



CONSTRUCTION PHASE/ DEMOLITION PLAN

LIBRARY TRANSFORMATION PROJECT DEMOLITION ALL SAINTS PARK MANCHESTER M15 6BH for MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY Tender No: T7244

Prepared by:		V W Watson			Approved by:		C. Graham		
Copy No: 1	PROJECT FILE				Copy No: 3	CLIENT			
Copy No: 2	SITE				Copy No: 4	PRINCIPAL DESIGNER			
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**ALL PERSONNEL MUST RECEIVE INDUCTION RELATING TO THIS
DOCUMENT BEFORE STARTING WORK**

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INTRODUCTION

This Construction Phase/Demolition Plan [CPDP] is generated in accordance with the requirements of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, hereafter called '**CDM 2015**', specifically Regulation 12 and Appendix 3 and BS 6187:2011 *Code of practice for full and partial demolition*, hereafter called '**COP**', specifically Section 5.2 + other mentions.

The CPDP purpose is to provide key information for the planning and management of the Project; this document is supplemented by task/area specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements [RAMS] and related/required assessments, including, but not limited to, COSHH, Manual Handling, PPE for all work activities.

The CPDP sets out our arrangements for securing health and safety during the demolition (construction) works period; generation of the CPDP has involved input from various parties, including the Client, Designers, Principal Designer and other Contractors, as appropriate.

As detailed in Section 2.1, the CPDP is a 'live' document and will be developed on an ongoing basis during the demolition (construction) works period.

Any sub-contractors engaged to carry out works on the Project will be issued with the CPDP to enable awareness of our Site requirements and to enable of integration of our requirements within their management of safety, health and environmental activities on Site.

COVID 19

HM Government website (www.gov.uk) identifies:

'There are no Covid-19 restrictions in UK'

The website advises people testing positive to try and stay at home.

This will be communicated at Site Induction

1.0 NATURE OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Project Directory

Client: Manchester Metropolitan University
Ormond Building
Lower Ormond Street
Manchester
M15 6BX

Contact Mike Howarth

E-mail [REDACTED]

Designers

Lead Architect Hawkins\Brown
3rdFloor Hilton House
26-28 Hilton Street
Manchester
M1 2EH

Contact Nick Birchall

E-mail [REDACTED]

Contact Sam Beddingfield

E-mail [REDACTED]

Civil/Structural Consultant Buro Happold
2nd Floor
Eastgate
Castle Street
Manchester
M3 4LZ

Contact Sarah Lonsdale

E-mail: [REDACTED]

**M&E
Consultant** Buro Happold
2nd Floor
Eastgate
Castle Street
Manchester
M3 4LZ

Contact Jonathan Whiteley

E-mail: [REDACTED]

**Landscape
Architect** Planit IE
2 Back Grafton St
Altrincham
WA14 1DY

Contact Victoria Ellenbogen

E-mail: [REDACTED]

**Principal
Designer** Keelagher Okey Klein
26 Museum Street
Warrington
WA1 1HU

Contact Paul Jones

E-mail: [REDACTED]

Contact Paul Potter

E-mail: [REDACTED]

**Principal
Contractor:** Connell Brothers Limited
Orchard House
Orchard Street
Salford
Manchester
M6 6FL

Contacts:

Contract Director	John Connell
Commercial Manager	Mark Riley
Contract / Asbestos Manager	Gareth Sharvin
Technical Manager	Chris Graham
QHSE Manager	Vernon Watson
Site Manager ¹	TBA

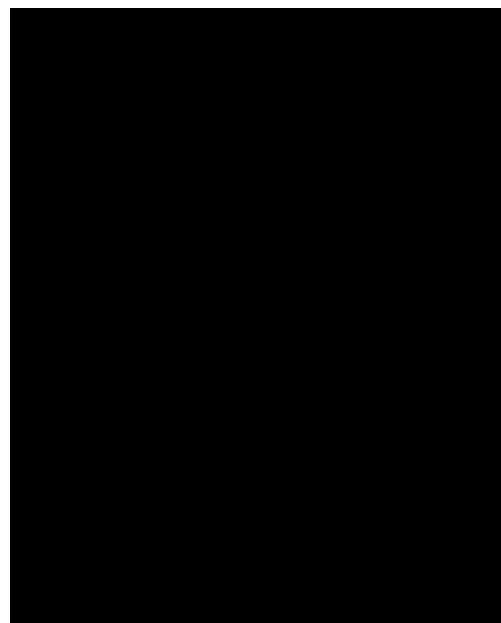
Fire Safety

Responsible Person (Fire Safety) ¹	TBA
Fire Marshall ¹	TBA

Temporary Works

Temporary Works Co-ordinator	Chris Graham
Temporary Works Supervisor ¹	TBA

¹ Responsibilities assumed by Site Manager / Supervisor



EMERGENCY SERVICES 999

NEAREST ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY	NEAREST POLICE STATION	NEAREST FIRE STATION
Manchester Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9WL	Greater Manchester Police City Centre Police station Town Hall Extension, Lloyd St Manchester M60 2LA	Moss Side Community Fire Station Denhill House, Hulme, Manchester M15 5RD
Telephone: 0161 276 1234	Telephone: 0161 856 3129	Telephone: 0161 608 5202

The above emergency telephone numbers will be posted in prominent positions on site and their location and contents communicated to the workforce via toolbox talks and inductions.

1.2 Location of the Project

Manchester Metropolitan University
All Saints Park
Manchester
M15 6BH

Location is also detailed on the F10 (Appendix A)

1.3 Description of the Project

The project comprises the soft strip, asbestos removal and demolition of the All Saints Building, soft strip, asbestos removal and partial demolition of the Library Building, soft strip and asbestos removal to the retained section of the Library Building.

The demolition works will generally comprise, but are not limited to the following:

- Site establishment
- Erection of temporary site fencing
- Carry out dilapidation survey
- Service disconnection verification works
- Asbestos removal works
- Soft stripping works
- Interface demolition adjacent to retained buildings
- Temporary weather protection to exposed elevation
- Demolition of identified structures to top of ground floor slab
- Removal of ground floor slabs and foundations
- Removal of basements
- Backfilling of voids with site won 6F2 material
- Site Finishes

1.4 Records & Plans

Records and Plans, as required by CDM 2015, specifically Regulation 4(4) - *Client duties in relation to managing projects* and *Appendix 2 – Pre-construction information* and as detailed in the Client Pre-Construction Information, Reference K/2862 issued by Keelagher Okey Klein – may be retained separately.

In addition to the Client Pre-Construction Information, the Site Layout drawing (Appendix C) will be available and/or displayed at appropriate locations.

1.5 Programme

It is envisaged that the site works will commence in 03/11/2025 and will be completed within 36 working weeks. (Start date to be confirmed). See Appendix J – Tender Programme

2.0 COMPANY INFORMATION

2.1 *Development of the Construction Phase/Demolition Plan*

To conform to the requirements of CDM 2015, the Construction Phase/Demolition Plan is part of the integrated site safety documentation. Additional documentation includes:

- Risk Assessments as required by current legislation } RAMS
- Method Statements }
- Other assessments as required by current legislation including COSHH, PPE, Manual Handling etc.;
- Environment Plan and related Environmental Aspects, Impacts and Risk Assessments embedded within the document.

The Construction Phase/Demolition Plan and the above documentation form the site safety documentation.

Development of this Construction Plan, as required by the CDM Regulations will be by ongoing review of methodology together with issue of new RAMS and revisions to RAMS and this document as the Project progresses.

2.2 *Health and Safety Aims for the Project*

The policy of the Company is to promote the highest practicable standard of health, safety and welfare throughout the organisation in the performance of its activities.

It is our aim that the project should be carried out to avoid or control all foreseeable risks to the health and safety of those involved in demolition work and third parties who may be affected by such work.

The aim of the Project is ZERO accidents or incidents (safety, health or environmental related)

2.3 *Safety, Health and Environmental Standards*

All risks to the health and safety of all persons directly concerned with or liable to be affected by the demolition works will be eliminated or reduced to the lowest practicable level within the terms of all general Health and Safety Legislation including the following Acts and Regulations, and, where appropriate, related Approved Codes of Practice (ACOP's), and HSE Guidance Notes and guidance documentation.

All risks to the environment, on Site within the Site locale and globally will be managed by implementation of the commitments within our Environmental Policy, Sustainability Policy, good working practices/guidance issued by environmental regulators and other bodies and compliance with appropriate legislation/Standards.

Legislation and related guidance includes, but is not limited to:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Health & Safety at Work etc. Act; | • Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations; |
| • Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations; | • Confined Spaces Regulations; |
| • Construction (Design & Management) [CDM] Regulations; | • Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations [LOLER]; |
| • Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations [PUWER]; | • Health & Safety (Safety Signs & Signals) Regulations; |
| • Manual Handling Operations Regulations; | • Working at Height Regulations; |
| • Electricity at Work Regulations; | • Control of Asbestos Regulations; |
| • Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations; | • Environmental Protection Act Chapter 43 1990 (reprinted 2004) |
| • Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations; | • Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (as amended) |
| • Workplace (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations; | • Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (as amended) |
| • Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations; | • Control of Pollution Act 1974 Chapter 40 |
| • Environmental Protection Act; | • Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment [WEEE] Regulations (as amended) |
| • Control of Lead at Work Regulations; | • Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) |
| • Health & Safety (First Aid) Regulations; | • Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) |
| • Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations; | • Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order (as amended) |

In addition to legislation, cognisance is taken of:

- BS 6187:2011 Code of Practice for Full and Partial Demolition;
- BS 5975:2024 Part 1 Temporary works - Management procedures for the control of temporary works. Code of practice;
- BS 7228.1 Part 1 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction Sites – noise;

- BS 7228.2 Part 2 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction Sites – vibration;
- BS 7121 (Various parts) Use of Cranes

2.4 Management System

The Company operate a pro-active Management System in accordance with management standards as below:

- BS EN ISO 9001:2015
- BS EN ISO 14001:2015
- BS EN ISO 45001:2018

The requirements of the Integrated Management System [IMS] are operated on all the Company's sites, this requires strict compliance with the procedures which control all operations on site relating to safety, health, environmental and quality issues; these requirements are embedded within the IMS procedures – compliance with these procedures ensures compliance with our statutory requirements.

3. MANAGEMENT OF THE WORK

3.1 Management Structure & Responsibilities

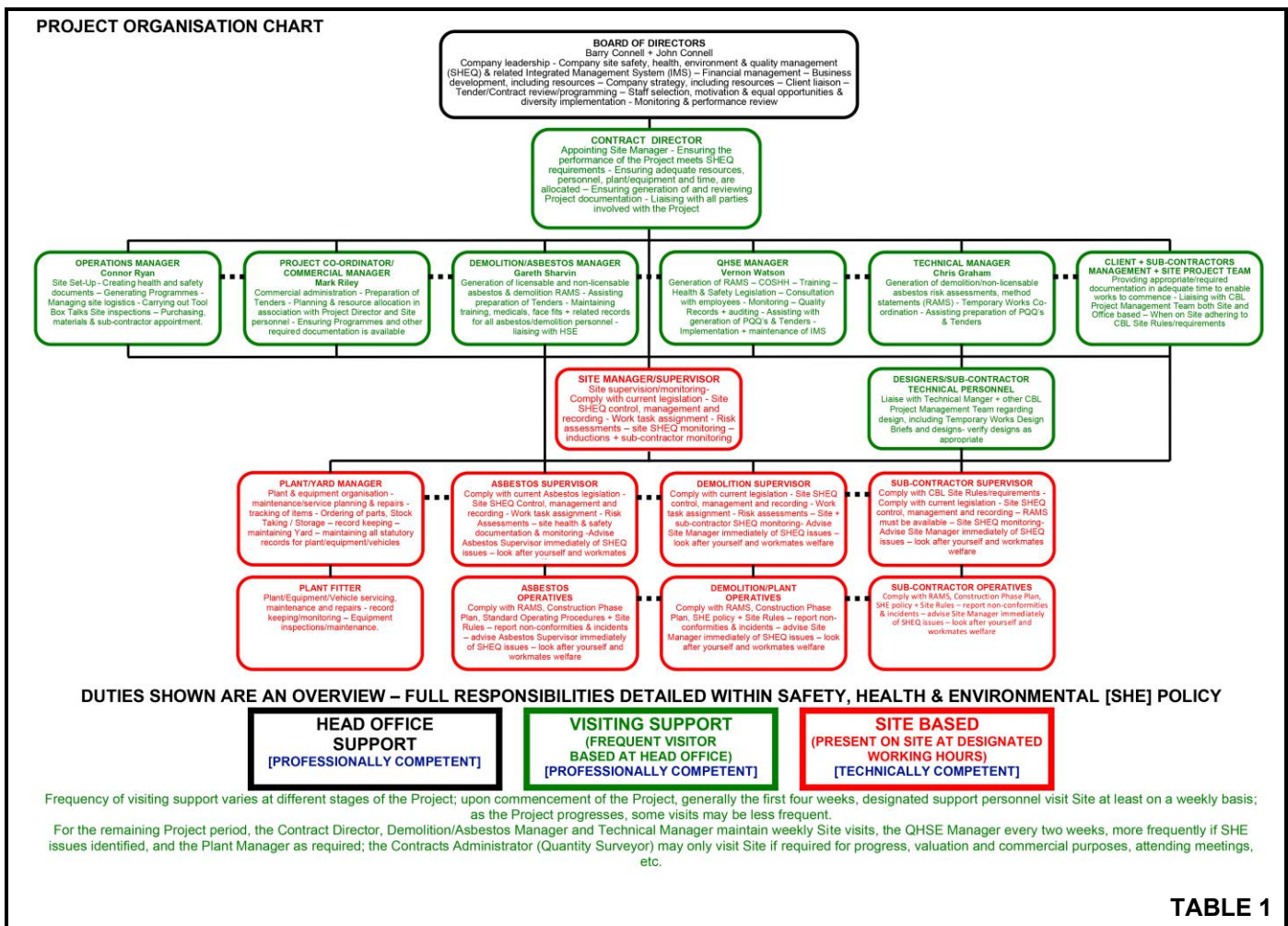


TABLE 1

Details of the Company Site organisation for this project are as detailed in Table 1.

The nominated Contract Director is John Connell, contact details as Section 1.1

The nominated Demolition Site Manager is **TBC**, contact details as Section 1.1

The Site Manager will be present as far as practicable at all times that works are being carried out on site; if the Site Manager has to leave site for short periods of time then a competent person will be appointed to monitor/manage the works.

The nominated Site Manager has overall responsibility for supervising, managing and monitoring site activities; this responsibility takes into account contractual, safety, health and environmental considerations and the completion of relevant Integrated Management System documentation.

In addition, he also assumes responsibilities of Fire Marshal; this involves carrying out fire safety inductions, carrying out inspections of fire equipment on a weekly basis, ensuring fire drills are carried out, ensuring evacuation and head count is carried out in the event of a fire and liaising with the local fire brigade.

Weekly inspections of fire equipment will be recorded on the Emergency and Fire Register (Appendix D). This weekly inspection will include, but is not limited to, checking the operation of any audible warning devices and ensuring that the fire extinguishers are fully charged and within the test date.

