INSPECTION METHODOLOGY**

BS EN 1176-7 (2008) recommends that playground operators carry out an Annual Main Inspection in order to establish

- the overall level of safety of equipment, foundations and surfaces
- compliance with the relevant parts of EN 1176
- the effectiveness of all safety measures and any changes made to safety measures
- effects of weather, presence of rotting or corrosion
- any change in the level of safety of the equipment as a result of repairs made, or of added or replaced components

In order to achieve this BS EN 1176-7 (2008) advises operators that

1. inspections of equipment should be undertaken by competent persons
2. inspections may involve excavation or dismantling of certain parts
3. the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance instructions should be followed, and
4. additional measures may be necessary to detect other possible deterioration.

This annual inspection should be considered as solely contributing to the operator's discharge of this responsibility as set out in 1 above.

The inspector is a qualified and registered as an outdoor annual inspector by the Register of Play Inspectors International (RPiI, Registration Number 1018A) and his level of competence as assessed by RPiI is limited within the following inspection competence framework as defined by RPiI:-

vandalism, minor and major wear, long-term structural problems, changes in the Standards compliance and design practices, risk assessments etc.

In order to undertake the inspection within this competence framework the inspector uses visual and manual inspection and manipulation of equipment and components, and applies his knowledge of the relevant BS EN standards.

He is not qualified or competent to carry out inspections which require the use of tools including calibration tools, intrusive examination of materials, structural measurements or excavation or dismantling of components. Where the operator has need for these in order to complete the Annual Main Inspection requirements a suitably competent person is required.

## **MANUFACTURER'S INSPECTION INSTRUCTIONS**

The Annual Main Inspection requires that the manufacturer's inspection and maintenance requirements are followed and the inspector's competence is strictly limited to the equipment as found and inspected on site unless advanced provision of the relevant manufacturer's guidance has been provided to him. If they have not/cannot be provided then the inspection cannot be considered as fully Standard compliant and the risk assessments given can only be considered as provisional.

## **INSPECTOR'S ADVICE**

The inspection practices undertaken by the inspector and described above are capable of identifying most circumstances which could result in an injury. However some elements of play equipment cannot be sufficiently checked using these procedures, for example because they are concealed from view and/or are not responsive to manual inspection or manipulation or are sealed-for-life.

In the event of this occurrence an provisional risk assessment will be given in this report with advice on what on what further actions should be undertaken by the operator in order to complete the risk assessment.

## TIMBERS

There is no reliable and practical method of inspecting timbers including below ground timbers and any findings relating to timber equipment must be considered as indicative only. Please refer to Terms and Conditions provided at the time of quotation for further information.

## LOOSE FILL IMPACT ABSORBING SURFACING (IAS)

An assessment of the critical height of loose fill impact IAS includes consideration of both the depth of the material and the particulate size of the loose fill material itself; with those two parameters it is possible to assess the risk level of the surfacing using BS EN 1176-1 Table 4.

Where the inspector finds the particulate size of the material is outside the relevant range as given in Table 4 he is only able to give an provisional risk assessment of the surfacing. To complete the risk assessment and establish a suitable depth for the IAS in relation to the fall height of the equipment the operator should refer to the Certificate of Test to BS EN 1177 (2008) provided by the supplier of the material. In cases where the particulate size of the IAS has deteriorated over time it may be necessary, in order to fully meet the requirements of BS EN 1176 and provide a reliable risk assessment, to replace the surfacing with material which meets the particulate sizes given in Table 4.

The critical height of impact absorbing surfaces is not tested as set out in BS EN 1177..

## RISK ASSESSMENT

The playground operator is responsible for managing risks and The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 impose a legal duty on providers to carry out a 'suitable and sufficient assessment' of the risks associated with a site or activity. The risk assessments provided in this report should therefore be considered as guidance only to assist the operator in the undertaking of their risk assessments.

