

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN INCLUDING HEALTH & SAFETY FOR THE KINGSLEY ROAD DEVELOPOMENT SITE

May 2021

18 & 18A Kingsley Road,

Manchester.

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By

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Introduction

The aim of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is to set out the responsibilities with regards to compliance with legislation and to implement any mitigation measures. This CEMP details management measures to minimise environmental impact from the construction phase of the development. The CEMP forms a framework within which the measures will be implemented throughout the project. This framework provides project-specific management measures and is a dynamic document which should be reviewed if activities or conditions onsite change that may influence management measures.

This document has been developed to avoid, minimise and mitigate against any construction effects on the environment and surrounding community. It should be considered a living document with reviews being undertaken at set intervals and new information added as appropriate. For the purposes of this document, the working area is defined as any area where there will be a requirement for temporary or permanent works to facilitate the construction of the development. This includes areas required for access, temporary construction and temporary storage areas

Regulatory Framework & Planning Conditions

The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP is required to implement the core principles of the local planning and relevant UBP policies which encompass environmental controls required with due consideration to relevant environmental legislation. The CEMP provides the framework for which commitments made in the Environmental statement (ES) or any requirements of planning conditions can be realised. The CEMP outlines the contractor's approach to environmental management throughout the construction phases with the primary aim of reducing any adverse impacts from construction on local sensitive receptors.

Site Location & Operating Hours

Site Location. The proposed residential development is to construct 8 dwellings for sale, comprising of 2no. two storey semi-detached and 6no. three storey terraced townhouses together with access, parking and associated landscaping. The Site is in a residential estate. The plot is a brown field site.

Site Operating Hours The proposed operating hours are outlined below. During the construction period it may be necessary in exceptional circumstances to work outside the prescribed working hours. Should this occur, the hours and duration of these works will be subject to consultation with Manchester City Council. Official site working hours would be: • Monday – Friday: 7:30am - 6:00pm • Saturday 8:00 – 1:00pm • Sunday/Bank Holidays: No Work In order to maintain these working hours, contractor(s) will require a period of 30 minutes before and at the end of the working shift to start up and close down the works activities.

Site Establishment Due to the location of the development consideration will be given to site logistics, deliveries, material distribution and construction activities to minimise the effect on the local community and school. The scheme will comprise of office and welfare facilities for the

Contractors staff, sub-contractors, visitors and the client. The facilities will consist of an office with meeting room, a canteen, drying rooms and WCs. All site facilities will be in accordance with Schedule 2 of the CDM regulations 2017. The compound and site perimeter will be demarcated and secured by a solid construction perimeter fencing or hoarding and monitored by CCTV or manned guard.

Construction Traffic Measures the following traffic management measures should be observed:

- Delivery vehicles will access site via Kingsley Road, they will supply and remove materials from site using the varied transport links. In circumstances to reduce vehicular movements, deliveries will be made direct to the work zone to mitigate double handling and double vehicular movements.
- Delivery vehicles will not attend site between the hours of 8.15am-9am or 2.45-4pm and avoid peak public traffic hours to reduce traffic congestion and nuisance to the existing road and highway network.
- To avoid construction traffic congestion and nuisance to the surrounding area all suppliers and contractors will be made aware of traffic routes.
- Site entrances will be maintained and kept clean and clear. There will be a road sweeper in operation when required and in line with the works activities to ensure no mud is left on the live highway or accessing water courses as a direct result of the works.
- Clearly marked turning and manoeuvring areas will be within the site boundary and clearly demarcated shown on the TMP.
- For environmental and road safety all materials containers leaving site will be appropriately covered to avoid soiling of the roads and highway. Engines of all vehicles, mobile and fixed plant on site are not left running unnecessarily.
- Using low emission vehicles and plant fitted with catalysts, diesel particulate filters or similar devices.
- Using ultra low sulphur fuels in plant and vehicles where possible.
- Plant will be well maintained, with routine servicing of plant and vehicles to be completed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and records maintained for the work undertaken.
- All project vehicles, including off-road vehicles, will hold current MOT certificates, where applicable and where required due to the age of the vehicle and that they will comply with exhaust emission regulations for their class.