In addition to the weekly inspection, an emergency evacuation/fire drill will be carried out at designated intervals, generally every four weeks, details of this drill will be recorded onto the Emergency and Fire Register.

In addition to the formal inspection, the Site Manager will carry out a daily check to ensure that the extinguishers have not been discharged/maliciously set off.

The Site Manager will also inspect any other emergency or security equipment and record these inspections onto the Emergency and Fire Register.

A fire plan will be developed prior to commencement on site clearly indication evacuation routes and assembly points. The fire plan will be displayed in the welfare facilities and at various locations around the site. Fire points will be established in the welfare offices and at strategic locations around the site containing fire extinguishers and an air horn for sounding the alarm.

All escape routes will be clearly identified, signed and maintained clear of debris.

To supplement Site Manager inspections, regular supplementary inspections are carried out by the Contract Director, Safety Advisor and/or other Directors or Managers. This inspection takes into account quality, safety, health and environmental performance/issues. (A third-party Health and Safety advisor will attend site on a fortnightly basis to carry out a site safety inspection. Copies of the report will be made available for inspection and review.)

Individual responsibilities, commensurate with job description, are detailed fully within the Safety, Health & Environmental Policy.

All documentation and usage are detailed within our IMS Procedures as previously described.

3.2 Health & Safety Arrangements (including Monitoring & Review)

3.2.1 Health and Safety

To manage safety, health and environmental processes and performance, to ensure compliance with all statutory requirements, all demolition, dismantling and asbestos removal, both licensable and non-licensable and sub-contract works are carried under controls embedded within our Integrated Management System [IMS] as previously described.

In addition, cognisance is taken of both statutory legislation, approved Codes of Practice [ACOP's], HSE/industry guidance and BS and ISO Standards, the most significant of which are BS 6187:2011 '*Code of practice for full and partial demolition*' and BS 5975:2019 '*Code of practice for temporary works procedures and the permissible stress design of falsework*'

Our whole ethos is to ensure that wherever practicable we can design out the risk; this has the effect of protecting Company personnel, others on Site, including sub-contractor personnel and visitors and any others who may be affected by our activities, neighbours, other workers when working in 'live' plant environments; this ethos also contributes to avoidance of impact and damage to the environment.

3.2.2 Environmental (including Aspects and Impacts)

Management of Company environmental processes has been developed in accordance with the environmental impacts of the company's activities and is embedded within the IMS, as previously described

This policy provides processes/procedures to manage environmental activities, including waste management, noise, dust and vibration; these processes/procedures enable adherence to the Company ethos of sustainability (Sustainable Development), as defined in the Brundtland Commission's Report 'Our Common Future' 1987:

'Development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'

To follow this ethos, we apply the control of waste hierarchy of waste hierarchy; this hierarchy applies to all arisings from our work activities; in addition, by following this ethos, we also comply with BREEAM requirements - to divert waste away from landfill.

Environmental Aspects, Impacts and Risk Assessments are embedded within the Project Environment Plan; this details the environmental issue, use of fuel, waste, spills, ecology, etc., potential impacts and the related control measures to eliminate/mitigate the risk.

Our environmental policy includes a commitment to continual improvement and to compliance with the relevant environmental legislation, regulations and requirements. The Policy is updated annually and forms part of the IMS, which is certified to ISO 14001: 2015 standard, as detailed previously.

Roles and Responsibilities

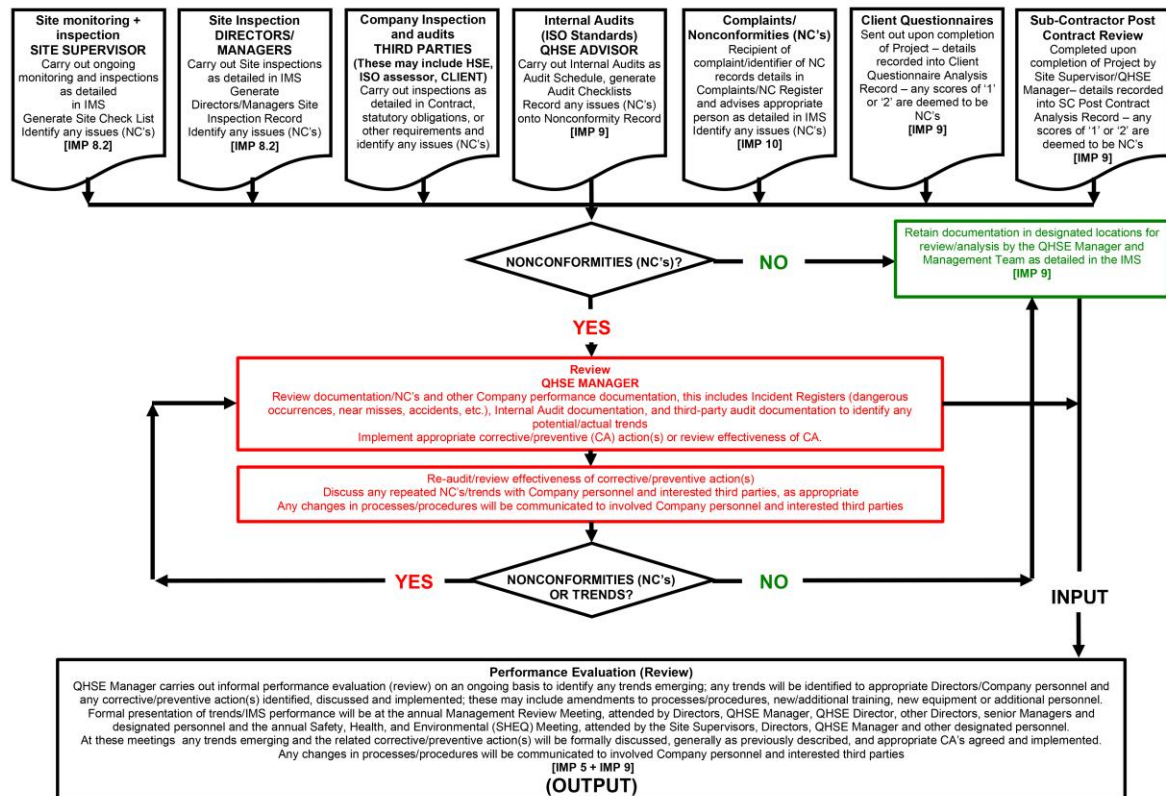
Contract Director	To provide overall supervision and facilitation of the project in association with the Commercial Manager, QHSE Manager, Asbestos Manager, Technical Manager and Site Manager manages the Project. To ensure all required documentation is generated, issued to appropriate personnel/interested; this includes Construction Phase Plan [CPP], Risk assessments and Method Statements [RAMS] and other relevant assessments, COSHH, Manual Handling, etc.: To ensure sufficient resources are allocated to the project including: Plant/equipment Time Personnel To carry out regular reviews of the project with the Project team to ensure adherence to company policies and client requirements.
Asbestos Manager	To liaise with the Client, Principal Designer and other interested parties, including neighbours, those affected by our works and enforcing authorities and to manage all aspects of the asbestos removal activities. To provide and ensure the appropriate documentation, compliant with statutory requirements and specific to our work activities is in place. To ensure that the ASB5 or>NNLW1, if applicable, has been submitted, Plans of Work (Method Statements for licensable asbestos) and related assessments [RAMS] are available prior to any works commencing To ensure all asbestos removal works are carried out on Site in accordance with statutory requirements, particularly with regards to the Control of Asbestos Regulations. To ensure all personnel on site adhere to Company safety, health environmental and quality requirements; this includes:

Technical Manager	To generate SHEQ documentation, CPP, RAMS, etc, to advise on technical matters, both structural and demolition and to make Site visits to ensure compliance with the SHEQ documentation. To provide assistance to the project team regarding all issues with demolition and asbestos removal works. To carry out the responsibilities of Temporary Works Co-ordinator, where appropriate in association with the QHSE Manager, in accordance with BS 5975:2019. To generate Lifting Plans in accordance with BS 7121 and liaising with appointed Crane sub-contractors if Contract Lifts are carried out on Site; To carry out regular inspections of the site regarding health & Safety and environmental issues and report back to the project team.
QHSE Manager	Overall responsibility to provide professional support for all safety, health, environmental and quality [SHEQ] activities relating to the Project; responsibility is to liaise with, provide SHEQ documentation, advice and information to the Project team, including the Contract Director, Demolition/Asbestos Manager, Technical Manager and Site Manager, to enable all works to be carried out within appropriate controls required by legislation. To carry out regular inspections of the site to determine whether the work is being carried out in accordance with Company Policies, Safety documentation, including CPP, RAMS, Environment Plan, etc., Client requirements and relevant statutory provisions. To provide advice to management, both Site and office based, on all aspects of health & safety, quality and environmental aspects
Site Manager ¹	To supervise all personnel on site to ensure statutory and Company safety, health environmental and quality requirements are adhered to. To ensure site security and welfare is maintained as detailed within Site documentation and compliant with our statutory requirements To ensure RAMS are available prior to any works commencing To ensure all Site personnel receive induction into and are working in accordance with the requirements of the Method Statement and related assessments. To carry out all works in accordance with the documentation and to bring to the notice of the QHSE Manager or other manager any improvements or additions which could improve Company performance. To organise site activities to ensure work is carried out to the required standard with minimum risk to employees, other contractors, the public, equipment, materials or the environment

3.2.3 Monitoring & Review

Safety, health and environmental performance have significant importance alongside other aspects of our business, financial, programmes, etc; effective monitoring ensures our performance fulfils our statutory and contractual obligations.

Monitoring takes into account standards of safety, health, environmental and quality performance, including deficiencies in performance, taking cognisance of the rapidly changing nature of demolition works; the process is as detailed within the Monitoring, Inspection, Audits, Performance Deficiencies/Complaints and Review Flowchart

Monitoring, Inspection, Audits, Performance Deficiencies/Complaints and Review

Our monitoring is a mix of active and reactive measures; active being routine site and plant inspections and health risk management, accident prevention, etc., reactive being the investigation of near misses, dangerous occurrences, injuries or cases of ill health.

The nominated Site Manager has overall responsibility for supervising, managing and monitoring site activities. This responsibility takes into account contractual, safety, health, environmental and quality considerations and the completion of relevant IMS documentation.

The IMS documentation requirements include but are not limited to maintenance of a daily Site Diary and daily site and weekly site safety checks, these are formally recorded onto the Site Check List.

In addition, regular supplementary inspections are carried out by the Contract Director and/or other Directors or Managers, this inspection takes into account quality, safety, health and environmental performance/issues; details of these safety inspections are recorded onto Safety Inspection Reports.

Frequency of site inspections by Directors/Managers is dependent upon the complexity and/or technical aspects of the works activities.

In addition to inspections by Company personnel, a third-party Health and Safety advisor will attend site on a fortnightly basis to carry out a site safety inspection; copies of the report will be made available for inspection and review.

3.2.4 Working Hours

Site Working Hours will be 07:30 – 18:00 Monday to Friday and 08:00 – 14:00 Saturdays. There will be no working on Sundays or bank holidays

Noisy works will be scheduled to avoid critical periods identified by MMU, including lectures, examinations, etc.

Work outside these hours will be discussed with the Client and Manchester City Council to obtain agreement and ensure the works do not conflict with the Council's requirements, i.e. noise levels and labour laws restricting abnormal work hours.

3.2.5 Methodology

Prior to the commencement of any demolition works a dilapidation survey will be carried out to the surrounding roads and pavement to provide a full record of their current condition. The areas covered will be:

- Boundary Street West
- Higher & Lower Chatham Street
- The MMU access road around Business School and rear of the library building
- Site compound area below the Mancunian Highway (and underside of the Mancunian Highway)
- All paved areas to the east of the All Saints building (up to Oxford Road)
- All paved areas to the south of the All Saints building and Library building (up to and including the walling to All Saints Park)
- All external elevations of the retained section of the library building in front of Sandra Burslem
- Internal areas of the retained section of the library building
- Internal toilet areas of the Sandra Burslem building where it abuts the section of the library building to be demolished

Scaffold Strategy: Full-height scaffold will be erected along the Oxford Road elevation, including a 10m return on each end, and along the retained structure interface. Scaffolds will be clad in monarflex sheeting to reduce dust emissions, contain debris, and limit visual intrusion. Scaffold towers will be equipped with stairwells for safe access and will include a tower structure on the roof to support hand separation activities. Erection will be phased following initial low-level demolition where necessary to provide access.

All buildings will undergo the removal of asbestos containing materials and will be soft stripped prior to demolition commencing – see section 4.2.2 regarding asbestos removal.

Vehicle and pedestrian routes will be established and detailed in the Traffic Management Plan – see section 3.3.5.

Demolition of the rear single storey section will be carried out by ground based excavators using pulverisers. Commencing at the gable end the wall will be removed first to expose the roof. The roof will be pulverised insitu and the side and internal walls rotated onto the footprint of the building as demolition proceeds along its length.

Mini-excavators will be used to carry out floor by floor demolition to the interface with the Sandra Burslem building, retained Library and the Oxford Road elevation following the erection of the scaffold. Operatives using hand tools will form a separation of the floor and walls to the retained buildings and then the mini-excavators will be utilised to demolish the roof of the first bay. The walls will then be reduced in height and the arisings cleared to the remaining floors. Demolition will continue floor by floor until the building is fully separated from the retained structures. Temporary weatherproofing will be erected to the façade of the retained section of the library. This will involve the installation of Isoclad Fire Stop panels to the openings along the retained building elevation – see Appendix m Isoclad brochure.

Following the erection of the scaffold operatives assisted by mini-excavators will be utilised to demolish the end of the building to Oxford Road. Commencing at the top the roof to the end bay will be removed by pulverising and the external walls rotated inwards. Arisings will be cleared to the remaining floors. Demolition will continue along the length of the elevation until the roof and walls to the top floor have been removed.

Demolition will then continue floor by floor working along and down the building in a progressive manner until the building has been demolished to ground floor level. Scaffold will be reduced in height as the demolition proceeds.

High-reach mechanical demolition will only commence after sufficient clearance from retained or live structures has been established. Commencing at one end the high reach excavator will remove the roof to the first section by pulverising and allowing the arisings to drop to ground level in a controlled manner. Demolition will then continue in a progressive manner working inwards and down the building, maintaining an angled workface to ensure stability of the structure.

Ground floor slabs and foundations will be removed by excavators utilising hydraulic breakers following the demolition of the buildings. Basements will be broken out and removed and voids backfilled with crushed site won material.

Upon completion the site will be finished with a layer on site won 6F5 material compacted by tracking in and laid with a fall from the centre to prevent ponding and to remove any trip hazards, levels to match the existing perimeter levels. The perimeter hoarding will remain in place following the demolition works and will be handed to the university.

3.3 Other Arrangements

3.3.1 Safe Systems of Work (*Risk assessments and method statements*)

Safety and Health Risk Assessments are carried out as required by the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations and related Approved Code of Practice (ACOP).