The following methodology has been applied to all faults, findings and/or EN 1176 failures identified during this inspection;

Stage 1. An assessment of the likelihood any accident occurring as a consequence of the finding fault or failure identified whilst the item or equipment is being used as intended or as reasonably anticipated. The likelihood is scored as follows;

Logic	Score
Any accident is unlikely	1
An accident is a possibility	2
An accident is a probability	3
An accident is inevitable	4

Stage 2. An assessment of the severity of an injury that may result if an accident did occur. The severity is scored as follows;

Logic	Score
No injury would result	1
Any injury could be dealt with by first-aid	2
Any injury would require treatment by a medical facility	3
Any injury which would require reporting under the RIDDOR Regulations	4

Stage 3. The risk level for each item is established by multiplying together the scores from Stage 1 and Stage 2.

Stage 4. That score is converted to a risk level with recommended actions, as follows

Score	Risk level	Health and Safety Executive designation	Inspectors recommended actions
1	No identified risk	N/A	No action required
2-4	Low risk	<i>An acceptable level of risk whilst the activity which gives rise to the risk remains constant and unchanged by other factors</i>	Monitoring of fault/failure for consequent accidents or further deterioration and increased risk, in which case remedial action to be taken to reduce risk levels
5-6	Medium risk	<i>Other measures are still necessary to control risks, this type of risk needs to be kept under review and may well be capable of being further reduced at a later date by other control measures</i>	If possible, remedial action to be taken within 2 months* to reduce this risk level
8-9	High risk	<i>Unacceptable, other control measures are required to reduce the risk to medium or low</i>	Action to be taken within seven days* to reduce risk level. If possible intermediate action to be taken to eliminate or reduce risk by e.g. taking item out of use.

12-16	Urgent risk		Immediate action required to repair item or if not, to take item out of use until remedial action can be taken to reduce risk levels
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\* Other timescales may be specified within the report

BS EN 1176-1, 4.2.14 REMINDS PLAYGROUND OPERATORS THAT WHEN COMPONENTS ARE EMBEDDED IN CONCRETE THERE IS A RISK OF CORROSION OR ROTTING, AND THAT :-

*THE HIGH RATE OF CORROSION OR ROTTING UNDER DYNAMIC LOADING ENDANGERS THE STABILITY OF THE ANCHORAGE OF UNITS IN WHICH THE STABILITY DEPENDS ON ONLY ONE CROSS SECTION, OR IN WHICH THE STABILITY IS PROVIDED BY TWO-LEGGED MEMBERS OR ROWS OF MEMBERS.*

OPERATORS ARE THEREFORE REMINDED THAT REGULAR INSPECTIONS, INCLUDING THE OPERATIONAL INSPECTIONS, SHOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE CONDITION AND STABILITY OF ITEMS PARTICULARLY CHECKING FOR INSTABILITY, ROT AND DECAY AT POINTS OF GROUND CONTACT AND IN ALSO IN TIMBER COMPONENTS WHERE FIXINGS AND FITTINGS ARE ATTACHED

## SAFETY ASSESSMENT – EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES - PLAY AREA

		SITE, SIGNS, FENCE AND GATES		FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
BOTH GATES	NEITHER GATE SELF CLOSES AND FRONT GATE BOTTOMS OUT	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK	 	ADJUST CLOSING - GATES SHOULD SELF-CLOSE IN NO LESS THAN 3 SECONDS AND NO MORE THAN 8 SECONDS, INCLUDING ON REBOUND

BOTH GATES	FINGER CRUSHING POINT WHERE GATES COMES TOO CLOSE TO POSTS SHOULD BE MIN 12 MM GAPS	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	 <p>PHOTOS SHOW EXAMPLES</p>	ADJUST CLEARANCES - THERE SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 12MM BETWEEN MOVING PARTS AND BETWEEN AND MOVING AND STATIONARY PARTS
BACK GATE	GATE CLOSES FAST ON REBOUND WHEN PUSHED OPEN	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		ADJUST SPEED OF CLOSING - GATES SHOULD SELF- CLOSE IN NO LESS THAN 3 SECONDS AND NO MORE THAN 8 SECONDS, INCLUDING ON REBOUND WHEN PUSHED OPEN
FRONT GATE	HINGE LOOSE ON POST	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		FULLY TIGHTEN
FRONT ENTRANCE AREA	TRIPPING HAZARD DEVELOPING	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		ELIMINATE TRIPS
SIGNS	NO TELEPHONE NUMBER PROVIDED	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		ADD TELEPHONE NUMBER TO REPORT FAULTS/ ACCIDENTS