Vehicles Generally - parking will be within the curtilage of the existing site and not on nearby public roads, a parking area will be designated on site so not to obstruct the operation of the site or construction works.

If required provision for the washing of vehicles wheels with a pressure washer will be available on site as and when required to remove mud and spoil.

All vehicles leaving the site will be checked by the gateman/ banksman to ensure the wheels are clean to prevent the spread of mud and spoil onto roads.

All loaded vehicles delivering and removing material from site in tipper trucks will have the loads protected with an automated sheeting system.

Access to the construction site will be via the existing site entrance and exit off St Annes Road.

Traffic will be required to use the major roads and not the local roads around the site.

It is proposed to retain the existing hard paved areas as haul roads for construction vehicles during the site clearance and excavation phases of the development. This will eliminate the potential for vehicles trafficking un-made ground and transferring mud and spoil onto roads.

The perimeter of the construction site will have temporary 2m high mesh panel fencing erected with vehicle and pedestrian access gates, the fencing will be covered in fine mesh debris netting, however, this may be removed in adverse weather conditions.

Water management, to avoid any cross-contamination from rain water run-off the preference will be to avoid stock piling this material on site for extended periods of time and to remove it to a

licensed facility as soon as practically possible. Where stock piles are necessary potentially impacted material is to be placed on protective sheeting.

A high water table is not expected so ground water ingress into excavations will not be expected.

Any existing boreholes on site are to be protected throughout the project to prevent a pathway for contamination into the soil or groundwater. Wells that are going to be potentially destroyed as a result of the works are to be permanently decommissioned in accordance with the environmental consultant's recommendations.

A fully referenced photographic survey is to be undertaken of the road surface, kerbs, ironwork and footpaths to Wrotham Road outside the entrance and exit, any damage that can be attributed to construction traffic is to be repaired to the reasonable satisfactions of the local authority.

Dust - The following three hierarchy control principles are to be adopted for the strategy:

- Prevention
- Suppression
- Containment

Exposure could be site workers, residential neighbours and other susceptible receptors.

The scale of the works and construction methods will mean the potential for emissions of dust having an impact on sensitive receptors can be considered low risk.

Bonfires will not be permitted.

Site boundaries will be fenced with 2m high close boarded fencing.

Emissions of dirt and dust generating activities are to be located away from sensitive receptors. Dust is to be suppressed with water spray to reduce airborne dust particles. Dusty operations such as demolition of masonry will be suspended during windy conditions.

Cutting, grinding and crushing of bricks, tiles, concrete and the like will be avoided. Where possible pre-fabricated materials will be brought to site, drop heights will be minimised to control the fall of materials.

Stock piling of dusty materials is to be avoided; skips are to be kept covered.

Site haul routes will be damped down with water during dry and windy periods to minimise dust from construction plant and equipment movements, vehicles transporting materials to and from site are to be sheeted, vehicles and plant shall not be left idling.

All works are to adhere and comply with Manchester City Councils Code of Practice for Construction/Demolition Sites.

Site Material & Plant Storage All materials will be loaded within the site compound/boundary of the working zone to minimise congestion. The materials will be stored within a material compound or within the onsite storage containers. No Plant movement will be allowed outside the site boundary unless prior arrangements are in place with the local authority. The plant expected on site includes FLT, excavators, dumpers, rollers, piling rig, mobile crane. All plant will be secured at night to prevent unauthorised use.

Site Parking Arrangements The site parking provision will consist of a suitable area in close proximity to the site compound. Consideration will be taken to ensure the area is located in an area programmed to be developed towards the latter stages of the construction phase of the development. The car park area will change throughout the construction phase of the project to meet the required number of operatives on site. The car park will be clearly displayed on the site

TMP located in the site office and canteen. The details will be explained to all personnel during their site induction process.

