



3 Drowning or falling through ice in winter

Consider factors that might affect:

- the likelihood of people entering the water/accessible the ice
- the potential consequence of entering the water/accessible the ice

Summary of influence of factor on consequence of entry to access including justification (consider for children < 5 years, children 5 years, adults)

Environmental factors

Proximity to populated areas: schools, inns, restaurants, picnic areas, play areas, car parks, roads, especially attractive features likely to be visited.

The site is situated adjacent to existing Carriageway, however it is unlikely to affect the amount of accessibility to the basin.

Features allowing or encouraging access (eg paths):

Head walls fitted with grilles to prevent access to the water.

Physical accessibility of proposed drainage feature: consider proposed use and proposed access (including of small children).

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Visibility and natural surveillance of proposed drainage feature:

The site is clearly visible from the road and is not obscured by vegetation.

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Behavioural factors

Category and volume of expected users: summer, spring, autumn, winter, night, day, weekend, public, dog, children, teenagers, adults.

The basin is designed to fill following flood events, however it is unlikely people will access the water due to the 600mm deep low flow channel.

Nature of development (housing, commercial, industrial etc):

Housing

Any known existing risks (eg records of accidents) posed by the proposed feature to the site?

None

Design factors - water's edge

Type and nature of water-edge planting: none

Definition of water edge and nature of ground (eg soft/hard): soft

Natural surveillance of water edge: none

Height of edge above water: varies dependent on storm events

Gradient and extent of slopes above, at and below water level: 1:3 banks

Design factors - water body

Water depth profile: varies

Water surface area: 1144m²

Carry: water should be clear

Underwater obstacles or traps: water to none

Potential currents, velocities: low to none

Potential increase in depth of water and rate of rise: water depth will increase during storm events

Potential for ice formation and significant depth of water below in winter: minimal

Public education

Signage: none

Community engagement strategies: none

Local education strategies (eg schools): none

Overall assessment of likelihood of entry/access and consequences

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Children < 5 years: not very likely

Children ≥ 5 years: possible

Adults: not very likely

Consequences

4 Slips/trips/falls

Factors that might affect likelihood of people slipping/tripping/falling: Summary of influence of factor on likelihood of slip/trip/fall, including justification (consider for children < 5 years, children 5 years, adults)

Design factors - inlets and outlets or channels

Headwall or channel location: clearly visible, should not influence likelihood

Headwall height or channel depth and width: 600mm deep, should not influence likelihood

Slope of headwall or channel profile: bank at a max: 1:3, should not influence likelihood

Channels - profile and risk of freezing water: should not influence likelihood

Design factors - surfaces

Level of surface material: banking at 1:3, 2m deep basin

Surfacing materials: grass

5 Entry into pipes or confined spaces

(Note: This risk assessment covers inadvertent access by the public. Where specific access is required by workers the requirements of relevant health and safety legislation and guidance should be followed.)

Factors that might affect likelihood of people entering pipes or confined spaces: Summary of influence of factor on likelihood of entry into pipes or confined spaces, including justification (consider for children < 5 years, children 5 years, adults)

Design factors - inlets and outlets

Pipes or outlets: 600mm - no influence due to grilles preventing access

Signs: 600mm - no influence due to grilles preventing access

Design factors - chamber bays: yes

Depth of chamber: 2m

Is access possible?: no

6 Health issues

Factors that might affect likelihood of people suffering from poor health: Summary of influence of factor on likelihood of poor health, including consequence of resulting ill health

Pollution treatment strategy: none

Level of contamination of publicly accessible water: none

Likely contamination from rat urine: none

Likely contamination from dog fouling: none

Likelyhood of toxic algal blooms: not likely

Likelyhood of vectors (organisms which carries disease-causing microorganisms) that host to human: not likely

Public education to reduce sediment accumulation zones: not likely

Signs

Community engagement strategies: none

Local education strategies (eg schools): none

Litter management and control: none

Dog fouling management and control: none