Cognisance will be taken of Hazard/risk documentation embedded within the Client Pre-Construction Information:

- Appendix A – Risk Register
- Appendix B – Designer Hazard Register/DRA's – Planit
- Appendix B – Designer Hazard Register/DRA's – Hawker & Brown
- HSF04.02 – Hazard Elimination/Monitoring Schedule
- CDM Hazard Risk Register

Risk Assessments will be carried out taking cognisance of the principles of prevention detailed within the Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999, Regulation 4 and Schedule 1, and CDM 2015, Appendix 1, these require application of principles of prevention when implementing any preventive and protective measures.

To ensure that collective protective measures take priority over individual protection, measures which protect the whole of the workplace, everyone who works there and others who may be affected by our work activities are given priority.

Environmental Risk Assessments are carried out using the same rationale, taking into account the Environmental Aspects and Impacts of our works activities.

All identified safety and health risks are reviewed, with emphasis being given to any risk with a 'HIGH' rating after implementation of Control Measures; this review, taking into account the Risk Assessment, enables the establishment of suitable methodology for demolition/ dismantling and generation of the 'safe system of work' (SSW).

Due to the nature of demolition works, the environmental risks are present in virtually all works to a greater or lesser extent; strict application of the defined Control Measures and selection of methodology minimise the impact on the environment.

All other assessments are carried as required by the appropriate legislation, COSHH, PPE, Manual Handling, Noise, etc.

The SSW addresses issues of health, safety and environmental protection and comprises:

- Assessments – risk, COSHH, PPE, Manual Handling, Noise etc.
- Task/area specific Method Statements (Plans of Work – for licensable asbestos works)
- Environmental Risk Assessments
- Environment Plan

3.3.2 Co-operation and Co-ordination

As required by CDM 2015 and other health and safety legislation, the Company will coordinate all work activities to ensure communication, co-operation and interface with Clients, Designers, Principal Designer, Contractors and other third parties are maintained in order to ensure the maintenance of a safe working environment.

The management of the interface is dependent upon various factors, including, but not limited to, typical examples as below:

- Nature of works being undertaken;
- Location of works in relation to proximity of third parties;
- Likelihood of nuisance – noise, dust, etc.

In addition, management of the interface is enhanced by communication/liaison with interested parties. Typical communication/liaison methods include, but are not limited to, typical examples as below:

- Meetings with Client personnel, including Safety Representatives;
- Meetings with other personnel involved in the Project, this may include Designers, the Principal Designer or other Contractors
- Meetings with members of the public, either individually or at organized formal public meetings;
- Notices to interested parties;
- Letters to Site neighbours;
- Invitations to interested parties to visit our Site to view works activities;

- Making available all Site documentation, including safety/environmental documentation, waste transfer documentation, etc.

Design information within a demolition project usually encompasses building construction, contents, etc.; selection of methodology is generally accepted as the 'design' element of demolition works, as such, design changes generally involve change of methodology.

The main thrust of our working with others is communication – if there is a problem, we will discuss and either rectify or identify reasons for our action; at all times our attitude will be one of discussion, resolution, compromise and not confrontation.

Connell Brothers will liaise with the University representative on a continual basis to ensure no noisy activities are undertaken during sensitive periods, i.e. exams, graduation ceremonies etc.

3.3.3 Involving the workforce

To ensure compliance with the Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations and CDM 2015, specifically Regulation 14 '*Principal contractor's duties to consult and engage with workers*', the Company have measures in place to enable co-operation with the workers and involve the workers in consultation processes. The Site Managers generally act as representatives of employees as defined in the Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations.

In addition, although the CDM Regulations only impose these duties on the Principal Contractor, the principles are used throughout the Company, regardless of CDM responsibilities assumed.

All personnel on Site are required to co-operate with the Company in the implementation of policies to ensure the health safety and welfare of all persons involved with the works and of other persons who may be affected by our works.

Implementation of the consultation and co-ordination process includes, but is not limited to, annual Site Managers (Safety Representatives) Meetings and Tool Box Talks, as detailed in Section 3.3.6.

Tool Box Talks are held weekly on all sites with attendance being compulsory for all Site personnel, both Company and sub-contract; in addition to being a safety, health and environmental refresher/reminder, the Tool Box Talks are the forum where the Site Manager can identify issues raised by Company management and related actions and where any operative can raise Health and Safety/ Environmental concerns.

Operatives are encouraged to formally report hazards and near misses and contribute suggestions relating to improvement of the work activities, methods of work, plant/equipment, procedures, etc.; these are recorded onto the '*Don't walk by + Suggestions Card*'; this is supplemented by the '*Don't walk by*' poster, this will be displayed at appropriate locations on Site.

All concerns and suggestions may be addressed either locally by the Site Manager or Companywide by the QHSE Manager. This may be after formal review and/or discussions with other Site Managers and/or other senior personnel.

3.3.4 Site security

The general security of the site falls into three main categories:

- a) Maintaining a secure perimeter
- b) Preventing unauthorised access
- c) Deterring acts of theft and vandalism

Physical security of the site will be afforded by the erection of perimeter hoarding and fencing; this hoarding will incorporate a number of lockable gates to effect access and egress for both pedestrians and vehicles.

Further measures including alarms to scaffolding (when installed at the perimeter of the site) and floodlighting to security sensitive areas during the hours of darkness will also be considered.

To maintain the security of the Site, the perimeter will be enclosed by a 2.4m minimum height hoarding, this will be 3m high at the Park perimeter; this will be fully designed to our Temporary Works process; this process complies with BS 5975:2024 Part 1.

The hoardings will be clad with marine quality plywood which will be decorated using good quality paint products with lighting and clear signage for pedestrian routes installed to the hoarding.

Regular inspections of the security hoarding will be carried out at the end of every shift, to ensure that the condition has not deteriorated to ensure that they are secure and fit for purpose.

During working hours, access gates to the site will be kept closed, except in emergency. The Site access/egress points will operate a security system, and access to the Site will only be granted after a Site induction has been undertaken.

Site entrances and exits will be clearly marked with fixed warning signs at the entrance/exit and around work perimeters which will detail the potential hazards of the area; all signage will comply with the Health and Safety (Signs and Signals) Regulations.

Segregated access for pedestrian and vehicle entrances will be provided; access and egress to the site will be strictly controlled and only authorised personnel will be allowed on site during demolition operations; A register of all operatives/plant/machines on site will be kept by the Site Manager. At the end of each working day the site will be secured against trespass, so far as reasonably practicable.

All plant/equipment employed on this project will be secured and immobilised at the end of each working shift. No road transport will be left on site unless broken down.

Any scaffolding towers/ladders will be dismantled or secured overnight to prevent illegal access to the structures.

Personnel on Site & Visitors to Site

The Site Manager will ensure that all site personnel, both the Company and sub-contract, and visitors sign in and out in the designated register.

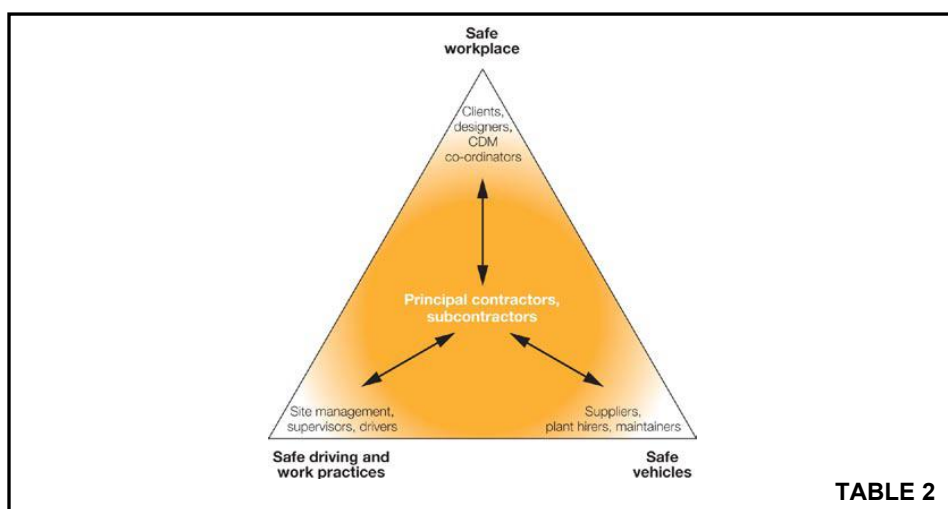
Visitors, Clients, Principal Designer, HSE Inspectors, etc. will receive a site induction and will be accompanied by a member of the Site Management Team when walking around site

3.3.5 Traffic Management

Traffic management on site takes cognisance of HSE '*Safe use of vehicles on construction sites*' [HSG144]; our traffic management considers four main issues:

- i) Safe workplaces
- ii) Safe vehicles;
- iii) Safe driving and work practices;
- iv) Managing construction/demolition transport.

Table 2, extract from '*Safe use of vehicles on construction sites*' (Figure 15), indicates how those involved with construction projects can influence site transport safety; our role as Principal Contractor is central but all others can contribute to the provision and maintenance of safe workplaces, safe vehicles, safe driving and safe work practices.



Control measures to maintain traffic safety include, but are not limited to:

- Pedestrians and plant, equipment and vehicles will be segregated.
- Wherever practical, a one-way traffic movement system will be implemented, this will be detailed within the Site layout plans.
- All vehicles/plant will not be allowed to reverse without a banksman controlling the manoeuvre.

Access and egress route will be via Lower Chatham Street (See Site Layout Plan Appendix C).

HGV's must turn on their flashing warning lights when they exit Lower Chatham Street and enter MMU campus and the lights must remain on during all movements (to, from and onsite) until they exit the campus back onto Lower Chatham Street; in addition, HGV drivers will be instructed not to exceed 5MPH when traveling within the site.

Access to the MMU campus is via an existing barrier off Lower Chatham Street which will be manned by Connell Brothers Banksman. A banksman will be in attendance when vehicles are entering the site and will escort the vehicle from the Lower Chatham Street barrier to the site. Barriers and gates will be located along the pedestrian crossing outside the business school entrance to separate the working zone and students/pedestrians. The pedestrian crossing point to the rear of the Sandra Burslem building will be manned by banksmen and barriers utilised to temporarily prevent the use of the crossing when a vehicle is passing.

Works will be sequenced to ensure that HGV's drive into and out of site in a forward gear; when in use the site entrances will be controlled by a vehicle marshal.

A one-way system will be put in place on Site; in areas where this is impracticable, vehicles will not be allowed to reverse unless controlled by a banksman. During all vehicle movements into and out of site, the site entrance will be controlled by a banksman / vehicle marshal.

When on site, Vehicle traffic will be segregated from pedestrians by suitable methods; the footpath to the Business School will be barriered and a barriered crossing installed, this crossing will be controlled by a banksman.

All drivers must ensure that all mirrors are in good condition and are clean; all Drivers must follow banksman's instructions.

All operatives must wear Hi Vis waist coats at all times. Operatives must remain vigilant and be aware of the location of moving vehicles and the work going on around them.

Delivery scheduling will avoid student peak periods. Reversing will be minimised or eliminated through route planning, and temporary closures of minor campus walkways will be implemented. The high-reach moves will be planned and carefully managed utilising the existing pedestrian zone, additional banksmen and protective plates will be utilised during the moves.

5.3 Manoeuvring of Vehicles

All vehicles on site will follow the designated traffic routes. When vehicles are entering and exiting the site from Lower Chatham Street to the site hording they will be escorted by a banksman. Vehicles will not be allowed to reverse on this road.

On site all vehicles will be required to follow the traffic management plan. A banksman will control all vehicle movement on site and vehicles will not be allowed to move within the site boundary unless under the control of a banksman. Reversing will not be allowed unless under special circumstances and under the control of a suitable number of banksmen.

3.3.6 Training (including Site induction, on Site training and consultation with employees)

3.3.6.1 Induction

The Company carries out inductions, the inductions involve the following categories:

- Company Induction
All employees receive an induction into the Company, this provides information relating to the health and safety requirements, management systems, terms of employment, etc.
- Client and/or Principal Contractor Induction (if applicable)
This is generally a requirement to inform personnel of Client and/or Principal Contractor Site safety requirements, including Site Rules and Regulations
- Project Specific Induction
This is to explain details of:
 - The Construction Phase/Demolition Plan, including Site Rules and paying specific attention to Fire and Emergency procedures, raising alarm, evacuation, etc.;
 - The Environmental Plan and related assessments;
 - Client requirements/Site Rules (if appropriate).
- Task specific induction
This is to explain the requirements of the task/area specific Method Statements and related assessments (risk, COSHH, PPE, etc.).

All personnel, both Company and Sub-Contractor, working on site, are required to attend the Client (if required) and Project specific inductions, and sign the Safety Induction Register to confirm their receipt of the induction and understanding/acceptance of the safety requirements.

3.3.6.2 General Training

The Site Manager will ensure that all operatives on the project are fully conversant with the safe systems of work intended for this project.

All employees are screened for competency on joining the Company and will have received Health and Safety Induction training prior to commencement of their duties on site.

Operatives will not be allowed to work on this project unless they are fully trained in the work they are being asked to do, or alternatively, they are under training and supervised by a person competent in that task.

Training records are held on file at Head Office. These records contain details of training received prior to employment by the Company, together with all "in house" and external training achievements whilst employed by the Company.

3.3.6.3 Fire Training

The designated Fire Marshall will hold a current Fire Marshal training certificate.

An appropriate number of personnel, commensurate with the location of works activities, will be trained in the use of fire-fighting equipment – extinguishers, hose reels, etc.

3.3.6.4 Ongoing Training

Ongoing training will be given to all operatives as deemed appropriate and will take the form of Construction skills or other training providers courses (e.g. Safety Awareness) conducted by external training bodies. Specialist training courses will be provided to suit the requirements of specific trades/skills.

3.3.6.5 Toolbox Talks (on Site training + employee consultation)

A Tool Box Talk will be held on site with attendance being compulsory for all personnel on site, both Company and Sub-contractor.

The Tool Box Talk will consist of:

- A Health and Safety/ Environmental refresher/reminder on appropriate issues/topics
- The forum where the Site Manager can identify issues raised at the Management Meeting and related actions
- The forum where any operative can raise Health and Safety/ Environmental concerns.

These concerns may be addressed either locally by the Site Manager or Companywide by the QHSE Manager. This may be after formal review and/or discussions with other Site Managers and/or other senior personnel/operatives.

The Tool Box Talk will be documented formally onto the Tool Box Talk Register and the operatives sign as having attended and understood. Scripts covering many topics are available to all Site Managers and cover a wide variety of relevant topics.

3.3.7 Welfare Facilities & First Aid

3.3.7.1 Welfare Facilities

Welfare facilities will be located within the hoarded zone under the Mancunian Way. These will include office accommodation, drying rooms, canteen, and WC facilities. Separate smoking and waste areas will be created. The compound will also contain laydown areas for scaffold components, protected fuel stores (if required), and segregated skip zones. A parking area will be provided next to the welfare facilities for operatives and visitors to site.

Adequate welfare facilities for messing, toilet and washing, etc. will be provided on all sites in accordance with the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015, Regulations 4(2)(b), 13(4)(c), 15(11), Schedule 2, HSE publications '*Construction - Welfare standards*' and '*Provision of Welfare facilities during construction work*' (CIS 59) and the Workplace (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations; these will address requirements for sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, changing rooms and lockers, facilities for rest and provision of drinking water.