Erection & Maintenance of Security Hoarding The site will be secured by a solid hoarding temporary fence panels. Relevant pedestrian and vehicle access gates will be incorporated to meet the site and health and safety regulation requirements. The delivery and personnel access gates will be controlled by the Site Management team. The site will also have a CCTV system installed and a guard if required. The fencing will be maintained to a high standard throughout the development and will be checked, maintained in line with temporary works procedures and recorded within the site managers weekly site tour.

Temporary Lighting Due to the nature of the works and surrounding residential properties no perimeter lighting will be provided, the lighting will be provided by existing street lights. Temporary lighting will be required within the compound and will be managed via timers to minimise the effect on surrounding residents. Task lighting will be used on a need by need basis in the form of fluorescent strip lighting, this lighting will be switched off during non-working hours.

Access to Existing Properties & Business The current proposal considers the possible impact on the local school, residents and businesses in the immediate area, management procedures are in place to minimise them. Residents and businesses will always be given priority, deliveries and heavy works will be prohibited between the hours of 8.15-9.30 and 2.45-4.00. The specified hours will be communicated to the workforce and delivery companies from inception to completion of the development.

Faced Access Plot perimeter scaffold will be required throughout the development to allow construction works to progress. The scaffolds will be designed and erected by qualified competent operatives in line with legislative erecting and dismantling methods. The scaffolds will be inspected by a competent person at practical completion and following any break in site presence and after adaption. All works will be undertaken within the site boundary.

Construction Methods The method of construction of the plots will consist of:

- Road sewer formation from on site
- Installation of gully protection to prevent detritus discharging from site
- Foundation Traditional strip / trench footings to engineers design. No radon protective measures are required.
- Block and beam slab floor construction
- Traditional brick and block external envelope
- Timber trussed roof with a felt and concrete tile covering.
- Upvc window and door systems
- Internal timber walls clad in plasterboard with plaster skim finish.
- Internal finishing's
- External plot service installation, footpath formation and plot landscaping.
- Topping of footpaths and highways
- Adoption by local authority.

Construction Programme

The detailed Construction Programme will be made available for review in the site office.

The key dates presented in the programme are as follows:

Key Stages	Date
Project Start	September 2021
Site Access	September 2021
Compound Setup	September 2021
Compound Decommissioning	April 2022
Project Completion	May 2022

Roles & Responsibilities

The Site Manager is responsible for:

- Ensure the site and all stored materials and chemicals are safe and secure.
- Ensure F10 notice, signage indicating where and whom visitors should report to are clearly displayed.
- The site is kept in a tidy and orderly fashion. Waste will be managed in

conjunction with procedure as applicable. • Controlled access arrangements as so those entering site may avoid hazards. • Emergency egress arrangement so those leaving site in the event of a pollution or spillage incident may do so safely. • There are First Aid Facilities and appropriately trained First Aid staffs, spill kits are available and appropriately trained staff. Ensure all those that work on site: • Have a Site Induction including briefing on environmental issues pertinent to the project and relevant toolbox talks. • Understand and obey the Site Rules. • Are made aware of the Emergency egress arrangements, Muster points, First Aid facilities and First Aiders, spill and clean up procedures. • Read and understand the site hazard board. • Have current certification for activities as required. • Are aware of all environmental matters which arise on site. 8 Ensure the activities on site: • When necessary are carried out under Client Operational Safety Rules. • Have, task specific risk assessments and method statements (RAMS) in place identifying any environmental issue which may be applicable. • Are carried out in accordance with the requirements of any associated RAMS.

The Contract Manager is responsible for: - • Ensuring that the CEMP is developed & held on site and that it is implemented throughout all phases of the project. Ensuring the CEMP details are updated as and when relevant information is provided. • Maintaining the CEMP and ensuring that all contractors and visitors comply with it. • Ensuring that environmental issues identified within the Pre-Construction Information and the pre-construction site surveys and relevant information gathered from agencies, local councils etc are addressed. • Producing environmental project specific controls for all significant risks identified and implementing control measures to minimise the risk of damage to the environment. • Communicating the CEMP and other related document to employees, contractors and client representatives.

