



Downes Crediton Golf Club

Downes Crediton Golf Club

Course Policy Document

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Head Greenkeeper Signed

Director of Greens Signed



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Downes Crediton Golf Club

1.0 Introduction

The club was formed in 1975 and is still relatively young. The course was originally farmland and with a lot of hard work and tree planting has been transformed into a beautiful parkland course. The River Yeo weaves its way through the course making it a picturesque setting, but at the same time interesting for those who like to play a course with water. The front nine holes are a flat walk and cross the river twice including once with a drive. The back nine is hillier and has three ponds that come into play if a less than perfect shot is made.

The clubhouse was originally two farm cottages, but underwent a major alteration in 1997 and further alterations in 2005. The new clubhouse incorporates the existing buildings and many of the original walls are still in place.

The bar area is an area for members, and guests to the club, to sit and relax before or after a game of golf. Although being refurbished and extended in April 1997 & 2005 the distinctive beams of the original cottages have been retained.

The purpose of this document is to;

- Provide a permanent reference establishing the reason for, and logic of, the presentation of the golf course in its existing condition.
- Provide continuity
- Identify and explain the regular maintenance undertaken on the course, and its timing.
- Inform members of the constraints on the use of the course, their form and reason.

The intended audience for this document is;

- Members
- Head Greenkeeper
- Greens Staff
- Director of Greens and its committee.
- Club Manager

2.0 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1 Director of Greens

The Director of Greens is a member of the Board of Directors and is voted in by the membership at the AGM and serves for 3 years and is eligible for re-election at the end of their term.

2.1.2 Responsibilities of the Director of Greens

The Director of Greens (DG) is responsible for ensuring that the course is presented in the manner required and to the desired standards of the Board of Directors and members. In achieving those standards, the DG may, as required, call on professional expertise & other third parties such as Greens Staff, Sports Turf Research Institute, Tree Surgeons etc.

2.2 The Greens Committee

The Greens committee are a group of no more than 3 members of the club who are voted in by the membership at the AGM and serve for 3 years and are eligible for re-election at the end of their term.



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2.2.1 Responsibilities of the Greens Committee.

Greens Committee members do not have authority over the management of staff. They are nominated to act purely on the operational side of the department and assist in any decision making the DG may bring to a meeting. Greens Committee members maybe asked to assist where possible out on the course during maintenance week or asked to research particular topics or be asked to take a lead on small projects. However, any decisions must have the approval of the DG.

2.3 Meetings

The DG should arrange at least 4 meetings a year with the Greens Committee to discuss various topics/projects/plans that are on the agenda. The DG may also invite the Head Greenkeeper and Club Manager to attend these meetings. Minutes from any meeting regarding greens will then be reported at the next Board of Directors meeting.

2.4 Head Greenkeeper Responsibilities

The Head Greenkeeper is responsible for the

- Implementation of this policy in all its aspects.
- Planning of a maintenance schedule in relation to the golfing diary.
- Liaising with the Club Manager on planning and long-term budgeting.
- Schedules and records.
- Management of all aspects relating to Greens Staff.
- Ensuring on course compliance with Health and Safety Policies for Greens Staff.
- Safe storage and handling of course materials including fertilisers and chemicals.

The Head Greenkeeper will meet weekly with the Club Manager to discuss the weekly action plan of work or the Head Greenkeeper may devise his own plan and submit it to the Club Manager on a weekly or monthly basis for a review at the end of the designated period.

Additionally, the Head Greenkeeper will work with the DG & Club Manager to ensure there is a proposed annual plan and a rolling 5-year improvement plan. Once agreed the Head Greenkeeper is responsible for the undertaking of the plans.