SIGN	ONE SIGN WORN AND BECOMING HARD TO READ	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		RENEW SIGN
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BINS AND BENCHES AND TEEN  
SHELTER






FAULT(S) AND/ OR  
STANDARD FAILURE(S)  
FOUND, SEE BELOW







BENCH AT SLIDE	TRIPPING HAZARD DEVELOPING WHERE ROOT PROTRUDES	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		ELIMINATE TRIPS
BENCH AT SIDE	ROTTING	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		RENEW
BENCH AT END	LOCATION ENTICES CLIMBING OVER AND HEAD TRAPS IN FENCE ARE PRESENT	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		CONSIDER RELOCATING BENCH

			TODDLER AND JUNIOR SWINGS  WICKSTEED  WETPOUR	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
SEATS	SEATS MEET GROUND CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS BUT ARE SET RATHER LOW AND WEAR ON IAS WILL BE EXACERBATED AND DRAGGING LEGS MAY BE CAUGHT BENEATH	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		RAISE SEAT HEIGHT TO 635 MM TO AVOID EXCESSIVE WEAR ON IAS AND CATCHING OF LEGS
CHAIN	TWO SETS OF CHAINS HAVE AN OPENING GREATER THAN 8.6 MM	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		REMEDY WHEN CHAINS RENEWED






SHACKLES AND BUSHES	BADLY WORN	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	 <p>PHOTO SHOWS EXAMPLE</p>	SERVICE SHACKLES AND BUSHES
SURFACE	SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES AND HAS WEED GROWTH	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK	 	REMOVE WEEDS AND MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION
SHACKLES	WEARING AS THEY CONNECT WITH LUGS	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	 <p>PHOTO SHOWS EXAMPLE</p>	RENEW SHACKLES
SHACKLE	ONE SHACKLE HAS NO ROLLER PIN AND IS LOOSE	RISK ASSESSMENT 3 X 3 HIGH RISK		<p>FULLY TIGHTEN AND PROVIDE ROLLER PIN</p> <p>FINDING EMAILED TO CLIENT 19TH FEBRUARY</p>




JUNIOR SEAT	SLIGHT DAMAGE	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION
FRAME	CONSIDERABLE RUST ON FRAME RISKS WEAKENING OF STRUCTURE	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 4 LOW RISK		DE RUST AND REPAINT
CHAINS	CHAIN LINK WEAR IS CLOSE TO 10% AND/OR LINKS ARE NOTCHED AND THEREFORE MORE THAN 50% OF THEIR STRENGTH MAY BE LOST	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		RENEW CHAINS
ADVISORY NOTE	CONSIDER REPLACING JUNIOR SEATS WITH TODDLER SEATS TO INCREASE TODDLER PROVISION ON SITE			THIS IS NOT A SAFETY MATTER

			GAMES PANELS  PLAYDALE  GRASS	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
COVER CAPS	SOME COVER CAPS MISSING	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK		REPLACE

		<p>JUNIOR SWINGS</p> <p>WICKSTEED</p> <p>WETPOUR</p>		<p>FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW</p>
SEATS	<p>SEATS MEET GROUND CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS BUT ARE SET RATHER LOW AND WEAR ON IAS WILL BE EXACERBATED AND DRAGGING LEGS MAY BE CAUGHT BENEATH</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK</p>		<p>RAISE SEAT HEIGHT TO 635 MM TO AVOID EXCESSIVE WEAR ON IAS AND CATCHING OF LEGS</p>
SURFACE	<p>SURFACE PULLING APART AT JOINTS/EDGES AND HAS WEED GROWTH</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK</p>	 	<p>REMOVE WEEDS AND MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION</p>
SURFACE	<p>TRIPPING HAZARDS DEVELOPING INTO PATH OF SWING AT BOTH ENDS OF FRAME</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK</p>	 <p>PHOTO SHOWS EXAMPLE</p>	<p>ELIMINATE TRIPS</p>
SHACKLES AND BUSHES	<p>BADLY WORN</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK</p>		<p>SERVICE SHACKLES AND BUSHES</p>