Contractors and visitors to the project will be responsible for: - • Ensuring that the control measures identified from environmental surveys are implemented as they are relevant to their work / visit. • Ensuring that the project management team are notified of any nonconformance of control measures or environmental incident where the environment has been put at risk. 6.4- The site HSEQ Advisor is responsible for: Ensuring work is carried out: • In a safe manner. • In accordance with any manufacturers' instructions etc., good standards of workmanship. • Ensure site staff are working in accordance with agreed Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) particularly where activities have the potential to cause environmental harm. • Health and safety advisor to complete the site waste management plan and ensure it is followed. • Ensuring that the CEMP is implemented throughout all phases of the project. Monitoring HSEQ issues by: • Weekly checks and "toolbox talks" carried and recorded. • Weekly site audits. • Consulting workers on the effectiveness of measures to reduce risk to the environmental, reviewing and improving conditions or methods/procedures where appropriate. 9 • Keeping records of and reporting any incidents and close calls (near misses).

Contractor & Visitor Information

General Information All contractors and visitors to the site will be made aware of the Site rules, Environmental policy and the controls applicable to their presence and activities on site including but not limited to: • Method statements • Risk Assessments • Site induction which include Environment briefings • Tool box talks.

Information Management The Site Manager and Contracts Manager will be responsible for monitoring communications between all relevant parties to the project ensuring that all environmental matters to the project are discussed and managed and observation of the communications will be documented in the weekly site meetings and sent by e-mail

Displayed Information Relevant site contacts, developer contacts, layout and location plans/ CDM drawing detailing the location and construction of the site compound, storage locations and car parking are to be displayed on an information board at the site entrance.

Environmental Site Assessment. An Environmental site assessment has been undertaken on behalf of Stockport developments North West Limited by Earth Environmental & Geotechnical. This assessment and subsequent reports were completed to satisfy the requirements outlined for planning permission and the national planning policy framework (NPPF). The assessment examined the following: • Noise & Air Quality • Archaeology & Cultural Heritage • Landscape & Land Use • Ecology • Geology & Soils • Materials • Community Effects & Vehicular Travellers • Drainage & Water Environment • Waste • Sustainability

Ecology Assessment. This development has had an Ecological Survey compiled by Middlemarch Environmental Ltd, detailed in a separate document, considering key features and habitats within the phase of construction and mitigation in accordance with the principles in the approved Protected Species Mitigation Strategy, this is to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development of that phase is to be completed thereafter in accordance with any mitigation measures (a Protected Species Mitigation Scheme) required by the submitted survey. The survey examined the following: • Bats • Badgers • Reptiles • Great Crested Newts • Birds • Trees & Woodland • Invasive & Injurious Plant Species

Evaluation and Recommendations

Habitats

Habitats and Invasive Species

The site principally comprises of highly modified habitats (buildings, and hardstanding with some limited patches of grassland, scrub and trees). None of the habitats present are considered to be of any significant conservation value. No non-native, invasive plant species were identified at the site.

Birds

The roof of the pub could support nesting birds within a hole located at in the roof. Areas of scrub and trees present could also support nesting birds during the breeding bird season. All wild birds in England and Wales are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird, or take, damage or destroy the nest (whilst being built or in use) or its eggs. Roof works/demolition and any removal of tall vegetation from the site should be timed to avoid the breeding season (March-August inclusive). Where this is not possible, a check for breeding birds should be carried by an appropriately qualified ecologist no more than 48 hours prior to the start of vegetation clearance works. If any nesting birds are found to be present, destruction of the nesting site will need to wait until the ecologist can confirm that all young birds have fledged.