3.0 Finance and Planning

- The Club Manager is responsible for the preparation of budgets and will work with the Director of Greens & Head Greenkeeper on preparing a suitable budget for the upcoming year.
- In preparing budgets the Club Manager must take into account the recommendation of the Head Greenkeeper & DG with regard to revenue and capital expenditure, and the recommendation in respect of improvement to the Golf Course.
- Requests of additional expenditure on the course, outside agreed budgets, are communicated directly from the DG to the Board of Directors for approval.
- It is the responsibility of the Head Greenkeeper to adhere to budgets and explain any significant deviation.
- During November & December each year the Club Manager, Head Greenkeeper & DG will discuss the following years' budget and agree in principle subject to final Board approval in January.



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4.0 Objectives

- It is intended to present the golf course in the best possible condition for golfers all year round.
- The golf course should be laid out in a manner to challenge golfers of all abilities.
- Wherever possible members will be allowed unrestricted utilisation of facilities, taking into account volume of play, competitions, society visits, and prevailing weather conditions.

5.0 Layout

- By modern standards the course is considered short, and the original design takes this into account with well-guarded greens requiring precise positioning to enable direct shots at the flag. The relative shortness of the course has been countered over the years by the planting of trees and shrubs and the shaping of fairways. These activities add desirable definition and along with other carefully planned activity to compliment an ever-changing environment make the course what we see today.
- It is the intention to shape the fairways so that the challenge is to drive the ball into an area that makes the second shot easier. This can require the use of a variety of clubs from the tee. In designing the landing area thought is given to make these more generous for the shorter hitting player yet narrowing to require accuracy for the longer hitter.
- Semi rough is in place to prevent the ball from running into the primary rough, however the grass grows at different rates throughout the year and the rough and semi rough are particularly difficult in the spring when growth is fast, but for most of the summer the difference is clear. For winter use, all rough is kept as short as is practical.

6.0 Maintenance

- Being a parkland course, considerable effort is required in the growing season just to keep fairways and primary rough under control. This effort usually being focused during spring and early summer, little other work can be done on the course.
- Regular greens maintenance takes several forms. Principal methods are described below;
 - Slit tyning: This work is undertaken in the winter months to help the drainage and root growth without disturbing the surface too much. Slit tyning also prunes the grass plant and encourages healthier growth.
 - Solid tyning – this is undertaken in the summer months where slit tyning would open up and crack the surface. Small solid tynes can be used to help the penetration of rain or irrigation and prevent the run off of water to lower levels. In the spring larger solid tynes may be used to help root growth which naturally occurs at this time of year.
 - Hollow tyning – this form of aeration removes a core of thatch and soil to a depth of up to four inches. This may be replaced with sand to aid rapid recovery and prevent layering.



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- Verti-draining – relieves the compaction formed by traffic, both machinery and players. The tynes shatter and remove the soil allowing new room for the roots to grow.

- The purpose of aeration is fourfold;

1. To enable air to circulate around the roots of the grass.
2. To enable fertilisers to be easily absorbed by the roots.
3. To improve surface draining where consolidation has occurred.
4. To encourage easier rooting, as roots do not go through the soil particles but go through the voids between them.

- The purposes of top dressing are fivefold;

1. To level the greens after tyning or verti-draining, and damage caused by footprints and pitch marks.
2. To increase the pace of the green without putting grasses under stress by mowing at a too low height.
3. To add different soils, for example sand to aid drainage.
4. To assist with drought resistance.
5. To increase the depth of the root zone.

Some disturbance to golfers is unavoidable during this operation. The surface of the green must be dry before dressing begins and time must be allowed for the dressing to be dry on the surface. This allows the “matting in” process to work the dressing into the grass canopy. During this process some greens will have to be changed to temporary’s, but disruption will be kept to a minimum.

Also, the first three cuts after dressing must be done in dry conditions to prevent dressing sticking to the units and rollers. These cuts are done during the day as early as possible. Members are asked to patient whilst these works are being undertaken.