CHAINS	TWO SETS OF CHAINS HAVE AN OPENING GREATER THAN 8.6 MM	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		REMEDY WHEN CHAINS RENEWED
SEATS	SLIGHT DAMAGE	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION
FRAME	CONSIDERABLE RUST ON CROSSBAR WEAKENING OF STRUCTURE	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 4 LOW RISK		DE RUST AND REPAINT

	<p>RUNWAY</p> <p>PLAYDALE</p> <p>WOODCHIP</p>		FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
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RUNWAY CABLES SHOULD BE DISMANTLED FOR A THOROUGH INSPECTION OF THE MAIN CABLE AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR UNLESS THE MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDS OTHERWISE

THE TROLLEY SHOULD BE TAKEN DOWN FOR INSPECTION AND TAKEN APART TO EXAMINE FIXINGS AND MOVING PARTS FOR DAMAGE AND WEAR AND TEAR, INCLUDING THE SUSPENSION CHAIN AND FIXINGS






REFER TO/OBTAIN AND IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER'S GUIDANCE FOR INSPECTION TIMESCALES AND FOR MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING THE REPLACING OF ANY WORN OR DAMAGED ELEMENTS



SEAT	SLIGHT DAMAGE	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION
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TRAVELLER	THIS IS JUDDERING WHEN LOADED AND IN MOTION	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		SERVICE THE TRAVELLER
SURFACING	THERE IS INSUFFICIENT DEPTH OF LOOSE FILL  THE MATERIAL IS DEPLETED, COMPACTED AND DISBURSED  AND AS THE PARTICULATE SIZE IS OUTSIDE THE RANGE USED IN BS EN 1176 TABLE 4 TO ESTABLISH A SUITABLE DEPTH OF SURFACE, THE RISK LEVEL GIVEN HERE CAN THEREFORE ONLY BE AN ESTIMATE	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	 SURFACE SHOULD AT LEAST REACH TO THE TOP OF THIS 300MM PROBE	LOOSEN, RAKE BACK AND IF NECESSARY TOP UP AND LEVEL LOOSE FILL SURFACING TO ACHIEVE A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 300 MM WITH LOOSE FILL OF THE APPROPRIATE PARTICULATE SIZE AS PUBLISHED IN TABLE 4
FRAME AT FAR END	SLIGHT MOVEMENT IN THE CROSSBAR TO LEG CONNECTION	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 4 LOW RISK		INVESTIGATE FOR LOOSE CONNECTIONS AND TIGHTEN ALL FIXINGS
RAMPS	FIXING HEADS PROTRUDING ON RAMPS	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	 PHOTO SHOWS EXAMPLE	FULLY COUNTERSINK





SEAT	COMES TOO CLOSE TO THE POSTS AT EACH END, SHOULD BE AT LEAST 2M CLEARANCE TO MEET BS EN STANDARD WHEN SEAT IS PITCHED FORWARD AT 45°	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		ADJUST STOPPING POSITION TO ACHIEVE REQUIRED CLEARANCE
BARK PIT	TIMBER EDGE DAMAGED AND ROTTING IN PLACES AND SECTIONS MISSING	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK	 <p>PHOTOS SHOW EXAMPLES</p>  	REPAIR
TIMBERS	<p>SPLITS ARE PRESENT IN TIMBERS</p> <p>THESE CAN PERMIT WATER TO REACH THE WOOD INSIDE ITS PRESERVATIVE ENVELOPE AND ROT AND/OR DECAY MAY FOLLOW</p>	NO RISK ASSESSMENT		<p>REGULAR INSPECTIONS, INCLUDING, SHOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO CONDITION AND STABILITY PARTICULARLY CHECKING FOR ROT AND DECAY AT POINTS OF GROUND CONTACT AND IN ALSO IN TIMBER COMPONENTS WHERE FIXINGS AND FITTINGS ARE ATTACHED</p>