Welfare facilities will comply with the HSE Construction - Welfare standards - this guidance sets out the approach Inspectors and Visiting Officers should take when inspecting issues related to welfare on construction sites.

The following units will be used:

- Office for Site Manager
- Mess room with seating and necessary services
- Toilet and shower unit with hand washing facilities.
- Lock-up container for tools etc.
- Decontamination/shower units (if necessary/as required).

Once the cabins are positioned, a plan will be generated showing the layout and location of the complex indicating the means of escape and position of all fire instructions, exit notices, alarms and firefighting equipment.

The HSE notification documentation, Forms F10, ASB5 and>NNLW1 (if appropriate), and other statutory notices will be displayed within these facilities in appropriate locations.

In addition, Site Layout Drawings, Site Specific Fire/Emergency Arrangements (Appendix F), location of Emergency services, police, fire, hospitals, etc. and other appropriate health & safety posters will be displayed.

3.3.7.2 First Aid

Adequate first aid facilities will be available on site as required by the Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations and related Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) – First Aid at Work [HSE L74 (Third edition 2013)].

First Aid at Work – suggested number of first aid personnel		
CATEGORY OF HAZARD	NUMBERS EMPLOYED	SUGGESTED NUMBER OF FIRST AID PERSONNEL
Low Hazard (Shops & offices, libraries, etc.)	Less than 25	At least one appointed person
	25 - 50	At least one first-aider trained in EFAW
	50+	At least one first-aider trained in FAW for every 100 employed (or part thereof)
Higher Hazard Light engineering & assembly work, food processing, warehousing, extensive work with dangerous machinery or sharp instruments, construction, slaughter houses, chemical manufacture,	Less than 5	At least one appointed person
	5 - 50	At least one first-aider trained in EFAW or FAW (depending on the type of injuries that might occur)
	50+	At least one first-aider trained in FAW for every 50 employed (or part thereof)

Condition of the welfare facilities will be inspected and monitored on an ongoing basis by the Site Manager or designated person. This will include cleanliness, supply of consumables, soap, towels, etc. and contents of first aid boxes.

Any deficiencies will be corrected immediately by appropriate corrective action.

3.3.8 Waste Removal and Control and Storage of materials

All those who produce or handle wastes from demolition, earthworks or construction activities have legal responsibilities, Duty of Care, for its' safekeeping, transport and subsequent recovery or disposal. Failure to comply can result in an unlimited fine.

Duty of Care is a legal requirement under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and requires you to take care of your waste whilst in your control. This includes:

- Checking that the person receiving your waste is authorised to receive it
- Making out appropriate documentation – waste transfer notes or hazardous waste consignment notes
- Taking reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised handling or disposal by others – for example, checking your waste goes to authorised facilities to avoid fly tipping.

All of our work activities take cognisance of our Duty of Care and the documented processes/procedures ensure compliance with our statutory duty.

Removal

All asbestos removal arisings will be stored in appropriate locations; this may include dedicated skips, including locked asbestos skips and waste skips, dedicated segregated storage areas, either for processing or removal from Site for reuse and/or recycling.

Enough trolleys/wheeled bins will be located across all floors whilst soft stripping activities are taking place and contents will be transported to the appropriate designated location, either a skip or designated storage point for segregation; where practicable, waste streams will be segregated on site and arrangements made for removal/disposal.

Where practicable on-site segregation will be promoted; however, any mixed loads will still be subject to off-site segregation to maximise reuse, recycling or recovery.

Soft strip material will be segregated at source and placed in suitable skips for recycling and disposal from site. Soft strip will not be allowed to accumulate on the floors and skips will be removed at regular intervals.

Hard demolition arisings will be segregated at source where possible. Metal items will be placed into skips for recycling and hardcore will be stockpiled at a suitable location. Hardcore will be removed to a recycling facility off site or remain on site for further processing and reuse on site. Stockpiles will be kept remote from the perimeter of the site

Appropriate vehicles will attend site to remove all collected arisings; the arisings will be taken to the designated licensed facility.

Waste will be segregated on site into the various waste streams, using the relevant EWC codes and will be divided into the following categories

- Metals
- Glass
- Concrete/Brick
- Timber
- Plasterboard
- Bitumen
- Hazardous – mainly asbestos

Arisings from demolition activities will be removed from the work area and subsequently from Site on an ongoing basis. Records of all waste will be recorded within the Waste Management documentation; this will record details of waste, category, volume, etc.

Waste Management

Whilst the Site Waste Management Plan Regulations have been revoked, the principles are still utilised; a Pre-Demolition Site Audit is carried out and the information transferred to the Waste Management Plan (Tender/Pre-Construction Stage) (WMP).

This WMP identifies non-hazardous waste that can be re-used or recycled in whole or in part and gives the anticipated Demolition Recovery Index (DRI). Unless there is a significant amount of hazardous waste, notably asbestos, the DRI generally exceeds 90%.

NOTE: The WMP at this stage is not a definitive document but is based upon estimated quantities of waste and is for information purposes.

All waste removed from Site is recorded onto the WMP Waste Record; a separate Waste Record is maintained for each waste stream.

Upon Project completion, waste totals are recovered from the Waste Records and the final (actual) Project Demolition Recovery Index calculated; this is generally in excess of 95%, although on occasions, the DRI has exceeded 97.5%.

Storage

Materials stored on Site for demolition projects are minimal, to minimise risk of fire from stored materials, appropriate precautions will be as detailed in the 'Fire and Emergency' section of this document.

3.3.9 Permits to Work

The Contract Director, in association with other personnel and/or the Client will identify areas/work activities within the contract to be controlled by a Permit to Work (PTW).

The Permits to Work may either be issued and controlled utilising the Company Permit to Work system, detailed within the IMS, or be issued and controlled by the Client.

Responsibility for issue of the Permits to Work and the related areas/work activities will be clearly identified on appropriate documentation/drawings, including the related Method Statement(s), and to appropriate personnel, both supervisory and operatives.

3.3.10 Selection & control of Sub-Contractors

Sub-contractors will only be appointed after demonstration of their skills, knowledge, experience and the capability to carry out the required works in a way that secures health and safety for all persons on Site and those who may be affected by our works.

Sub-contractor selection/assessment is carried out as below:

- Specialist sub-contractors are generally selected on historical knowledge of previous experience/performance carrying out works for the Company.
- If we are working in a locale not known to us, we try to utilise specialist sub-contractors known/used by the Client. We feel that if the Client is already familiar with the sub-contractor, and, in addition, the sub-contractor is familiar with Client requirements, it makes for better controls to use such a sub-contractor

If either of the above is not appropriate, we utilise the H&S Questionnaire, to establish their credentials. This is reviewed by the QHSE Manager prior to any orders being placed. As an additional control/part of the assessment process, a closer monitoring regime than usual is applied to any new sub-contractors.

In addition, for sub-contract works, prior to works commencing, a sub-contract handover meeting will be held. At this meeting, all aspects of both Company and Client requirements are discussed and identified.

Control of Sub-Contractors on site is the responsibility of the nominated Site Manager and is carried out in accordance with the Company's Integrated Management System, as previously described.

3.3.11 Ecology

Prior to works commencing a two-part Ecology Review will be carried out; this comprises Desk Study and Site Survey.

The Desk Study is to review any Client supplied pre-construction information, including but not limited to, ecological surveys, groundwater contamination, bat surveys, etc.

An Ecological Survey, Report No. 13126_R02_ECG_CW - 10448-TG-YY-XX-RP-OX-131262R02 Revision 1 (22/10/2022), Revision 02 (13/25/2023) and Revision 03 (21/2/23) have been carried out by Tyler Grange, a copy will be retained by the Site Manager; recommendations within of the survey will be implemented.

This generally requires management of trees, shrubs, etc. and maintenance of bird nesting boxes and bat boxes.

The Site Manager will liaise and cooperate with any ecologists appointed by the Client

The Site Survey is to review the Site surrounds, taking cognisance of the Desk Study, and is carried out to identify any issues/required control measures relating to the natural environment; prior to commencement of works selection of appropriate methodologies and implementation of appropriate control measures are carried out to ensure protection of the natural environment is maintained and impact is minimal.

Any removal works, eg Japanese Knot Weed will be carried out by specialist contractors under control of a safe system of work, taking into account safety, health and environmental considerations

We will also take Reasonable Avoidance Measures [RAM's] where appropriate; measures detailed within the RAM's include, but are not limited to, materials storage, covering of trenches and security lighting directed away from the undergrowth.

3.3.12 Temporary Works

Temporary works include, but are not limited to façade retention, fixed scaffolding requiring design, propping and fencing, mainly hoarding type.

Temporary Works will be carried out under controls specified within BS 5975:2024 Part 1 '*Temporary works - Management procedures for the control of temporary works. Code of practice*'; and detailed within our IMS; this involves maintaining records of design and design checks/verification responsibilities, Permits to Load and Permits to Strike, inspections, etc. and maintenance of a Temporary Works Register.

A Temporary Works Co-ordinator and Temporary Works Supervisor are appointed as detailed in Section 1.1 Project Directory.

3.3.13 Accident & incident reporting & investigation

3.3.13.1 Introduction

All incidents, Accidents, near misses and/or dangerous occurrences will be recorded and reported as detailed within the Incident Recording & Reporting flowchart (Appendix E); this is an overview of the documented process, embedded within the IMS.

All incidents - accidents, dangerous occurrences or near misses will be reported to the Site Manager immediately they are identified/occur; all incidents will be recorded onto the Incident Register.

Incidents will be dealt with at site level by the Site Manager in accordance with the Company management system and accident reporting procedure (part of the Company's Integrated Management System).

The Site Manager will report all incidents to the QHSE Manager or the Contract Administrator and issue copies of the appropriate documentation when generated.

3.3.13.2 Accidents

Details of all accidents, no matter how minor will be recorded onto a Company Accident Report on site. This document is used both for Company and statutory accident recording.

Details of the accident will also be reported to the Client/Principal Contractor, as required by Contract Conditions, to enable entry into their documentation.

The QHSE Manager will report all accidents notifiable under the requirements of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) either on line or to the HSE Contact Centre, Caerphilly, dependent upon the category of accident; copies of this documentation will be provided to the Client.

3.3.13.3 Site Hazards

Any hazards on site (not including those identified on the Method Statement and related Assessments) will be reported to the Site Manager who will record details into the Site Diary.

Hazards caused by Client operations/personnel, sub-contractors or any other persons/organisations on Site will be recorded in the Site Diary and identified to the involved person/supervisor.

3.3.13.4 Dangerous Occurrences/Near Misses

Dangerous occurrences or near misses will be reported to the Site Manager who will record details into the Incident Register and, if appropriate, onto an Occurrence/Near Miss Report.

The QHSE Manager will report all dangerous occurrences notifiable under the requirements of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) either on line or to the HSE Contact Centre, Caerphilly; copies of this documentation will be provided to the Client.

3.3.13.5 Investigation

Incidents, accidents or dangerous occurrences, reportable under RIDDOR will be investigated formally; Non-reportable accidents, dangerous occurrences or near misses will be investigated informally by the Site Manager or QHSE Manager.

Formal investigation of non-RIDDOR reportable incidents, this will be at the discretion of the QHSE Manager or if required by the Client.

Formal Investigation will be carried out by the QHSE Manager, where appropriate, in association with other personnel; former accident investigations will be formally documented either onto the Investigation Record or other suitable third-party/Client required documentation.

Any corrective/preventive actions identified as a result of the investigation will be recorded and reviewed by the QHSE Manager in association with other personnel deemed appropriate; any identified actions will be actioned by the QHSE Manager and/or designated personnel.

If an investigation is carried out an Incident File will be generated, the HSE reporting documentation, Investigation Record and all related documentation will be retained in the Incident File.

3.3.13.6 Records

The QHSE Manager will maintain records of all near misses, accidents and dangerous occurrences.

These records will be analysed to identify whether any trends are emerging. This analysis may include, but not be limited to, considerations:

- Nature of occurrence/category of accident
- Time of day
- Part of body injured
- Type of plant/equipment involved
- Personnel involved

In the event of any trend(s) emerging, suitable corrective and/or preventive action will be implemented by the QHSE Manager.

3.4 Site Rules (including Drugs & Alcohol Policy)

3.4.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The basic level of personal protective equipment to be used by all employees or visitors to the site is hi-vis vest/jacket, safety helmet and safety footwear.

The Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Assessment (Appendix G) gives the required PPE for all activities carried out during our works; details of task specific PPE will be identified within the task/area specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement.

Operatives engaged in or exposed to a hazardous activity requiring PPE must understand the risks for that activity and **MUST** comply with any requirements to wear eye, ear, hand, respiratory or other PPE.

This may include, but not be limited to, additional items of safety equipment as detailed below:

- Gloves (appropriate to the task)
- Welders Gauntlets
- Respirators
- Eye Protection, including Visors,
- Safety harnesses + Fall Arrestors (as appropriate)
- Ear Protection
- Wet Weather Clothing

Operatives will receive training in the use, care and maintenance of PPE.

3.4.2 Plant, Tools and Equipment

All plant, tools and equipment to be used on site will be in sound mechanical condition and safe for use as required by the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER), Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) and the Electricity at Work Regulations, as appropriate.

All operating controls will be clearly marked as to their use. Signs indicating that passengers are not to be carried will be displayed prominently.

Moving parts of machinery will be adequately guarded and the security of such guards checked periodically.

Plant/equipment operatives will hold a recognised current Certificate of Competence training in respect of the items of plant they are required to operate.

3.4.3 Hot Work

The Hot Works permit will be issued by the Site Manager / Supervisor each day or for each area where hot works are to be carried out, also refer previous Permit to Work section.

Not all hot works will require a hot work permit (e.g. – cutting re bar / steel in a partially demolished concrete and brick building or where works are being carried out externally and not in close proximity to combustible material). The

requirement for a hot works permit will be determined by the Risk Assessment and will be detailed within the Method Statement.

When required, a Hot Works permit will be issued by the Site Manager / Supervisor each day and / or for each area where the hot works are to be carried out, also refer previous Permit to Work section. Hot works controlled by a permit will cease at a designated time prior to Site closedown, generally one hour, the Site Manager / Supervisor will carry out inspection of the hot works area prior to close down.

Prior to hot works taking place the following additional precautions must be implemented:

- All combustible materials must be removed from the work area.
- A dedicated fire watch operative must be present to watch for ignition from sparks generated from the operative carrying out the works. The fire watch operative must be equipped with a hose pipe (connected to a mains water supply) or if this is not possible a fire extinguisher.

Where metal cutting is done by means of oxy-propane torches, equipment will be fitted with check valves adjacent to the cutting torch and flash back arrestors to the regulators. Whenever flame cutting is carried out at height, appropriate precautions will be taken to protect any risk area below.

Hot works will cease at a designated period prior to Site closedown, generally one hour, the Site Manager / Supervisor will carry out inspection of the hot works area prior to close down.

3.4.4 Electricity

All electrical tools and equipment to be used on site will be 110 volt or less unless otherwise permitted. Any 240V AC or 440 V AC equipment permitted (e.g. plasma cutters) will be fitted with a suitable residual current device. Generators will be earthed in accordance with the manufacturer/supplier recommendations.