7.0 Irrigation

Automatic popup sprinklers are used to give the minimum amount of water needed to keep grass alive. Greens are never watered to keep them soft or receptive to a golf ball as this would promote thatch and growth of coarse meadow grass. The danger from watering would be to generate softer unplayable greens in the winter. The automatic sprinklers during the summer tend to provide water in the lower areas of the greens as it runs off the elevated, raised and sloped areas. In these circumstances hand watering is undertaken as this practice avoids over watering lower areas and ensures that the whole green receives an even volume of water. In practice hand watering is used to supplement the automatic system, and not in substitution of it. Wherever possible hand watering will be carried out during times that will cause the minimum inconvenience to golfers. However, there will be periods such as drought conditions when hand watering will be required during the day to prevent the greens from deteriorating.

If any damage occurs to the irrigation system there is an irrigation file in the office which shows all the components of the system and how it is put together.



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8.0 The Course

8.1 Greens

The greens are maintained with the intention of providing a firm, true, well drained putting surface, with a dense even sward cover of fine leaf species. Ideally the greens will be played all year round. The height of the cut is maintained between 3mm and 4mm during the summer months and 5mm to 7mm in the winter. Grooming and verti-cutting will be applied to the greens throughout the summer and also the use of tynes to encourage moisture penetration and deeper rooting grasses. When faster greens are required the height, cut is reduced to at least 3mm and vibrating rollers are used, but this is a rare occurrence reserved for events such as County Events, Opens and the Club Championships.

It is not possible to cut to 3mm for sustained periods as this leads to a weakening of the sward. The result would be less resistant to wear and disease, greater susceptibility to drought stress, increased irrigation and hand watering requirements. By the end of the season the greens may well be unfit for winter use, requiring a substantial increase in maintenance and the use of temporary greens.

Additional equipment may be used to improve the putting surfaces for events such as turf irons providing it is budgeted or given approval from the Board of Directors.

A policy of minimum irrigation is being followed and any dry patches which develop, will be treated with wetting agents, sorrel spiking and hand watering. Fertilisers are applied when necessary. Ideally periodic top-dressing would take place in order to improve the playing surfaces and increase the depth of the root zone when the golfing calendar allows.

Pitch marks should be repaired within one hour of being made to assist with quick recovery. If not repaired the putting surface will become uneven.

The pin positions will be decided as per the guidelines from the R&A Golf Club document, 6 easy, 6 medium, 6 difficult for medal events. For other events the wear will be spread and regular movement will assist with this. During the autumn and winter maintenance period the pins will be removed from the practice putting green. This is done as each time the greens are tyned, slit and verti-drained the cups would have to be removed and the holes changed. This is not practical.

The greens will be cut daily when climate and ground conditions permit during the summer. During the winter cutting will be undertaken when climatic and ground conditions permit. Hand cutting will assist to protect the greens and aprons from damage from compaction. When the greens are not cut the dew and earthworm casts will be removed by swishing or brushing.

The spring, autumn and winter treatments of the greens may include scarification, hollow tyning, slit tyning, verti-draining, over seeding, topdressing, and application of iron and earthworm suppressants and fungicide suppressants.



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Winter greens – maintenance will commence as soon as practical after the September Monthly Medal as they are not required during the summer months and are unsightly.

8.2 Surrounds and Aprons

The objective is to provide a firm true and well drained surface with a dense even sward cover.

In broad terms the immediate surrounds of greens and approaches are dealt with in the same manner as the greens, although they receive a higher height of cut.

- Approaches cut between 13mm and 15mm.
- Aprons cut between 10mm and 12mm.

The aprons are irrigated in the same respect as the greens, with the sprinklers having been extended to facilitate a wider coverage.

The aprons will where possible be tynd along with the greens during maintenance periods.

8.3 Tees

The objective is to provide a firm level surface, which is free draining and has dense rooted sward capable of quick recovery.

During the playing season the tees are cut to a height of 11mm to 14mm, fertilised and divoted on a regular basis and divot boxes are provided for golfers to use on the par 3's. The markers are moved daily to distribute wear. The summer tees are in play when we can achieve divot mix seed germination i.e., from April to October.

