

Designer's Risk Assessment

Project: Phase 2, Netherhampton

Scope: Soft & Hard Landscape Proposals

Client: Vistry Bristol

Principal Designer: TBC BY CLIENT

Date: 2nd April 2026

Issue: 3

Risk Matrix:

- High (H) Significant risk involving abnormal or specialist construction or maintenance practices.
- Medium (M) Moderate risk associated with common construction or maintenance practices.
- Low (L) Risk has been designed out or is of limited consequence, commonplace to construction or maintenance practices.

Item	Description of Risk	Risk Level	Actions to Eliminate, Reduce & Control Risk	Residual Risk Level	Notes
1	Existing Vegetation	L	Adequate space has been allowed for the future maintenance of retained vegetation using commonplace ground maintenance practices.	L	None.
2	Landform & Gradients	L	All external levels designed by others. Site topography has been considered in the setting out of soft and hard landscaping to ensure fall heights >500mm and gradients >1:3 have been avoided; G+L should be reconsulted if these parameters are not deliverable. It is assumed building accesses are to be Part M compliant with soft landscape areas at a maximum gradient of 1:3.	L	G+L to be consulted following preparation of External Works designs.
3	Soft Landscaping	L	All plant specification is in accordance with UK nursery standards and good horticultural practice. No specialist large semi-mature stock that would require abnormal lifting operations has been specified. Species commonplace to the UK landscape have been used only. Thorny or poisonous species have been minimised	L	None.

			and contained away from high usage areas where possible. Planting has been specified to allow suitable clearance to lighting and visibility splays, though reasonable future maintenance will be required by private owners to maintain foliage.		
4	Hard Landscaping	L	The landscape specification defines a maximum 1:21 longfall to ensure safety during construction, maintenance, and use. A 1:40 crossfall should be provided to surfaced areas for positive drainage, together with suitable gradients to soft landscape areas to aid drainage and avoid waterlogging. Materials are suitable for their intended use and should be laid with flush interfaces. Regular maintenance, including cleaning and repairs, is required. All materials should be handled and prepared in line with COSHH procedures.	L	G+L to be consulted following preparation of External Works designs.
5	Sustainable Drainage Features (SUDs) & associated infrastructure	M	SUDS features may be waterlogged or hold water. Banks should have a maximum gradient of 1:3 for safe access, escape, and maintenance. These areas should be fenced or designed for high natural surveillance, with rescue aids provided as advised by the project H&S advisor. The appointed Civil Engineer is responsible for headwall and drain opening design, ensuring fall protection is provided and restricts access, particularly to children. Landscape proposals have been designed to minimise maintenance requirements within these areas and the easements associated with the associated infrastructure have been identified and adhered to within the landscape proposals.	M	Boundary treatments/fall protection to be provided by Civil Engineer responsible for designing SUDs features.
6	Play Areas	M	Play areas are located at least 30m from open water and fenced to mitigate risks associated with nearby highways. Equipment complies with British and European standards (BS EN 1176, 1177, 7188) and ROSPA guidelines. Signs must indicate dog-free zones. Play equipment setting out includes manufacturer-recommended free space and fall zones. A competent API-registered contractor must implement and maintain the play area per standards. The landscape contractor must submit a RAMS for implementation and maintenance. Gradients within the play space must conform with the parameters set out above and provide suitable plateaus for equipment installation in line with manufacturer guidelines.	M/L	Play Area designed by others, G+L take no responsibility for the design of the play area, only the landscaping design surrounding this.

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7	Works in proximity to Open Water	M/H	Temporary barriers should be used during construction where a risk of unescapable falls into the watercourse/waterbody are present when implementing the landscaping scheme. Landscape proposals in proximity to the existing watercourse/waterbody have been specified to adopt a low maintenance approach that requires limited future maintenance, with suitable space and gradients allowed for typical grounds maintenance machinery. Public access is clearly defined and formalized. Signage identifying proximity of open water and risk of falls should be erected.	M/L	Landscape management plan should specifically address management of riparian zone.
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All appointed Contractors are to submit a Risk Assessment and Method Statement in relation to the proposed landscaping scheme and risks identified above. A Landscape Management Plan should be prepared to appropriately manage residual risk and the maintenance of the proposed landscaping scheme. In private areas, it is expected that soft and hard landscaping will be maintained in line with normal garden and property maintenance standards. Golby + Luck must be made aware of all technical design changes to ensure the landscaping scheme remains fit for purpose and to allow for this risk assessment to be updated.

Assessed by:

Position:

Signature:

Date:

Joel Stanley

Landscape Architect



2nd April 2026

Approved By:

Position:

Signature:

Date:

Alex Luck

Director



2nd April 2026