3.4.5 Systems of work

The task/area specific Method Statements, Plans of Work and related Assessments (Risk, COSHH, Manual Handling, etc.) are the documented 'safe systems of work' as previously described. Work will not commence until the related documentation has been generated and induction carried out.

3.4.6 Reporting of accidents, dangerous occurrences and near misses

All accidents, dangerous occurrences or near misses will be reported to the Site Manager immediately they are identified/occur as previously described.

These will be dealt with at site level by the Site Manager as previously described.

3.4.7 Drugs Policy

Many drugs have side effects that not only affect an individual's health, but may also compromise their safety and that of others. Although the affects vary depending on the drug used, common side effects can include a loss of body coordination, forgetfulness and confusion. The potential safety risks for all staff at work are obvious, but a lack of mental alertness is particularly important for those in safety critical roles. These include those who operate heavy equipment, dangerous machinery and drive vehicles.

Due to these risks, no drugs are allowed onto any company premises or to be consumed on them at any time. This includes all areas, both internal and external. The prohibition on illegal drugs extends to all activities that are connected with staff activities whilst "at work".

These include, but are not confined to the following:

- Driving whilst on company business;
- Working at height;
- On-site vehicle operators;
- Machinery operators;
- On-call / standby duties.

A breach of these rules will result in disciplinary action being taken against the individual. We retain the right to summarily dismiss on the grounds of gross misconduct.

3.4.8 Alcohol Policy

Whilst the consumption of alcohol is an integral part of many employees' lifestyle, its presence in the workplace is often not appropriate. Not only can a small amount affect work performance, but it can also compromise the individual's safety and that of others. Common side effects include a loss of concentration, impaired judgement, loss of coordination and manual dexterity. This has implications for all staff, but particularly for those working in a

safety critical role. These include, but are not confined to those operating vehicles and machinery, or working at height.

For these reasons, staff is not allowed to bring alcohol onto company premises for the purpose of consumption during normal working hours, including lunchtimes. This extends to external areas as well as internal.

Due to the risks involved, staff engaged in any of the roles described below may not consume any alcohol during the working day (even away from the premises):

- Driving whilst on company business;
- Working at height;
- On-site vehicle operators;
- Machinery operators;
- On-call / standby duties.

If an employee comes to work whilst under the influence of alcohol or otherwise consumes alcohol on the premises in breach of this policy, it will result in disciplinary action being taken. We retain the right to summarily dismiss on the grounds of gross misconduct.

3.5 Fire & Emergency Procedures

3.5.1 Introduction

These emergency procedures detail actions to be adopted in the event of any of the following incidents occurring:

- Fire;
- Spillage Fuel/Oil/Chemical;
- Serious Accident;
- Explosion/Risk of Explosion;
- External Situations.

Brief details of actions to be taken are outlined in the Site Specific Fire/Emergency Arrangements (Appendix F) and Emergency Guide table (Appendix H) – this will be displayed in the Site office and any other locations deemed appropriate.

3.5.2 Responsibilities

The Company is responsible for providing adequate information and if necessary training to enable all personnel on site to discharge their responsibilities under this Plan.

The Site Manager and sub-contractors' Site Managers are responsible for ensuring that their personnel understand the requirements of this Plan in particular the Emergency Evacuation Procedure, the Site Layout Drawings, the Site-specific Fire/Emergency Procedures, their Muster/Assembly Point(s) and roll-call requirements.

All personnel on site have a responsibility to understand and comply with the requirements of this Emergency Plan and not undertake any actions that will endanger themselves or others.

3.5.3 Security

The possibility of potential emergency situations arising from arson, sabotage or vandalism should not be overlooked. Vigilance on site of all personnel is required to prevent such situations occurring.

To maintain the secure status of the Site, the following actions **MUST** be carried out:

- Vulnerable areas should be kept locked and secured when personnel are not present.
- Access routes and roads must be kept clear of obstructions and parked vehicles.
- Security arrangements to control pedestrians and vehicles on site must be complied with.
- Non bona-fide personnel on site should be challenged about their presence and if necessary reported to the Site Manager, security and or the police.
- All personnel must ensure that boundary fencing is maintained in good condition - defects should be reported to Site Manager for immediate attention.

3.5.4 Emergency Incidents

3.5.4.1 Fire

Arrangements for fire safety and emergency arrangements on Site will take cognisance of guidance/ requirements detailed in Fire Safety in Construction [HSE HSG168] and Fire Prevention on Construction Sites 9th Edition [Construction Confederation/Fire Protection Association].

Fire Prevention

The first fire precaution on Site is to prevent fire occurring. Most construction fires have simple causes and can be dealt with by simple precautions. The following is not a definitive list, but are particularly important:

1. Ensure that LPG cylinders and other flammable materials are properly stored. LPG should be stored outside buildings in well-ventilated and secure areas. Flammable materials such as solvents and adhesives should be stored in lockable steel containers;
2. LPG supplies should be turned off at the cylinder when not in use. This is particularly important out of hours. Serious explosions have occurred after site huts have gradually filled with gas because an LPG heater has not been turned off. Also make sure site huts are adequately ventilated and do not keep LPG in them if it is not needed;
3. Ensure that LPG equipment and fittings are properly maintained. Damaged hoses and fittings or makeshift connections are extremely dangerous because they can easily lead to leaks in tough construction conditions;
4. If there is any suspicion that LPG is leaking, stop using it and check. Leaks can be identified by hissing smell or using soapy water, but never with a naked flame. Only light up when you are certain that there are no leaks and that any vapour which has leaked has dispersed;
5. Formal permit-to-work systems will be used for 'hot works'. In particular, make sure extinguishers are at hand and that sparks or heat cannot set fire to surrounding materials. After the work has finished (usually an hour later) check the worksite to make sure that there is no smoldering material;
6. Keep the site tidy and make sure rubbish and waste is cleared away promptly and regularly;
7. Avoid unnecessary stockpiling of combustible materials and store what is necessary away from ignition sources. Limit what is taken onto site from the store to what is needed for a day's work;
8. Consider the need for special precautions in areas where flammable atmospheres may develop, such as the use of volatile solvents or adhesives in enclosed areas;
9. Make sure everyone abides by site rules on smoking.
10. Site rules for preventing fire are useless unless they are followed. The Site Manager will monitor Site and take appropriate action when breaches are found.

Precautions

During demolition works the fire risk to the building(s) decreases significantly as the work progresses and the building contents, furniture, carpets, non-load bearing partitions/walls, doors, etc. are removed (soft strip).

The firefighting equipment and requirements of this Fire and Emergency Safety Plan apply to all works carried out and for the duration of the Project.

Critical information, escape routes, details of fire equipment and location, Muster Point(s) will be detailed in the Site Layout Drawings. Copies of these drawings will be displayed at every Fire Point, on the Site Notice Board and will be clearly explained at induction.

Means of escape

Escape routes and emergency exits are marked on the Site Layout Drawings. These escape routes and emergency exits will:

- Be clearly signed by means of signage in accordance with the Health and Safety (Signs & Signals) Regulations;
- Be kept clear of all debris, soft strip arisings, etc.;
- Never be locked when people are on the site;
- The Muster Point will be identified on the Site Layout Drawing – this will be where everyone can gather and be accounted for.

In the event of an evacuation, the Site Manager will take a 'head count' using the Site signing in/out documentation.

Upon completion of the 'head count' information will be submitted to other interested parties, including but not limited to the emergencies, Client/Principal Contractor.

Fire Escape Routes (including distances)

Wherever possible the recommended travel distances to a place of safety will be as detailed in 'Fire safety in construction', as detailed in Table 2.

Fire hazard	Lower	Normal	Higher
Enclosed structures:			
Alternative escape route available	60m	45m	25m
Dead-end situation	18m	18m	12m
Semi-open structures: completed or partially constructed structure with substantial openings in the walls or roof			
Alternative escape route available	200m	100m	60m
Dead-end situations	25m	18m	12m
Lower hazard areas are those where there is little flammable or combustible material present and the likelihood of fire occurring is low, example could be steel or concrete clad framework Normal hazard area will cover the majority of situations, flammables and combustibles are present, but of such a type and disposition that any fire will be localised. High hazard areas are locations with significant quantities of flammables or combustible materials present of such a type that in the event of a fire, rapid spread will occur			
			TABLE 2

Fire-fighting equipment

The equipment needed depends on the risk of fire occurring and the likely consequences if it does. Fire fighting equipment and location is detailed on the Site Layout Drawings. The Site Manager or designated competent person will ensure that:

- Fire equipment is located where it is really needed and is easily accessible;
- The location of fire-fighting equipment and how to use it is clearly indicated;
- The right sort of extinguishers is provided for the type of fire that could occur. A combination of water or foam extinguishers for paper and wood fires and CO2 extinguishers for fires involving electrical equipment is usually appropriate;
- The equipment provided is maintained and works;
- Fire-fighting equipment should be checked regularly by a competent person;
- Those carrying out hot work have appropriate fire extinguishers with them and know how to use them.

Occurrence of a Fire

Anyone discovering a fire should:

- Raise the alarm by contacting the Site Manager or by appropriate other means such as a manual 'break glass' button or sounding the air horn on site;
- Advise the Site Manager of the size, type and location of the fire and any other relevant information;
- Tackle the fire, if they are trained and competent and it is safe to do so, without endangering themselves.

The Site Manager will, acting on the information supplied, call the Emergency Services, and if necessary implement the Emergency Evacuation Procedure.

Materials Storage & Waste Control

Materials stored on Site for demolition projects are minimal, to minimise risk of fire from stored materials, the following precautions will be taken:

- The quantity of flammable materials, liquids and gases will be kept to a minimum;
- All flammable materials, liquids and gases will be stored properly;
- Flammable gas cylinders will be returned to a ventilated store at the end of the shift where practicable;
- Smoking and other ignition sources are banned in areas where gases or flammable liquids are stored;
- Suitable fire extinguishers will be available adjacent to the stores

Arisings from demolition activities will be removed from the work area and subsequently from Site on an ongoing basis. Records of all waste will be recorded within the Site Waste Management Plan; this will record details of waste, category, volume, etc.

Fire and Rescue Service

Prior to works commencing on Site, the Site Manager will contact the nearest Fire Station to advise of the Project and invite the appropriate Fire Office to visit site to discuss fire, rescue and emergency access requirements. Details of the discussions will be recorded and communicated to Site personnel and other interested parties.

3.5.4.2 Spillages Fuel/Oil/Chemical

A person becoming aware of a fuel/oil spillage should immediately contact the Site Manager advising him of the location and hazards generated by the Incident.

In the event of a chemical spillage the person discovering the spill will immediately inform the Site Manager and if possible identify to him the chemical(s) involved and any injured personnel.

The Site Manager will then determine how the spillage is to be dealt with, after reference to the relevant COSHH assessment and if necessary by summoning the appropriate Emergency Services or Specialist Services.

Spill kits will be made available at the fuel storage point and other strategic points as necessary. All spillages are to be cleaned immediately, and any contaminated material placed in a suitable skip for disposal.

If appropriate the Site Manager will invoke the Emergency Evacuation Procedure.

3.5.4.3 Serious Accident

In the event of a serious accident occurring (e.g. collapse of a structure) the Site Manager must be informed immediately.

The Site Manager will call the Emergency Services to deal with the incident and treat the resultant casualties and if the hazards remaining warrant it he will invoke the Emergency Evacuation Procedure.

3.5.4.4 Explosion or Risk of Explosion

In the event of an explosion or the imminent risk of explosion (e.g. from a leaking LPG or Gas Bottle) any personnel becoming aware of the situation must inform the Site Manager IMMEDIATELY and warn adjacent personnel to proceed to their Assembly/Muster Point(s) via a safe route.

The Site Manager will immediately contact the Emergency Services and invoke the Emergency Evacuation Procedure.

3.4.4.5 External Situations

Where there is a possibility of a major incident arising from adjacent premises it may be necessary to evacuate the site.

When such circumstances arise the Site Manager will liaise with the Emergency Services called to the external incident and take their advice as to the continuation of work on site.

In the event of an evacuation of the site being necessary the Site Manager will invoke the Evacuation Procedure.

3.5.4.6 Action by other Personnel

Unless nominated to undertake specific duties by the Site Manager all OTHER PERSONNEL on becoming aware of an emergency situation or hearing the evacuation alarm will:

- If safe to do so, shut down plant and equipment and render it safe, and then follow a safe route to their Assembly Point taking NO ACTION that will endanger themselves.
- Report their presence at the Assembly Point to their supervisor and assist the supervisor in accounting for any missing personnel.

Personnel with specialist training and certification ie. First aiders should then report to the Site Manager and render any assistance as directed by the Site Manager. First Aid "Grab Bags" should be positioned at exits and these should be taken by First Aiders, providing this does not delay their exit.

Supervisors at the Assembly Point must account for staff and visitors under their control to the nominated person undertaking the roll-call. Any missing personnel should be reported to the Site Manager for the Emergency Services to locate.

3.5.5 Emergency Evacuation Procedure

Dependent on the type and nature of each the incident a full Evacuation of the site may be required.

The Site Manager once, in command of the circumstances of the incident will:

- Sound the evacuation alarm
- Ensure that all relevant emergency services have been summoned
- Instruct a suitable competent person to undertake a roll-call of personnel at the Assembly/Muster Point(s) with each supervisor of personnel accounting for the people under his/her supervision including visitors.
- Establish a control point at a convenient SAFE venue and from there liaise with the relevant Authorities and Emergency Services to manage the incident and the search for any missing or trapped personnel.
- Ensure, where appropriate, and it is safe to do so, that unnecessary plant and equipment is shut down.

- Ensure, through the nomination of a competent person that the emergency services are directed through a safe access route to the incident.
- Ensure that they are provided with any necessary information to deal with the Incident e.g. Plan of Site, COSHH Data Sheets and Assessments etc.
- Ensure that no personnel re-enter the site until advised by the Emergency Services that it is safe to do so.
- If appropriate, barrier off the area of the incident to prevent unauthorised access and contamination of a possible investigation by the Enforcing Authorities.
- Inform the Contract Director and where appropriate the Enforcing Authorities.
- Prepare a preliminary Occurrence/Near Miss Report.
- Where portable fire-fighting appliances have been used ensure that they are replenished as soon as possible for future operation.

3.5.6 Plan Evaluation

Where practicable, the effectiveness of this Plan will be demonstrated by a practice session, generally every 4 weeks, organised by the Site Manager at a convenient time and date, and a record kept of such sessions including any significant comments/findings; details of the practice will be recorded into the Emergency & Fire Register.

Evacuation alarms will be tested weekly at a published time and day and records maintained of the testing; details of the testing will be recorded into the Emergency & Fire Register.

4.0 SIGNIFICANT SITE RISKS – ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Introduction

The information detailed in the following sections is an overview of the arrangements to control the safety and health of both Company employees and any others who may be affected by our activities, including other workers on Site, visitors to Site and members of the public.

Specific and detailed information identifying actual arrangements and controls will be embedded within the task/area specific Method Statements and related assessments.

As previously described, these Method Statements, related environmental documentation and this document form the 'safe system of work' for the management of the Project.