At the end of the season the tees are solid or hollow tynd and over seeded. The tees are irrigated to provide quick recovery from the wear and tear, although not soft lush growth.

It is essential to take play off the tees in the winter to allow seed to germinate before the soil temperature drops. Unfortunately, the restriction of available space makes the building of winter tees impractical on many holes and it is therefore necessary to cut winter tees in the rough. The changing of location of these winter tees has the advantage of altering the players walking route from green to tee, thus distributing wear. Some winter tees lead themselves, near pathways, to artificial surfaces. These surfaces have the advantage of providing a consistent surface throughout the winter.

8.4 Fairways

The objective is to maintain a firm well drained surface with a dense sward cover. Due to the relatively short yardage of the course the fairways are shaped to test accuracy rather than distance of shot. The landing zones for higher handicapped golfers are more generous than those hitting the ball further. The aim being to create a fair challenge for all abilities. The fairways narrow to not less than 20yds at 250yds from the white tees where practical.

During the playing season the height of the cut is maintained between 15mm and 17mm. Earthworm and weed control may be needed from time to time.



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8.5 Semi Rough

The purpose of semi rough is to prevent a slight mis-hit shot running into the deeper primary rough. The semi rough is mowed regularly to maintain the approved height of 25mm of cut which is midway between fairway height and primary rough producing good definition. Earthworm and weed control may be required from time to time.

8.6 Primary Rough

The purpose of the primary rough is to provide an evenly cut sward which penalises the player for leaving the fairway but will not hold up play while a player searches for the ball. The primary rough is also to prevent balls from running into the long rough. The primary rough is mowed regularly to maintain the approved height of cut, which is between 35mm and 45mm subject to growing conditions. Earthworms and weed control may also be required. Due to the high density of the grass, golf balls will sit down in this grass.

8.7 Long Rough

It is the policy of this club to allow areas of the rough to grow in certain areas of the course during the spring and summer. These areas will be attended and cut for the winter period. The longer rough provides increased opportunities for flora and fauna. It also provides definition on the course between holes and prevents the large open field with flags look. Allowing this long rough to grow also allows Greens Staff to focus on more needy areas on the course.

8.8 Bunkers

There are 24 bunkers on the golf course, all of which take play, require maintenance and are raked on a daily basis. All bunkers are placed in order to make shots to prime positions on fairways or greens more challenging. Some fairway bunkers are designed so the second shot can be played directly to the green.

Bunkers around or near the greens are all designed to enable a good shot to be played from the bunker to the pin.

It is intended over a period of time to replace the sand in all bunkers so the sand is of a consistent texture. The sand in the bunkers will be maintained at a reasonable depth and will be regularly checked and sand moved or added as required.

Bunkers constantly require maintenance around the lips and the faces because sand is naturally spread by the playing of shots from the bunkers making the faces higher as time goes by. This renovation work is undertaken by the green staff.

On some occasions it may be necessary to re-site or rebuild a bunker. On these occasions it can take some time for the playing characteristics to merge with the rest of the golf course. The situations are reviewed regularly and work undertaken to amend them as necessary. A rake will be provided for each bunker and all players are expected to rake the bunker properly after playing a shot. The rake should be re-placed inside the bunker using the rake stands provided.



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8.9 Paths

There are a number of areas on the golf course where traffic is so heavy that it is necessary to channel movement to avoid enlarging the area of wear. It is intended to introduce paths of a more permanent nature in these particularly sensitive areas. These paths will be of a consistent nature in order to preserve the overall presentation of the course. Areas of the course not normally in play will be maintained in a tidy and attractive manner.

8.10 Water Features

The course has three ponds which are maintained on a regular basis. We also have ditches running through the course. The ditches and ponds must be kept clear of debris and silt as required.

There is water fountain in the pond adjacent to the 18th green. This has been placed and is anchored against the banks of the pond. The electricians are based alongside the memorial plinth for whom the fountain was donated. In the office there is a fountain file for any queries that may arise with the fountain. Due to its mechanisms the fountain must always be left running.