Bats

The daytime inspection examined the public house with regards to its suitability to support roosting bats. The building offers limited potential bat roosting habitat associated with the roof of the two-storey section of the building. The survey identified the building's soffit boxes as mostly being tightly

sealed and intact. However, a narrow crevice (approximately 1cm wide) was observed to run along the west facing soffit box . This crevice offers some limited potential bat roosting habitat. There are areas of damaged verge at the northwest corner and south west corner of the two-storey section of the pub (Target Notes 3 and 5). Both of these cavities in the building verge are considered to be of sub optimal suitability for roosting bats. The cavity at Target Note 3 did not appear to extend more than 5cm back into the roof. Whilst the cavity at Target Note 5 is likely to be used by nesting jackdaw during the breeding bird season. The field survey did not identify any field signs confirming the presence of roosting bats. Taking account of the site's location and the limited identified potential bat roosting features, the building was found to offer 'low' value bat roosting potential. In order to further assess the potential bat roosting features associated with the building, at least one dusk or dawn bat activity survey could be carried out during the peak bat survey season (between early June and the end of August). The surveys would aim to confirm the presence or otherwise of any bat roosts associated with the building.

If any roosting bats are encountered, further nocturnal surveys may be required and any future development of the site may need to be carried out following a European Protected Species License. If no bats are encountered, it should be considered likely that bats are absent from the site.

Alternatively, given the low risk of bat presence, the building could be developed following a Method Statement of Reasonable Avoidance Measures for bats. This should include a requirement for potentially sensitive part of the building (i.e. the west facing soffit box and tiles around Target Notes 3 and 5) to be carefully removed by hand and under the supervision of a licensed bat worker. In the unlikely event that any bats or bat field signs are encountered at any time, works must immediately stop. If a bat is encountered under a tile, then the tile should be replaced (if it is safe to do so without harming the bat). A licensed bat worker should then be contacted immediately for further advice.

If a bat roost is encountered, it may be necessary to complete works under a Natural England European Protected species License.

Ecological Enhancements

The following recommendations are provided taking the desk-based assessment and site survey results into account.

Foreseen impacts Recommendations / Mitigation Enhancements

The Local Planning Authority has a duty to ask for enhancements under the NPPF (July 2018)

B1

A likely absence of roosting bats is confirmed

A likely-absence of roosting bats is confirmed in B1.

Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within B1 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats as a result of the proposed works.

In the unlikely event that bats are unexpectedly found during any stage of the development, work should stop immediately and a suitably qualified ecologist should be contacted to seek further advice.

The installation of bat tubes into the new building e.g.

- Habibat bat box
- Schwegler 1FR bat tubes

Bat tubes should be inserted into the fabric of the building during construction positioned at the eaves on the southern ends of the east and west elevations, so they are facing the surrounding greenery.

B2

A likely absence of roosting bats is confirmed

A likely-absence of roosting bats is confirmed in B2.

Bats are very unlikely to be roosting within B2 and as such, there are not anticipated to be any impacts on bats as a result of the proposed works.

In the unlikely event that bats are unexpectedly found during any stage of the development, work should stop immediately and a suitably qualified ecologist should be contacted to seek further advice.

Monitoring

Site Waste Management Plan A site waste management will be operated to enable the recording and monitoring of all waste streams, recycling, energy consumption and FSC timber usage. The information obtained can be used against industry benchmarks to record actual waste production with a view to implement waste minimisation actions, forecast waste amounts and produce duty of care notes. All waste streams will be segregated where possible on site before being removed by a licensed carrier. Any mixed waste will be processed at a licenced transfer station to segregate and assist with recycling/reusing waste to avoid land fill.

Air Quality Plan Dust generated through all work activities will be controlled at the source, so far as reasonably practicable using recognised methods and in line with legislative requirements. 10.3 **Control of Detritus** To control material being transferred onto local roads or accessing water courses at the development's infancy appropriate measure when installing sewers and forming roads need to be implemented, Bunting and tankering of existing sewers, a wheel wash facility, scraping of roads once formed, installing driveways to plots and applying an appropriate planned TMP. Further controls to gully's will be installed, a filter bag system that will be maintained regularly.

Vibration & Noise Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) from contractors will be scrutinised and authorised before work commences to ensure the requirements Noise and vibration statutory nuisance are controlled under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 are understood, factored into working methods and adhered to.