4.2 Work involving particular risks (Schedule 3 – CDM 2015)

4.2.1 Work at height

Under the hierarchy of control stipulated in the Work at Height Regulations, the Company will determine how to safely work at height.

The hierarchy stipulates that duty holders must:

- Avoid work at height where they can
- Use work equipment or other measures to prevent falls where they cannot avoid working at height
- Where they cannot eliminate the risk of a fall, use work equipment or other measures to minimise the distance and consequences of a fall should one occur.

Only when level (i) is not practical will the next level be considered.

Due to the nature of demolition activities, it is virtually impossible to avoid work at height. However, suitable controls will always be in place to prevent falls or minimise the distance and consequences of a fall.

Where appropriate, and as required by the Regulations, approved type safety harnesses will be worn and the lanyard attached to a secure and suitable anchorage point.

All Company top men are issued with full body safety harnesses as part of their basic Personal Protective Equipment.

Details of access requirements will be detailed within the task/area specific Method Statement(s).

4.2.2 Asbestos

Demolition/Refurbishment Surveys, as detailed in Asbestos – the survey guide (HSG 264), have been carried out; these are:

- SP49077 - All Saints Building - Abatement Specification Document
- SP49077v2 - All Saints Building - Abatement Specification Document
- SP53144 - All Saints Building & Library - Specification Document

The Surveys are integrated within MMU Asbestos Removal Specifications, prepared by Acorn Analytical Services

All asbestos materials will be removed and disposed of in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations, and related Approved Code of Practice 'Work with materials containing asbestos' [L143], Asbestos: The licensed contractors' guide [HSG 248], Asbestos: The analysts' guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures [HSG 247], NFDC publication '*Industry guidance for non-licensed work with asbestos containing materials within a demolition or refurbishment environment*', and related HSE/ARCA Guidance documentation.

A Plan of Work will be generated for asbestos works involving the removal of asbestos notifiable under the requirements of our Asbestos Licence; licensable asbestos will be removed and a Certificate for reoccupation obtained from a UKAS accredited analyst prior to demolition works commencing.

Method Statements will be generated for all works involving the removal of non-notifiable asbestos. The removal will be interlinked with the demolition programme so as to minimise likelihood of exposure to asbestos containing materials. Any material found during demolition activities suspected of being asbestos will result in work being stopped. Actions will be carried out as detailed in the Asbestos Unexpected Discovery flowchart (Appendix I).

The Site Manager will arrange for samples to be taken and forwarded to a designated laboratory for analysis. Dependent upon the results, demolition works will either recommence or revised methods implemented.

4.2.3 Hazardous substances (COSHH)

Hazardous substances (COSHH products) on demolition Sites fall into three categories:

- Products brought onto site for use by Company personnel (Category i)
- Substances generated as a result of Company processes, eg dust, metal fume Category ii)
- Substances present on site left as contamination/residue resulting from Client processes previous to demolition activities commencing (Category iii)

Categories i) and ii)

COSHH Assessments are carried out by utilisation of Materials Safety Data Sheets or information provided by other third parties and review of actual usage/generation on sites by Company personnel.

Providing the control measures listed in the appropriate COSHH Assessment are adhered to, it is considered that the risk from products is as low as is reasonably practicable.

The assessments are reviewed on an annual basis, as part of the Safety, Health and Environmental process, or sooner if considered necessary/conditions dictate.

Category iii)

Information is provided by the Client, generally Materials Safety Data Sheets, this will be assessed and appropriate control measures, dependent upon the hazards presented by the substance(s), will be implemented. These control measures may include, but not be limited to, selection of methodology, use of personal protective equipment (PPE), disposal of waste.

4.2.4 Explosives

Not applicable.

4.2.5 Dismantling activities

Risk assessments will be carried out and method statements generated (Safe systems of work [SSW]) will be generated for all dismantling activities; the SSW will take cognisance of the nature of the plant/equipment to be dismantled, including weight of sections and total weight, location/access.

Methods of dismantling, use of access lifting equipment, etc., will be clearly described; all works will be carried out by operatives experienced in the dismantling process/techniques.

4.2.6 Any other significant risks

Demolition activities do not generally involve safety risks detailed below:

- Work with ionising radiation requiring controls required by the Ionising Radiations Regulations;
- Work near high voltage power lines;
- Work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels;
- Work on or near water where there is a risk of drowning;
- Work carried out by divers having a system of air supply;
- Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere.

In the event that any of these safety risks being present on site, a full risk assessment will be carried out and appropriate method statements generated (Safe System of Work) . Demolition methodologies will take cognisance of the appropriate safety risk.

4.3 Safety Risks

4.3.1 Delivery/removal of materials (including waste)/work equipment/plant

Delivery/removal

All vehicles, either delivering or removing materials/work equipment/plant, will take the designated access/egress route onto Site and report to the Site Manager. The designated route will be as detailed within the Site Layout Plan

When entering via public highways and in any area where delivery/removal activities impinge on public thoroughfares, access and egress and egress will be controlled by a banksman.

All materials will be unloaded in nominated lay down areas and transported to working areas as required. Heras fencing will be off loaded at the rear of the site between the All Saints Building and the library. Once the site has been secured all deliveries and removal will be from the rear of the site, within the site perimeter, following the traffic plan. A jetwash will be located at the rear of the site for wheel washing prior to vehicles exiting the site boundary, as and when required.

Materials will be moved around the site and unloaded by suitable vehicles e.g. telehandler, crane, hiab lorry, etc.

Control and Disposal of Waste

All waste products will be removed from site in accordance with the relevant Regulations and a Duty of Care Note or Hazardous Waste Consignment Note as required by the Hazardous Waste Regulations. Copies of the disposal documentation will be held on site, as detailed previously

Only licensed waste carriers will remove waste from site.

All skips and roll on/off containers will be placed such that they do not present an obstruction to means of access and egress for personnel, plant or vehicles. They will be based on firm level ground and filled with discretion (i.e. not overloaded).

Proper transportation will be provided to move waste skips and roll on/off containers. Movement on site with unsuitable equipment will not be permitted on site.

Whilst it is the drivers responsibility to ensure that his load is safe when being transported, the Site Manager will ensure that waste skips are suitably sheeted; scrap containers are not overloaded before leaving site and necessary waste documentation is available and in order for all waste materials leaving Site.

4.3.2 Services (including temporary electrical installations)

Services

Services within the demolition projects may include, but not be limited to:

- Gas
- Electricity
- Water
- Telecommunications
- Client process services

All existing services will be isolated/diverted, by the Client before demolition works commence. Services will be provided by the client to the office buildings to be utilised as welfare facilities. The Company will obtain confirmation of isolations before starting works, where practicable, physical severance of services will be carried out and identified by the Company at the separation point(s).

Regardless of isolation documentation, all care will be taken when carrying out demolition works to verify the actual status of services within the demolition area(s). Any areas of concern, ie suspicion of possible 'live' service, will be identified to the Client, verification of the status of the service undertaken and, depending upon the result of the verification, appropriate action taken.

If the slab is to be removed, a CAT scan will be carried out prior to work commencing.

Any 'live' services to be retained within the demolition area(s) will be clearly identified by suitable method, colour coding, spray paint, etc. Demolition methodologies will take cognisance of the existence of these services.

Overhead power lines and 'live' pipe gantries will be identified to all personnel, will be recorded in the Method Statement, and where appropriate, will be segregated by physical barriers to prevent possible contact. Demolition methodologies will take cognisance of the existence of these services.

Temporary electrical installations

Generally the only temporary electrical installations on Site are required for the Site welfare facilities. Any cabins with electrical equipment will be accompanied by appropriate certification.

Installation of the electrical supply will be carried out by a competent electrician and will be in accordance with the Electricity at Work Regulations.

4.3.3 Adjacent land use/Site neighbourhood

The All Saints Library Building is located on a main arterial public highway into the centre of Manchester (Oxford Road), a publicly accessible Park (All Saints) and in close proximity to the MMU Business School building and the Mancunian Way flyover.

Demolition methodologies will take cognisance of the adjacent land use/Site neighbourhood.

4.3.4 Stability of structures

When demolishing structures, the basic principles of structural demolition (as detailed in BS6187:2011), ie progressive, deliberate collapse or deliberate removal will be considered.

Demolition methodologies will take cognisance of the stability of the structure and the ongoing stability of the structure during the course of demolition works.

4.3.5 Control of lifting operations

Lifting operations if any will be performed in accordance with the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998.

All plant and equipment used for lifting on the site, which requires inspection and/or testing under the requirements of LOLER will be correctly tested and be accompanied by the appropriate Test Certificates.

All lifting operations will be planned in accordance with BS 7121 and an appointed person will be present when lifting is taking place.

The weight of all lifts will be assured such that the proposed lifting down by crane can be completed within the crane manufacturer's stated safe working load and radius.

4.3.6 Maintenance of tools, plant & equipment

All tools, plant and equipment are serviced maintained and inspected in accordance with the requirements of appropriate legislation, this includes the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER), the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) and Electricity at Work Regulations.

The service, maintenance and inspection controls for all work equipment are commensurate with the use and exposure to adverse conditions to which the work equipment is exposed whilst in use.

Plant and equipment is divided into two basic categories:

Hand Tools

Either powered, stihl saws, grinders, drills, etc., or manually used, mattocks, crowbars, hammers, etc.

Prior to use, all hand tools are subject to a visual inspection by the user. Any faulty or damaged equipment will be taken out of use and replaced. The faulty/damaged equipment may either be scrapped or sent for repair.

All electrical tools and equipment to be used on site will be 110 volt or less unless otherwise permitted. Any 240V AC or 440 V AC equipment permitted (e.g. plasma cutters) will be fitted with a suitable residual current device.

All portable electric equipment will be accompanied by valid PAT documentation.

Oxy-propane torches and related equipment will be fitted with check valves adjacent to the cutting torch and flash back arrestors to the regulators.

Plant/Equipment

Excavators, telehandlers, fork lift trucks, powered access equipment, etc.

Drivers are required to record details of inspections onto the Weekly Plant Inspection, this document is returned to the Plant Manager on a weekly basis and contains information as below:

- Details of the inspection – engine, hydraulics, electrics, etc.
- Hours worked and/or standing time (broken down)
- Details of any faults identified

Serious faults are notified to the Plant Manager immediately to enable appropriate action to be taken. This generally involves either use of the Company plant fitters or suitable third party.

The Plant Manager maintains Spreadsheets to identify service, maintenance and inspection intervals and individual files for all Company owned Plant and equipment.

Services, maintenance inspections and repairs carried out by third parties are recorded onto appropriate documentation.

4.3.9 Excavations/poor ground conditions

These are considerations – not applicable to this Proct at this stage

Excavations

The major risk from shallow pits, ducts and excavations, will be to be members of the public and workers on site. Most accidents can be eliminated if care is taken to protect the working area effectively and prevent access by unauthorised persons. In addition any holes and openings will be kept covered where possible or a physical safety barrier erected.

Poor ground conditions

Work in poor ground conditions will be undertaken only after a full risk assessment has been carried out. Demolition methodologies will take cognisance of the ground conditions.

4.4 Health Risks

4.4.1 Manual handling

To comply with the Manual Handling Regulations, the Company has carried out a Task, Individual capacity, Load, Environmental and Other factors [TILEO] manual handling assessment, using the HSE Manual Handling Assessment Chart (MAC) score sheets within the publication '*Manual Handling Assessment Charts*' (INDG3830, and a Pushing and Pulling Risk Assessment (RAPP), using the HSE publication '*Risk assessment of pushing and pulling (RAPP) tool*' (INDG478)

To carry out the assessment, the Company:

- Identified the manual handling operations undertaken by Company personnel
- Made an appraisal, as far as is reasonably practicable, of all manual handling operations to determine if there is a risk of injury to employees.

Wherever practicable, eliminate manual handling by use of mechanical methods to both demolish/remove and transport material.

4.4.2 Noise, Vibration and Dust

4.4.2.1 Noise

All our plant/equipment is fitted with appropriate silencing devices commensurate with the equipment – all plant/equipment is serviced and maintained to maintain optimum performance.

As part of our ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 accreditation, standard Company procedures are to switch all plant/equipment off whilst not in use – this is for various reasons including, but not limited to, noise nuisance, safety reasons – unattended plant/equipment is dangerous, and environmental reasons – waste of fossil fuel and unnecessary emissions increasing our environmental impact.

Noise assessments pursuant to the Noise at Work Regulations will be carried out as required.

The results of the assessments will be reviewed and the appropriate actions taken. Wherever possible/practicable, steps to reduce noise below the appropriate action levels will be implemented.

Where reduction of noise to below the second action level is not practicable, the area will be delineated and identified as requiring ear protection. Identification of these areas will be by safety signs as required by the Health and Safety (Signs and Signals) Regulations.

Typical second action level areas include:

- Where percussion tools are in use

- Inside the driver's cab of certain plant

4.4.2.2 Vibration

Whole body and hand arm vibration will be subject of risk assessments specific to the task being carried out/equipment being used.

Measures taken to minimise exposure the effect of vibration include, but are not limited to:

- Elimination of use of vibrating hand tools
- Selection of suitable plant/equipment
- Ensuring all plant & equipment is serviced and maintained
- Minimising exposure to vibration by controlling periods of use
- Monitoring employees exposure

Demolition methodologies will take cognisance of the risks entailed in the work activities and exposure to vibration

4.4.2.3 Dust

Good working practices and liaison on the works to be carried out and will be employed to cause as little noise/dust disturbance to others. Dust emissions resulting from the works are kept to a minimum by adopting the following control methods:

- The use of modern plant fitted with a powered water suppression system that delivers a fine water spray at the face of the tool during demolition activities.
- Dust will be suppressed by damping down at source using a fine water spray (Dust Bosses – purpose-built state of the art machines that spray a fine water mist in a selected direction to suit the prevailing conditions).
- Whilst crushing utilising a modern crusher incorporating a dust suppression system that produces a fine water spray over the arisings during crushing, together with modern plant fitted with powered water suppression systems and a Dust Boss.
- As far as possible, the site layout will be designed to ensure that storage of potentially dusty materials is remote.
- Wagons will be sheeted over when leaving the site.
- Affected roadways will be swept as required.

4.4.2.4 Mitigation Measures

Minimising Impacts on Surrounding Areas

The site manager will carry out daily checks of the site to ensure minimum disruption and nuisance to the surrounding area. These checks will include the condition of the hoarding, ensuring footpaths and roads are clean, ensuring suitable signage is present and ensuring processes to manage noise and dust are in place.