8.11 Woodlands

It is essential that all trees are looked after and cared for properly as they are an integral feature of the club as a whole. Any removal, replacement or planting has an effect on the ecology. Professional advice has been sought in the management of trees.

8.12 Limitations on Use

It is estimated that in excess of 40,000 rounds of golf per annum are played on our course, against the estimate of 60,000 rounds on other popular courses such as Exeter Golf and Country Club.

In general terms winter rules apply from mid Oct to 1st May. White tees will be replaced for competitions commencing on or around 31st March. Red and yellow tees are moved from their winter positions around early April so that the course is then playing at its full length from red, yellow and white tees.

In the summer it is intended that the whole course will be in play. Under some circumstances it may be necessary to divert traffic using ropes or white lines, but this will only be done to protect areas vulnerable to wear or where special works are being performed. Communication of these restrictions will be posted on the club notice board. Trolleys are not to be taken between greens and greenside bunkers or on aprons around the greens.

For winter play the greens staff will make every effort to ensure that the course is in play as much as possible. The constraints are that there is no grass growth during this period and therefore damage does not recover. As the course is built in a small area there are very few options available and traffic is channelled in an attempt to spread wear. In exceptional conditions some action is required to protect the course;

Restrictions are determined by ground and weather conditions, weather forecast, the amount of golfers playing on that day and the effects i.e., damage that would occur be that short or long



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term. Trolley bans and the use of winter greens are determined by the Head Greenkeeper, or in his absence, the senior Greenkeeper on duty or Head Professional.

8.12.1 Trolley Bans

These are implemented to provide an option other than closing the course to prevent damage occurring from tracking in some areas. Bans are also implemented in frosty weather to prevent harmful and unsightly tracks over the course. Trolley bans are used to limit the considerable damage, which can occur over a very short period of time during extreme weather conditions. The aim is the preservation and recovery of walkways for the main playing season the following year. A golfer carrying a bag is able to move around the course relatively freely and unlike a trolley using golfer is not forced to follow the beaten track. This concentration of foot traffic on a restricted area is the cause of damage during times of poor weather. It is not necessarily the wheels of a trolley when pulled that damage the course, rather that the trolley using golfer is usually limited to one or two routes thus, in a small area of land, focusing the footfall in a small area. Powered trolleys are usually heavier and driven wheels are liable to slip under wet conditions when starting or moving uphill, thus causing wear, smearing and damage to the turf. Decisions on trolley bans are made taking into consideration the guidelines published by the Health and Safety Executive relating to golf courses and will also be in line with the club's buggy & trolley policy.

Appendix 2 shows the traffic light policy system for the gradual banning of trolleys and buggies dependant on course condition. For further guidance please see the club's trolley and buggy policy.

8.12.2 Under Wet Conditions

In persistently wet conditions the surface soil around the pin will become severely compacted and the sward weakened and thinned out. Under extremely wet conditions the soil structure can be broken and root shear occur.

8.12.3 Under Frost Conditions

Damage caused by play during frosty weather falls into two main categories. When frozen, players feet easily bruise plant tissue. Following a thaw, it is often possible to see brown foot marks for several weeks, particularly around the hole sites. The greater the weight of play in hard frost, obviously the greater becomes the extent of the damage. Affected areas remain thin for long periods, altering the trueness of the putting surface, and are more susceptible to disease in spring. Long term damage is caused when play takes place after a sudden thaw. In these conditions the top 13mm or so becomes soft, whilst the underlying soil remains frozen. Root damage occurs from the shearing action as players feet move the soft unfrozen surface across the frozen sub-surface. This disrupts putting surfaces and creates weak areas that may not recover before the height of the competition season.

The position of the winter greens is governed by two factors;

1. A need to prevent main greens being in play.
2. The ability to channel traffic and spread wear.



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8.12.4 Compaction

Compaction is basically a soil condition whereby the particles of soil are pushed together, primarily by the pressure exerted by the golfers on the turf surface. Maintenance equipment also contributes to compaction although this is minimised by low ground pressure tyres and by only using maintenance equipment when turf can safely sustain its weight.