Water Consumption Reduce the risk of uncontrolled water use: e.g. sensor-actuated devices (such as infra-red actuated taps and occupancy sensors). Minimise the risk of leakage: leak detection equipment (including pulsed meters for regular monitoring); ensure valves and overflows are visible for early detection of water loss and easy to access for maintenance. Influence user behaviour: Creating a culture that changes attitude and behaviour to accepting ownership of water efficiency is fundamental to improving the use of water in an efficient manner. Good housekeeping (e.g. reporting/repairing leaks, turning off taps which are not in use, and generally using water in an efficient manner) can assist the site reduce its overall water use. The provision of information on appropriate use of fittings and appliances; awareness raising of the costs and environmental importance of water efficiency via Tool Box Talks; guidance on processes for identifying and reporting water leakage / poorly-performing fittings; method for providing feedback to building occupants on water.

Public Relation Initiatives

Community Schemes - Manchester Developments North West Limited will register the site on the Considerate Constructors Scheme to promote the Code of Considerate Practice, designed to encourage best practice beyond statutory requirements and improve the local area that the development is located.

Safety risks and hazards

Health and safety risks and hazards

Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease).

Leptospirosis, also known as Leptospiral Jaundice, is a prescribed disease caused by an organism found notably in rats and is passed on through their urine.

Work in any situation where there is likely to be contamination by rat urine, i.e. river, canals, sewers in old rat infested premises, present a particular risk of infection.

A kind of infective jaundice, Weils Disease or Leptospirosis (a prescribed disease under the RIDDOR Regulations) is usually a mild illness if treated in its early stages, however, if it remains unrecognised it can result in a serious illness.

It starts with flu like symptoms and for safeguard against a wrong diagnosis persons involved in working in areas where the possibility of contact could arise should be provided with a card to present to their doctor which informs the doctor of the person's occupation.

The disease is not conveyed from person to person so that a person's family is not at risk. Personnel are to carry a Leptospirosis card.

Precautions consist of personal hygiene, all workers will be instructed to wear appropriate protective clothing at the site induction and avoid exposing the skin, as infection can enter through cuts and abrasions. Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings.

Existing storage of hazardous materials

Hazardous substances must have a written COSHH assessment presented with the contractor's site documentation for acceptance prior to commencement. Copies of these assessments must be reviewed and maintained on site.

The result of any such assessment must be communicated to all affected personnel.

The following known deleterious materials shall not be disposed of outside of legal compliance requirement:

- Lead based paints and pipework
- Urea formaldehyde foam
- Polyisocyanate foam
- Polyurethane foam
- Products containing chlorofluorocarbons or hydro chlorofluorocarbons
- Products containing unsealed or un-stabilised mineral fibres
- Asbestos products, including waste.

Contractors are to ensure that their COSHH assessments are current to the regulations with the revised symbols from the CPL Regulations 2015 used.

The use of Manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets as COSHH assessments is prohibited.

[Private sewers and underground ductwork, etc. - hazards arising from entry into confined spaces,](#)

No requirement to enter confined spaces has been identified at this stage, on this project.

[Arrangements for storage of hazardous materials and equipment](#)

All hazardous materials identified as to be used on site (Fuels, oils etc) are to be stored in a suitable COSHH areas where necessary on site. Where necessary all substances existing falling into the category of hazardous are to be removed from site at the earliest opportunity as reasonably practical.

[Arrangements for dealing with health risks when using hazardous substances, ionising radiation, etc.](#)

No evidence on the presence of ionising radiation hazards has been identified to date. Where site analysis does anticipate exposures, the appropriate precautions will be implemented.

[Asbestos, including results of surveys](#)

To be arranged and carried out by the Client and approved Asbestos Surveyors in accordance with the surveyors HSE Guide HSG264

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/pUbns/priced/hsg264.pdf>

[Health risks arising from removal of Asbestos.](#)

The Asbestos removal works will be conducted under controlled conditions in accordance with CAR2012 and HSE Guidelines.

The risk of contracting an asbestos related disease from exposure to fibre release during the removal process is measured as zero.

In other areas on site it is calculated as also zero. This figure has been attained by previous work conducted of similar projects where personal and background air monitoring has been conducted, proving the method does not exceed the projection factor of the RPE and PPE in place. On this project personal and background air monitoring will be conducted periodically at certain points to again prove this method is safe.