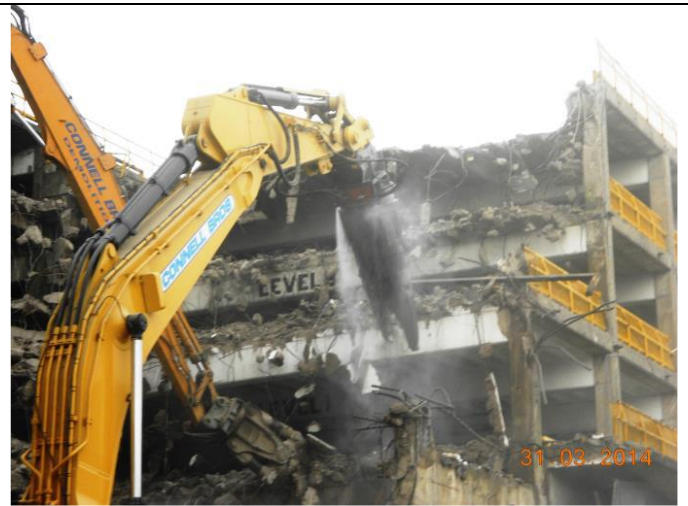
Mitigation Measures

In order to mitigate any possible environmental impacts the following will be implemented:

- Perimeter of the site fully hoarded to minimise noise and contain dust
- Scaffold fitted with sheeting to contain dust
- Vehicle movement scheduled out of busy times
- The use of modern demolition plant fitted with inherent noise suppression (e.g. Exhaust silencers) where available
- Use of pulverisers instead of hydraulic breakers where practicable
- Use of temporary acoustic barriers where appropriate.
- Turning off plant when not in use
- Use of Dust Boss when carrying out hard demolition
- Water nozzles fitted to demolition excavators
- Stockpiling material remote from the site boundary where practicable
- Taking care when loading or unloading vehicles or dismantling scaffolding or moving materials to reduce adverse impact
- Minimise drop height of materials



Dust Boss producing a fine mist to suppress dust
Town Centre Demolition



Excavator fitted with water nozzles at the tool face
to produce a fine water spray to suppress dust
Town Centre demolition.

Monitoring Noise, Dust and Vibration

Noise - Noise monitoring units will be placed at sensitive boundaries and interface zones. These will be used to back calculate the noise levels at the locations shown in Appendix L. Trigger levels will be established and alerts will be issued when thresholds are approached. Should excessive noise be generated, work will be paused, and mitigation steps reviewed.

Operatives will be briefed to use equipment properly, avoid unnecessary idling, and shut down plant when not in use. Acoustic screens may be deployed locally where scaffold is not already encapsulated.

Noisy work will only be carried out during the agreed working hours. If works are required outside of the normal working hours these will be generally exclude activities likely to cause a nuisance such as breaking, cutting etc.

Dust – Dust monitoring units will be placed at sensitive boundaries and interface zones. Should excessive noise be generated, work will be paused, and mitigation steps reviewed.

Vibration - Vibration monitoring stations will be installed will be installed at sensitive boundaries and interface zones. Trigger levels will be established and alerts will be issued when thresholds are approached. Should excessive vibration be generated, work will be paused, and mitigation steps reviewed.

4.4.3 Exposure to UV radiation (from the sun)

Demolition activities require the use of full body protection at all times – either polycotton overalls, disposable overalls or chemically resistant overalls.

Operatives do not work 'uncovered' - as a result, exposure to sunlight (UV radiation) will not generally be an issue; in the event that there is a possibility of exposure, appropriate sun/barrier cream(s) will be provided.

5.0 THE HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE

5.1 Introduction

Contents of the Health and Safety File will take cognisance of Appendix 4 of CDM 2015 and input from the Client, Principal Designer, Contractors and Temporary Works Designers/Contractors, if applicable.

Where practicable, the contents will be agreed prior to commencement of the demolition (construction) works period.

5.2 Layout and format

The information contained within the Health & Safety File will be:

- i) General description of work
- ii) Waste Disposal Information (Waste Streams and Destinations)
- iii) Asbestos Data
- iv) Health & Safety Reports
- v) Service Information/Isolation Certificates

If the Client requires any further information to be included, this will be identified prior to works commencing to enable information to be collected.

5.3 Arrangements for the collection and gathering of information

Information for inclusion within the Health & Safety File will be collected and retained within the Project File throughout the Project duration.

Upon completion of the Project, the necessary information will be extracted from the Project File and utilised to generate the Health & Safety File.

5.4 Storage/Presentation of information

'Hard' copy of the Health & Safety File is issued to the Client within the Client CDM documentation; if required electronic copy, in the required media, generally DVD or USB stick, will be provided.

The Company retain copies of Health & Safety Files for a minimum period of three years from date of issue.

6.0 APPENDICES

Appendix A	F10
Appendix B	Client Supplied Information (Including Drawings)
Appendix C	Site Layout / Traffic Plan
Appendix D	Emergency and Fire Register
Appendix E	Incident Recording & Reporting flowchart
Appendix F	Site Specific Fire/Emergency Arrangements
Appendix G	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Assessment
Appendix H	Emergency Guide
Appendix I	Asbestos Unexpected Discovery Flowchart
Appendix J	Tender Programme
Appendix K	Weekly Phasing
Appendix L	Noise Monitoring Locations

APPENDIX A F10
(To be inserted)

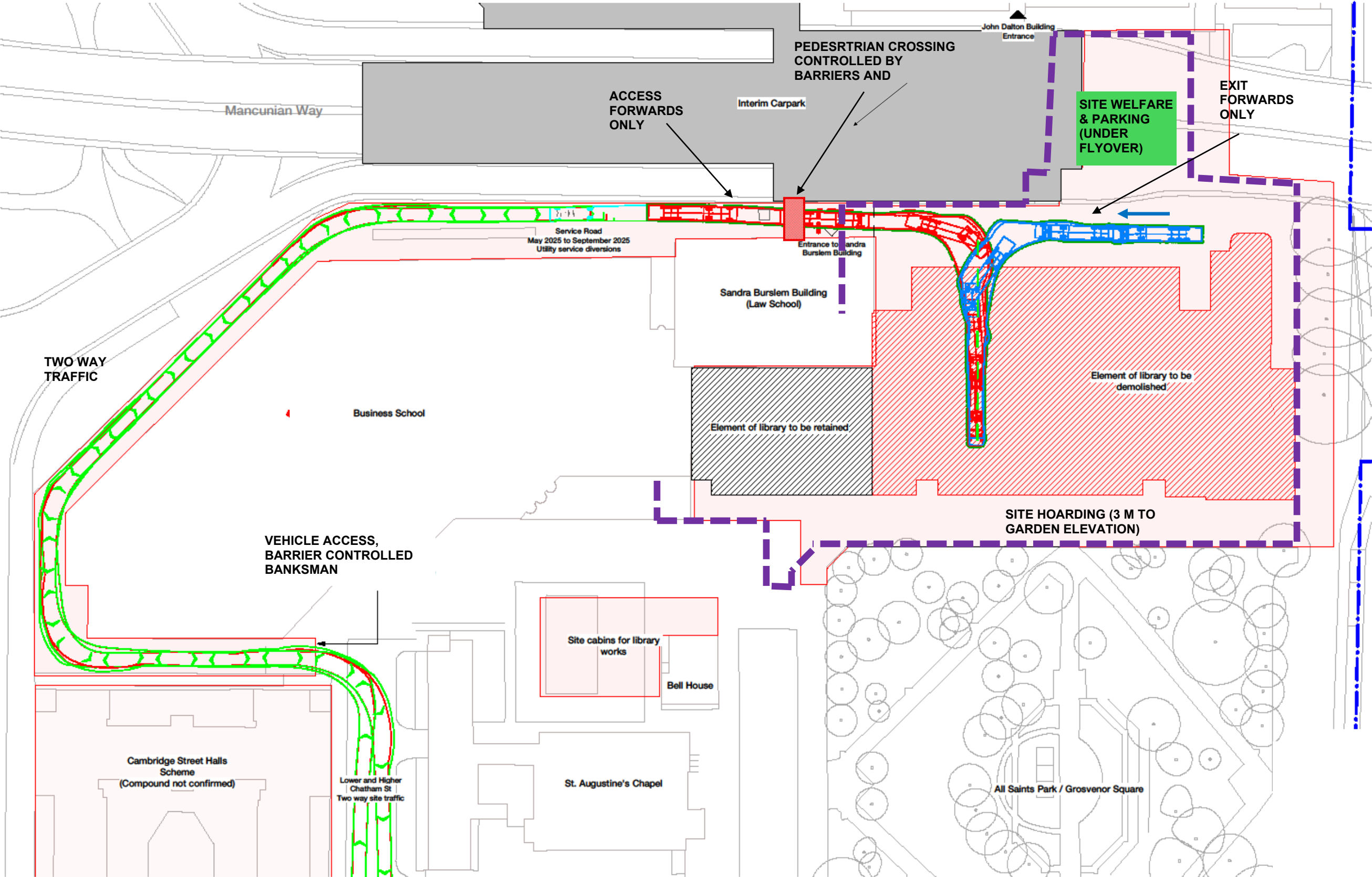
APPENDIX B CLIENT SUPPLIED INFORMATION (INCLUDING DRAWINGS)

1. Schedule of Tender Documents	MMU LTP Demolition- Tender Docs Register 20.06.2025
2. Tender Requirements	2.1 Invitation to Tender - Section 1 - Invitation to Tender 2.2 Tender Guidance - Section 1.1 - Tender Guidance 2.3 Tender Response Requirements - Section 1.4 - Tender Response Requirements
3. Conditions of Contract	3.1 JCT Contract Particulars - Intermediate_Building_Contract_with_contractor_s_design_2024_Edition (2) 3.2 Schedule of Contract Amendments - MMU JCT 2024 Intermediate Special Conditions Contractor Design (updated 10.10.24)(V2)(87663667.1)-156941263-v4 3.3 Parent Company Guarantee and or Bond - PCG 3.4 Contractor's Warranty - Contractor PT warranty FINAL (Updated 28.08.24)(86153008.1) 3.5 Subcontractor Warranty - SubContractor warranty to Employer (Updated 28.08.24)(86153909.1)
4. Preliminaries & General Conditions	4.1 Preliminaries - Demolition Preliminaries-2025-06-20 4.2 MMU Policy Documents - MMU Contractor Handbook 2023
5. PCI	Folder 5 - MMU LTP Demolition PCI (1) Folder 5 - MMU LTP Demolition PCI
6. Employers Requirements	6.1 Employers Requirements - Employer's Requirements 6.2 Drawings & Specifications 6.2.1 Architectural Drawings & Specifications 1350B-HBA-SW-00-DR-A-020001 1350B-HBA-SW-00-DR-A-020002 1350B-HBA-XX-00-DR-A-020101 1350B-HBA-XX-01-DR-A-020102 1350B-HBA-XX-02-DR-A-020103 1350B-HBA-XX-ZZ-DR-A-020202 250613_AllSaintsLibraryDemolition_ProposedSiteHoarding 6.2.3 Structural Drawings & Specifications 1350B-BHE-XX-XX-SP-CG-000001 1350B-BHE-XX-XX-SP-S-001003 - MMU C20 Demolition Specification 6.2.4 External Drawings & Specifications 1350B-PLA-XX-XX-DR-L-002002-Tree Retention & Removal Oxford Road Trees - Tree Retention & Removal All Saints Park Trees

6.3 Surveys & Investigations

- 6.3.1 - Land condition record
 - GROUND_CONDITIONS_REPORT___UXO-2389176
 - MMU LTP - Tree Pruning Scope Report A
- 6.3.2 - Structural surveys
 - 1044B-BHE-ZZ-ZZ-SP-S-001004 - Slab Capability
 - Intrusive Survey Location Plan v9_20240314 MS ANNOTATION 21052024
 - Intrusive Survey Location Plan v10_20240528
 - MMU - LTP - Lift Surveys
 - MMU- Library - Intrusive Structural Survey FINAL
 - MMU -LTP - 3rd Floor Surveys
 - N950-24-18714Rev00 - Concrete NDT Assessment - RADAR Scan
 - Screed Survey Scoping Markup 28062024
 - SK-STR-085 Substructure Stage 4 further investigations
- 6.3.3 - Services surveys
 - Trial Holes
 - AU-2307-TH001-P1 Trial Hole Location Plan
 - AU-2307-TH002-P1 Trial Hole Overlay Plan
 - AU-2307-TH003-P1 Trial Hole Details 1 to 9
 - AU-2307-TH003-P2 Trial Hole Details 1 to 9
 - Screenshot_20240422_090642_Gallery
 - Slit trench plan 021024
 - Slit trench scope
 - Underground Service Clashes
 - 1044B-BHE-ZZ-ZZ-DR-E-70ZZ22 Electric depth markup
 - 1044B-BHE-ZZ-ZZ-DR-E-70ZZ25 comms depth markup
 - North attenuation tank sheet pile and batter option
 - North crane sheet pile and batter option
 - South attenuation tank sheet pile and batter option Markup
 - South crane sheet pile and batter option Markup
 - UU Drain & ENWL trace
 - S25421 – MMU (Zip File)
 - S25421 (Zip File)
 - LTP - Potential Water Route
 - Slit Trench Surveys v1
 - Slit Trench Surveys v1-TT29488
 - Slit Trench Surveys
- 6.3.4 - Topographical survey
 - MANCHESTER CAMPUS (1)
- 6.3.5 - Roof Survey
 - mark.mccall@morgansindall.com
 - RE_ MMU LTP-Bauder Roof Survey
- 6.3.6 - Asbestos Survey
 - SP49077 - All Saints Building - Abatement Specification Document
 - SP49077v2 - All Saints Building - Abatement Specification Document
 - SP53144 - All Saints Building & Library - Specification Document
- 6.3.7 - Cladding Survey
 - Investigation Report - MMU part 2
 - Investigation Report – MMU
- 6.3.8 Ecology Surveys
 - 1044B-TG-YY-XX-RP-OX-13126R01a[1]
 - 1044B-TG-YY-XX-RP-OX-131262R02
 - 1044B-TG-YY-XX-RP-OX-131262R03

	• 231114_Survey Summary_Issued • MMU LTP Survey Tracker v.0 6.4 Utilities Information • Duct Protection Proposal • MMU Campus Duct Plan E10Q
7. Tender Deliverables	7.1 Pricing Document
TENDER CLARIFICATIONS	
1	RE_ 7244 - MMU - ALL SAINTS LIBRARY 208a B-54835r1 All Saints Library Refurbishment
2	RE_ 7244 - MMU - ALL SAINTS LIBRARY Acorn Amended Basement Plan B-54835s2 All Saints Building & Library Refurbishment LAR Clarifications required on SP53144v2 - All Saints Building & Library - Specification Document All Saints Library Project - Acorn Comments
3	RE_ 7244 - MMU - ALL SAINTS LIBRARY Clarification Log 22072025 1044B-BHE-ZZ-ZZ-RP-G-000003 P02 37757 MMU PH2 Final Factual Report 51324-A2SI-XX-XX-XX-RP-X-0001-01 SK-STR-012 Basement Demolition Options
4	RE_ 7244 - MMU - ALL SAINTS LIBRARY 1350B-HBA-SW-00-DR-A-020002 Hoarding Line