			<p>ADVENTURE TRAIL</p> <p>PLAYDALE</p> <p>GRASS</p>		<p>FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW</p>
<p>POST AT SWINGING LOGS</p>	<p>POST IS SLIGHTLY LOOSE</p>	<p>RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK</p>		<p>EXCAVATE DOWN TO FOUNDATIONS TO DETERMINE THE CONDITION OF THE POLE</p>	
<p>POSTS</p>	<p>SPLITS ARE PRESENT IN TIMBERS</p> <p>THESE CAN PERMIT WATER TO REACH THE WOOD INSIDE ITS PRESERVATIVE ENVELOPE AND ROT AND/OR DECAY MAY FOLLOW</p>	<p>NO RISK ASSESSMENT</p>		<p>REGULAR INSPECTIONS, INCLUDING, SHOULD PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO CONDITION AND STABILITY PARTICULARLY CHECKING FOR ROT AND DECAY AT POINTS OF GROUND CONTACT AND IN ALSO IN TIMBER COMPONENTS WHERE FIXINGS AND FITTINGS ARE ATTACHED</p>	





POSTS	SOME POSTS HAVE ROT/ARE DAMAGED	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK	 	MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION
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	JUNIOR MULTIPLAY  PLAYDALE  WETPOUR		FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
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HEAD TRAPS FOUND	HEAD TRAP (S) PRESENT ABOVE A HEIGHT OF 600 MM	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK	  	NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED
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PHOTOS SHOW EXAMPLES



FIRE POLE	BARRIERS ARE IN THE FREE SPACE OF THE FIRE POLE - SHOULD BE AT LEAST 50 CM, CURRENTLY 42 CM	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED
FIRE POLE	INSUFFICIENT AREA OF WETPOUR - SHOULD EXTEND 150 CM CURRENTLY 145 RESULTING IN THE CONCRETE EDGE BEING IN THE IMPACT AREA	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 4 LOW RISK		NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED
FIXINGS	A COUPLE OF FIXINGS PROTRUDE	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK	 	TIGHTEN



COVER CAPS	SOME ARE MISSING AND WATER WILL PENETRATE (SEE ABOVE)	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	 <p>PHOTOS SHOW EXAMPLES</p>  	REPLACE MISSING CAPS  SEE RECOMMENDED ACTION ABOVE RE TIMBERS
BOLTS	SHARP BOLTS PROTRUDE, INCLUDING BENEATH RAMP, PLATFORM AND BRIDGE	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	  <p>PHOTO SHOWS EXAMPLES</p>	TRIM AND COVER ALL PROTRUDING BOLTS
HANDRAILS	THE ELEMENTS DESIGNED TO BE GRASPED HAS A CROSS SECTION GREATER THAN THE MAXIMUM OF 60MM REQUIRED	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK		NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED

PLATFORM TIMBERS	WEARING	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		PROGRAMME FOR RENEWAL
NET	NET WEARING	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION/D AMAGE
RAMP	ACCESSIBLE EDGES ARE NOT ROUNDED TO THE MINIMUM REQUIRED RADIUS OF 3 MM AND CORNERS ARE SHARP	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 3 LOW RISK		ROUND CORNERS AND CHAMFER EDGES

## SAFETY ASSESSMENT – EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES - SKATE AREA

			SIGNAGE	FAULT(S) AND/ OR STANDARD FAILURE(S) FOUND, SEE BELOW
SIGN	NO TELEPHONE NUMBER PROVIDED TO REPORTS FAULTS OR ACCIDENTS	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 2 LOW RISK		ADD TELEPHONE NUMBER



SITE AND EQUIPMENT  
FREESTYLE

FAULT(S) AND/ OR  
STANDARD FAILURE(S)  
FOUND, SEE BELOW

RIDING SURFACE	JOINTS DETERIORATING AND CHANGES IN LEVEL RESULT  AND SHARP METAL EDGES EXPOSED IN PLACES	RISK ASSESSMENT 2 X 3 MEDIUM RISK	  	REPAIR ALL SURFACES  SURFACE SHOULD NOT HAVE GAPS GREATER THAN 5MM
RAMP	CRACKING DEVELOPED	RISK ASSESSMENT 1 X 2 LOW RISK		MONITOR FOR FURTHER DETERIORATION