Nevertheless, and as a precaution, where personnel involved in site works suspect the presence of ACM, (Asbestos Containing Materials), they shall immediately stop work, bring it to the attention of the BDL Demolition Site Manager and, where appropriate, wear respiratory protection equipment to FFFP3 standard with the site holding the register of the Face Fit Test.

[Dust and fumes](#)

Dust: It is recognised that exposure to any dust in excessive amounts can create respiratory problems. However, different dusts may affect the body in different ways and may cause harmful effects through skin or eye contact and ingestion, as well as by inhalation, depending upon the individual physical and chemical properties of the dust.

The harmful effects of dust can range from skin irritation to lung cancer, depending on the composition of the dust and the type and degree of exposure. However, dust is not always an

obvious hazard because the particles which cause the most damage are often invisible to the naked eye and the health effects of exposure can take many years to develop.

Dust generation on site will be controlled as appropriate with damping down during demolition techniques and procedures and enforce the compulsory wearing of respiratory equipment when necessary. Suitable and Sufficient Equipment will be used to dampen down dust throughout the project. i.e. Motofogs, Dust boss, suitable fire hoses, ICB water containers, Power washers and Hand Held low pressure sprayers.

Fumes: Hazardous fumes can be produced when any one of many materials is heated or otherwise worked.

Working adjacent to site traffic and fuel powered equipment can expose personnel to high levels of combustion fumes and site monitoring will be undertaken to ensure that the exposures are not excessive. Symptoms of exposure are feelings of fatigue/exhaustion/low mood/nervousness and irritation of the eyes and stomach aches have been scientifically proven to show a significant association with rated air quality.

If any site personnel show these symptoms they will be removed from the area and medical attention sought if necessary.

Other sources of hazardous fumes are:

- Uncontrolled exposure to (generally) liquid substances such as solvents or paints.
- The use of equipment and plant which is powered by internal combustion engines.

[Manual Handling Heavy materials.](#)

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002) place distinct duties on employers and those requirements will be reflected and implemented on site at all times. The principles are simple but effective:

- **Avoid** the need for hazardous manual handling, so far as is

reasonably practicable. Personnel will have received training in manual handling techniques and evidence to this fact will be held in the site file.

- **Assess** the risk of injury from any hazardous manual handling that can't be avoided. All lifting operations will have been risk assessed and an appropriate procedure approved.
- **Reduce** the risk of injury from hazardous manual handling, so far as is reasonably practicable. The Demolition Contractor will constantly monitor load handling on site to ensure compliance.

Manual handling hazards will be emphasised at the site induction and all site operatives will be expected to follow the approved safe systems of work placed for their safety and to make proper use of lifting support equipment provided.

[Arrangements for storage and distribution of materials](#) -

Laydown areas to be confirmed and amended when necessary.

[Stressing the structure](#)

Works to be undertaken in a systematic manner, allowing waste to be periodically cleared away.

[Controlled Waste](#)

Stockport Developments Ltd are committed to reducing the waste quantities to landfill and will record all transfers on consignment or transfer notes as dictated by the type of waste being moved.

THE HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE

Date when draft information for the Health and Safety File to be submitted to the Principal Designer: Prior to Start date Jan 2019

Date when final version of information for the Health and Safety File to be submitted to the Principal Designer: Prior to Start Date Jan 2019 and on Practical Completion of the Project

Date of handover of the Health and Safety File by Principal Designer to Client (if not the date of Practical Completion):

Format and content

Layout and format

The layout of the Health and Safety File is essentially in two parts: the Health and Safety File and the Trade Manuals that accompany the File. In each case, an index is provided describing the contents. It is anticipated that Trade Package information will be provided electronically & Hard Copy by each significant trade contractor.

Arrangements for the collection and gathering of information and forwarding to the Principal Designer

Storage of information

The number of Health and Safety Files to be produced for this project is:
Two

The number of Operation & Maintenance Manuals to be produced for this contract is: n/a

No. of sets of 'As Built' drawings to be provided: Two n/a

No. of discs of drawings to be provided: Two n/a