The direct consequences of the process of compaction are reduced drainage rates. A near saturated growing medium results in fall in oxygen levels. The natural progression of this escalating snowball effect is an anaerobic bacterial action (thatch).

8.12.5 Closing the Course

The course may be closed on the authority of the Head Greenkeeper or Club Manager, or in their absence, the senior Greenkeeper on duty or Head Professional, when unusual weather conditions have occurred and damage to the course would occur if play were permitted. Such conditions would exist if;

- the greens were waterlogged (See appendix 3)
- the course was flooded (See appendix 3)
- during frost or snow

A review of the closure may happen by the Head Greenkeeper, or in their absence the next senior member of staff eligible from above, if they feel the course may become playable later in the day, this is normally between 10am & 11am.

The safety of players and public are also taken into account and further conditions may result in the course being closed:

Mist/fog

Electrical Storm (See appendix 3)

Player taken seriously ill or suffered serious injury on the course

Local restrictions due to disease

Mist /fog will force the course to close when the first green is not clearly visible from the practice nets adjacent to the clubhouse. A regular review of this will be done by Head Greenkeeper or the next senior member of staff eligible to make the decision to open the course from above.

8.13 Personnel

The agreed staffing levels at present are;

- Head Greenkeeper
- Greenkeeper *2

There is a commitment to training and education of the Greenstaff and they are all encouraged to obtain recognised qualifications in Greenkeeping. Staff are also encouraged to become members of B.I.G.G.A and to attend discussion groups organised by this association on behalf of the club. It also recommends that contact be made with other Course Managers to formulate and encourage discussion and ideas. Greenstaff are also encouraged to play golf.



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All staff holiday entitlement will be agreed with the Head Greenkeeper & Club Manager so that it does not clash with major events, be they work or golf.

The Head Greenkeeper is directly responsible to the Director of Greens and is also responsible to the Club Manager.

8.14 Course Opening Times

During the winter period no golfers may start on the course until the course inspection by the Head Greenkeeper or member of Greenstaff. The course inspection will normally be completed between 7.15 and 8am. The Head Greenkeeper or a member of his team will immediately update the Course Information Line.

Course work usually starts at 6am in the summer depending on daylight/condition. No later than 7.45am in the winter.

Play starts at 7.30am on Mon – Sun in BST so that daily course preparation can be completed in the shortest possible time. Priority must be given to Greenstaff to allow safe, effective and efficient work practices.

Greenstaff have priority on the golf course until 08:30am to allow them to inspect the course and to carry out minor works.

8.15 Practice areas

There are 3 approved areas designated for practice, they are:

Main practice ground (situated between 1st & 8th holes)

Short game area (situated on and around the 11b green, can only be used during the summer)

Long game area (a small circular area is cut to the left of the 15th green to hit shots down the 16th fairway, permission from the Head professional must be given to use this area.)

When other players are collecting balls, golfers should refrain from hitting until it is safe to do so. Priority should be given to Greenstaff so work can be carried out safely and efficiently.

Practice grounds can be used on a first come first serve basis and don't have to be booked in advance however the Professional has priority over any of the areas if coaching.

To the left approach and greenside of the main practice ground are two private residential properties. If golfers hit their practice balls into the properties grounds the golfer must not enter the grounds to retrieve it unless they have been given permission by the owner to do so.

8.15.1 Maintenance of practice areas

The short and long game practice areas are situated within the playing areas of the golf course and should be maintained as per the rest of the golf on a regular basis. Because of the rate of growth on the golf course and limited staff resources the main practice ground can be forgotten about and its maintenance not kept to a high standard.



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It is the responsibility of the Head Greenkeeper to ensure the main practice area is maintained and cut to the same standard as the rest of the course as set out in point 6.0 and also 8.1 to 8.8.

9.0 Greenstaff and Members

a) Working on the course

The Greenstaff will be vigilant so they do not delay play unreasonably. However, work has always to be productive and it is especially important at the beginning of the day. Temporary's, shortening or closure of holes may be necessary to complete safe and efficient working practices. All players are therefore asked to give consideration to the Greenstaff by not stopping their work unreasonably and to realise that it is in their own interests to do so. A code of practice is established.

b) Complaints

Any complaints must be made in writing to the Club Manager or the Director of Greens. Complaints must not be directed at members of Greenstaff. The above officials will investigate all complaints and refer to the Greens Committee or board if necessary.

10.0 Health and Safety

The Head Greenkeeper will ensure that all current legislation is implemented and that all necessary documents are written and records will be kept. (Appendix 1 Risk Assessment template)

11.0 Ecology

Certain animals – squirrel, rabbit and mole – cause damage to the course and may have to be culled. It will be the responsibility of the Head Greenkeeper to address these matters.

12.0 Machinery

The Head Greenkeeper has responsibility to keep himself up to date with developments in golf course machinery and to bring these to the notice of the DG and Board. He will also be responsible for the maintenance of all machinery in all its aspects. Records of use will be maintained along with preventative maintenance, major servicing and adjustment records. All items needed which can be ordered as part of the normal annual budget should be so ordered with a reasonable lead time before use. He will recognise the large investment made by DCGC and prudently preserve that investment.

During inclement weather it may not be possible to access all parts of the course with cutting machinery without causing damage to the course. It is not unusual during wet periods for greens 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b and 13 to remain uncut. The maintenance program, during such conditions, will be modified appropriately by the Head Greenkeeper.

13.0 Notices to Members and Visitors

The following notices will be displayed on or adjacent to the Clubhouse and updated daily.

- a) when chemicals are being used on the course.
- b) when abnormal work is in progress.
- c) any restrictions will be informed via the course information line – 01363 773025 (Ext 1)



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- d) when winter rules come into effect and are removed.
- e) any additional local rules that aren't on the scorecard that are due to course condition.

Players and Greenstaff


Players are to ensure that it is appropriate for them to play without endangering the Greenstaff and should not play to the green if work is in progress on the green.

Greenstaff will, when working on a green, stand aside when appropriate and signal when they are ready for a ball to be played to that green.


Appendix 1 – Trolley & Buggy traffic light policy



DOWNES CREDITON GOLF CLUB TROLLEY POLICY




GREEN




- COURSE OPEN WITH NO RESTRICTIONS.
- ALL BUGGIES PERMITTED.
- ALL TROLLEYS PERMITTED.

AMBER



- COURSE OPEN WITH EITHER NO RESTRICTIONS OR SOME RESTRICTIONS.
- PULL AND ELECTRIC TROLLEYS PERMITTED.
- APPROVED SINGLE SEATER RIDE ON BUGGIES PERMITTED FOR USE BY PRO SHOP REGISTERED BLUE BADGE HOLDERS.
- CLUB BUGGIES BANNED.

Red



- COURSE OPEN WITH RESTRICTIONS.
- ALL PULL AND ELECTRIC TROLLEYS BANNED.
- SINGLE SEATER RIDE ON BUGGIES BANNED.
- CLUB BUGGIES BANNED.
- CARRYING ONLY.



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Appendix 2 – Template Risk Assessment



Health and Safety
Executive

Risk assessment template

Company name:

Assessment carried out by:

Date of next review:

Date assessment was carried out:

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Done

More information on managing risk: www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/risk/

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Downes Crediton Golf Club

Appendix 3 – Play Suspension procedure

In the event of bad weather causing the course to become unplayable or thunder and lightning below are the meanings of the different horn blasts.

1 Long Blast – Discontinue play, mark your ball and leave the course immediately

2 Short Blasts – Resume Play

3 Short Blasts – Discontinue play, you may complete the hole you are playing if you wish and wait then for further instruction.