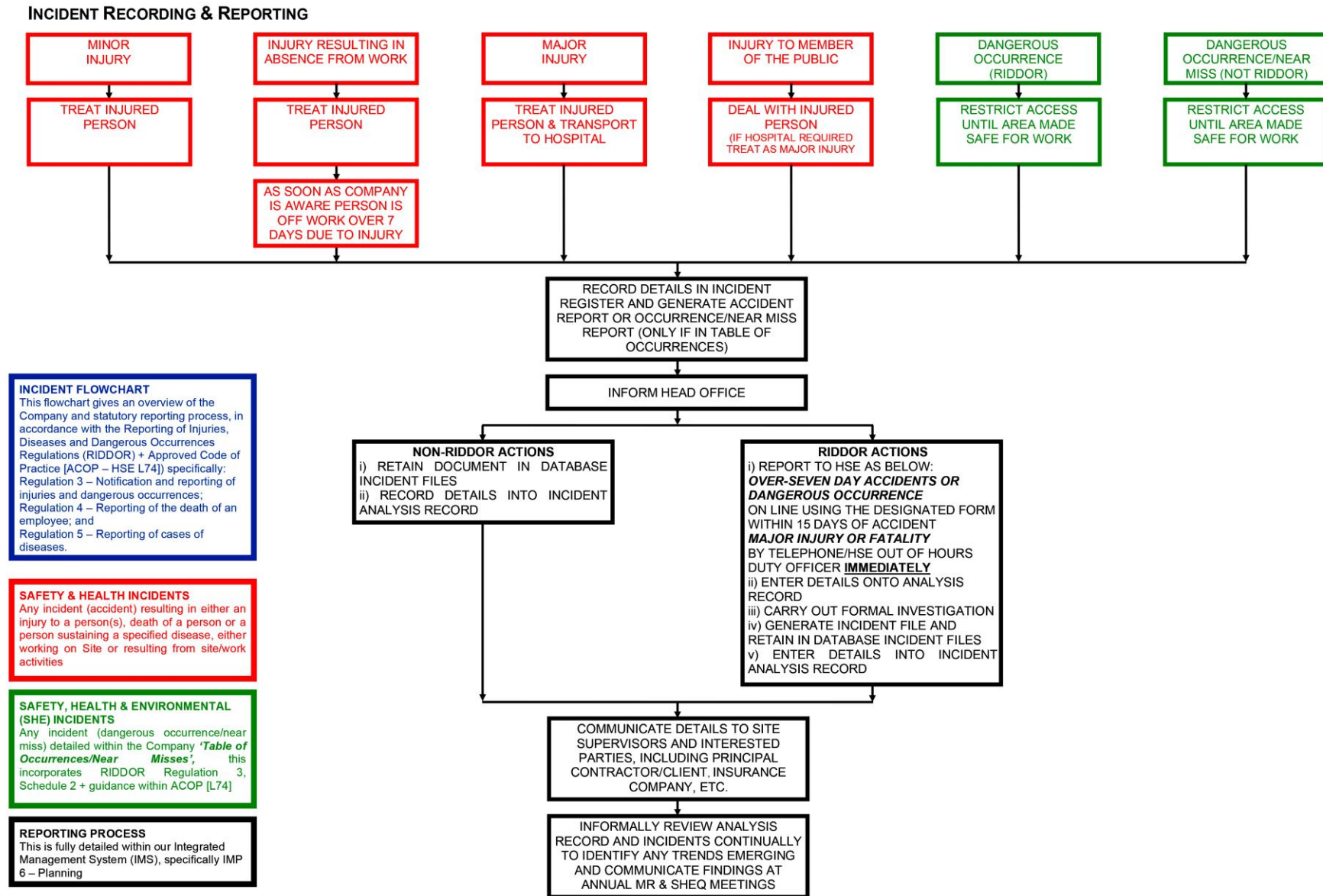
Site Plan - Proposed Access

APPENDIX D EMERGENCY & FIRE REGISTER

EMERGENCY AND FIRE REGISTER													Project No:	
EQUIPMENT CHECK (WEEKLY)														
SITE AREA	EQUIPMENT CHECKED	Date	By (initial)											
Satisfactory (S)/Unsatisfactory (U) – If 'U' record details of corrective action														
Corrective Actions														
EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND FIRE DRILLS														
Date	Time	Performance (Speed of response, Operatives attitude, head count, time for full assembly, etc.),										Number of Operatives	Supervised by (Initial)	

(NOTE: This form issued separately as Form 7.2L2)

APPENDIX E INCIDENT RECORDING & REPORTING FLOWCHART



APPENDIX F**SITE SPECIFIC FIRE/EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS****1.0 SITE PRECAUTIONS (ARRANGEMENTS)**

Escape routes are as detailed on the Site Layout Drawings:

In the event of the alarm going off, all personnel must leave the work area and assemble at the site offices.

LIFTS MUST NOT BE USED IN THE EVENT OF THE ALARM SOUNDING

Fire Points comprising extinguishers, safety signs and Site Plans are located at the site offices and adjacent to the work area on the ground within the exclusion zone.

2.0 FIRE ESCAPE & COMMUNICATIONS**2.1 Emergency Procedures**

There are no variations from the documented Emergency Procedures – these must be followed.

2.2 Fire Escape Routes (including distances)

Existing fire escape routes will be utilised during the demolition works.

3.0 SMOKING AREAS

Smoking areas will be advised at Induction and will be clearly identified.

Smoking is not allowed in the building or anywhere else on site apart from the designated area.

Anyone found smoking outside the designate area will be subject to disciplinary action.

4.0 PERMITS

A Permit to Work (PTW) will be utilised to impose more stringent controls upon the hot works where the location of the burning and surrounding environment dictate; the Hot Works PTW requirements will be clearly identified within the related Method Statement and risk assessments (RAMS). Use of the PTW will be at the discretion of the Contract Director or designated person.

5.0 TEMPORARY BUILDINGS, ACCOMMODATION & TEMPORARY ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Welfare facilities will be maintained in a clean and good condition. All portable electrical equipment will be PAT tested and the mains circuits checked by a competent electrician.

Any faults with electrical equipment must be reported to the Site Manager **IMMEDIATELY**.

6.0 MATERIALS STORAGE & WASTE CONTROL

Any materials brought to Site for use by Company personnel must be stored in the lockup container, fuel containers must be stored on a bunded tray/pallet.

All arisings are to be moved on an ongoing basis to the designated skip. Soft strip **MUST NOT** be allowed to accumulate in the work areas.

APPENDIX G

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) ASSESSMENT																
PARTS OF BODY AT RISK	RISK															
	FALLS FROM HEIGHT	BLOWS, IMPACTS, CUTS	STABS, CUTS, GRAZES	VIBRATION	SLIPS, TRIPS, FALLS	HEAT/FIRE	COLD/INCLEMENT WEATHER	IMMERSION	NON-IONISING RADIATION	IONISING RADIATION	ELECTRICAL	NOISE	DUST/FIBRES	FUMES	SPLASHES/SPURTS	GASES/VAPOURS
CRANIUM		X	X													
EARS												X	X			
EYES													X	X	X	X
RESPIRATORY TRACT													X	X	X	X
FACE		X	X		X										X	
WHOLE HEAD		X	X													
HANDS		X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X	
ARMS (Parts)		X	X	X												
FEET		X	X			X	X	X								
LEGS (Parts)		X	X		X	X	X	X								
SKIN		X	X		X	X	X	X					X		X	X
TRUNK/ABDOMEN		X	X			X	X	X								
WHOLE BODY	X			X	X	X	X	X								
OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY BE RELEVANT IN SELECTION/USE OF PPE																
IS A COMBINATION OF PPE (IF APPROPRIATE) A FACTOR?												YES/ ~~NO~~				
IS PHYSICAL EFFORT A FACTOR IN CHOICE OF PPE?												YES/ ~~NO~~				
ANY OTHER FACTORS IN CHOICE OF PPE? (SPECIFY)												~~YES~~ /NO				
IS VISIBILITY A FACTOR IN CHOICE OF PPE?												YES/ ~~NO~~				
IS COMMUNICATION A FACTOR IN CHOICE OF PPE?												~~YES~~ /NO				
PPE TO MINIMISE THE RISKS IDENTIFIED INCLUDES:																
MANDATORY: SAFETY HELMET, SAFETY BOOTS, LIGHT EYE PROTECTION, GLOVES (GENERAL USE, eg RIGGERS), HI-VIS CLOTHING (VEST OR JACKET) WET WEATHER GEAR (when working outdoors in bad weather) TASK SPECIFIC: ORI-NASAL MASKS (WITH APPROPRIATE FILTER), DUST MASK, VISOR (TINTED OR NON-TINTED), GLOVES (TASK SPECIFIC eg BURNERS GAUNTLETS), HARNESS/LANYARD (OR OTHER FALL ARREST SYSTEM), FR GRADE OVERALLS, DISPOSABLE OVERALLS																
THIS ASSESSMENT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT GENERAL DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES – ADDITIONAL/DIFFERENT PPE REQUIRED AS A RESULT OF PROCESSES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THIS ASSESSMENT WILL BE DETAILED IN THE RELATED METHOD STATEMENT AS A SEPARATE ISSUE																
IMPORTANT NOTE: PPE IS USED AS THE LAST OPTION OF PROTECTION - NOT THE FIRST. WHEREVER REASONABLY PRACTICABLE, METHODOLOGY IS SELECTED TO ISOLATE PERSONNEL FROM THE HAZARD AND RELATED RISK																
Assessment reviewed by generator of this document prior to issue																

APPENDIX H

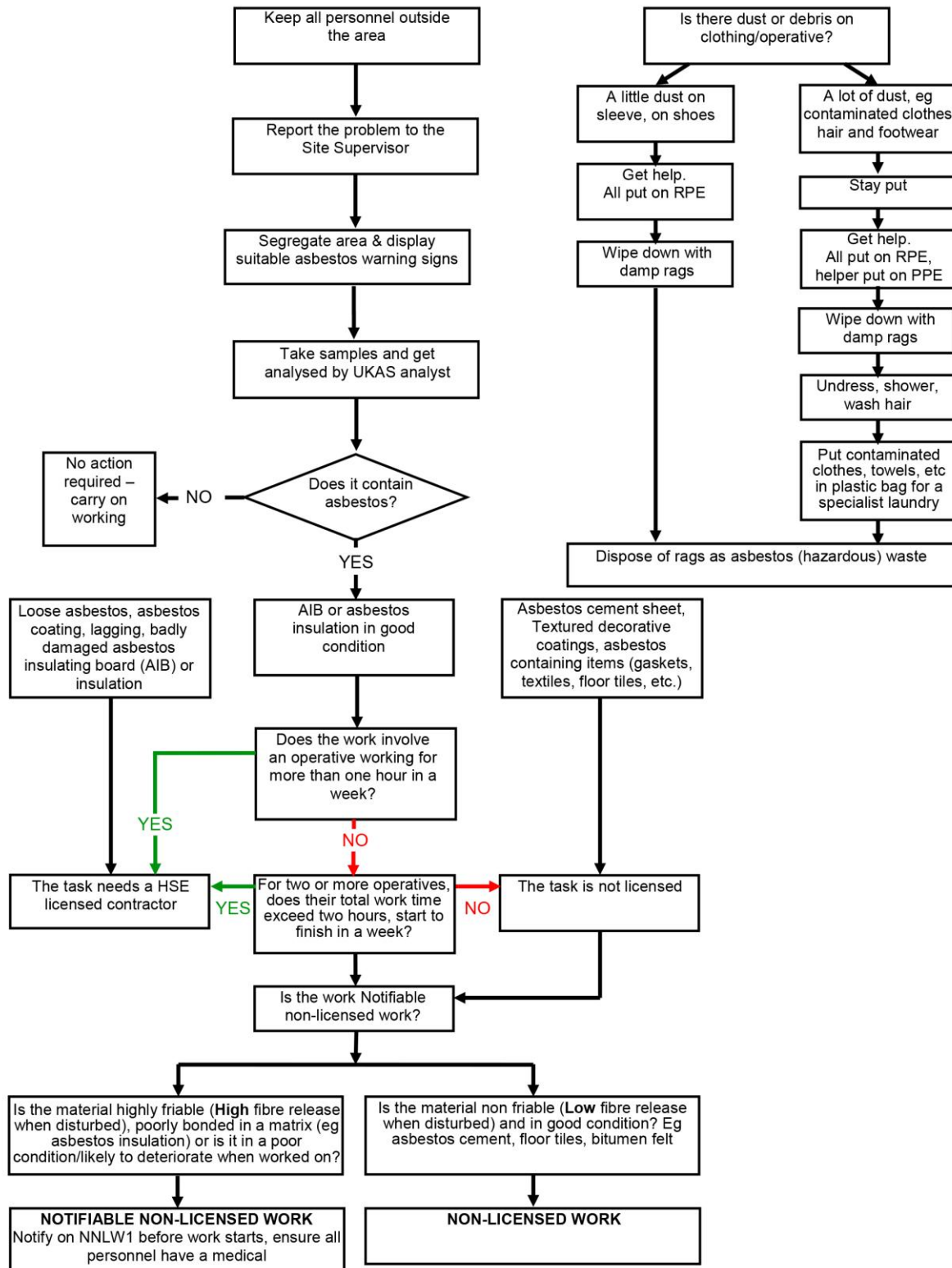
EMERGENCY GUIDE	
Action	Contact
Fire in Plant, Buildings or Portable Accommodation Raise the alarm Evacuate any Buildings or plant near the fire Dial 999 and state Fire - follow the instructions given If safe to do so remove any plant from the area - Do not put yourself at risk Inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately All electrical supplies should be isolated and made safe in the area of the fire Assemble at fire point and check that all visitors, contractors and staff are accounted for.	999 Site Manager (or designated person)
Fire on Site Raise the alarm Evacuate any buildings or plant near the fire Dial 999 and state Fire - follow the instructions given If safe to do so remove any plant from the area - Do not put yourself at risk Inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately Stop working and evacuate all personnel and equipment from the area if safe to do so. Stop personnel and vehicles entering area.	999 Site Manager (or designated person)
Accident/Injury Remove casualties from immediate danger If injuries are serious Dial 999 and ask for an ambulance - follow the instructions given Summon the first aider Do not move any plant or equipment involved other than to rescue casualties Inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately Contact the SHE manager Record details in accident book	999 Site Manager (or designated person)
Electrical Isolate supply and/or casualty, Do not touch anything until supply is isolated. Inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately Summon Help / Call emergency services Give first aid	999 Site Manager (or designated person)
Spillage or Leakage Report all spillages or leaks to your Supervisor immediately. For small spillage's use absorbent materials For large spillages bund with soil or other suitable inert material and inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately Consult the COSHH file and/or consignment note for hazards. If possible move leaking container to bunded area If spillage cannot be contained call the EA	999 Site Manager (or designated person)
Exposure to Chemicals/unknown substances Remove casualty from danger Remove contaminated clothing and use emergency shower Consult the COSHH file and/or consignment note for hazards. Inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately Send casualty to hospital along with details of the material and sample Contact Group SHE manager for further advice	999 Site Manager (or designated person)
Explosives/Bombs Evacuate area and keep clear Inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately Dial 999 and state nature of emergency	999 Site Manager (or designated person)

Gas (Landfill or other) Evacuate area and keep clear Inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately Contact Environmental Monitoring Team	999 Site Manager (or designated person)
Flooding Isolate all electrical supplies Inform the Site Manager or your foreman immediately Contact Environmental Monitoring Team / EA as appropriate	999 Site Manager (or designated person)

APPENDIX I

ASBESTOS – UNEXPECTED DISCOVERY

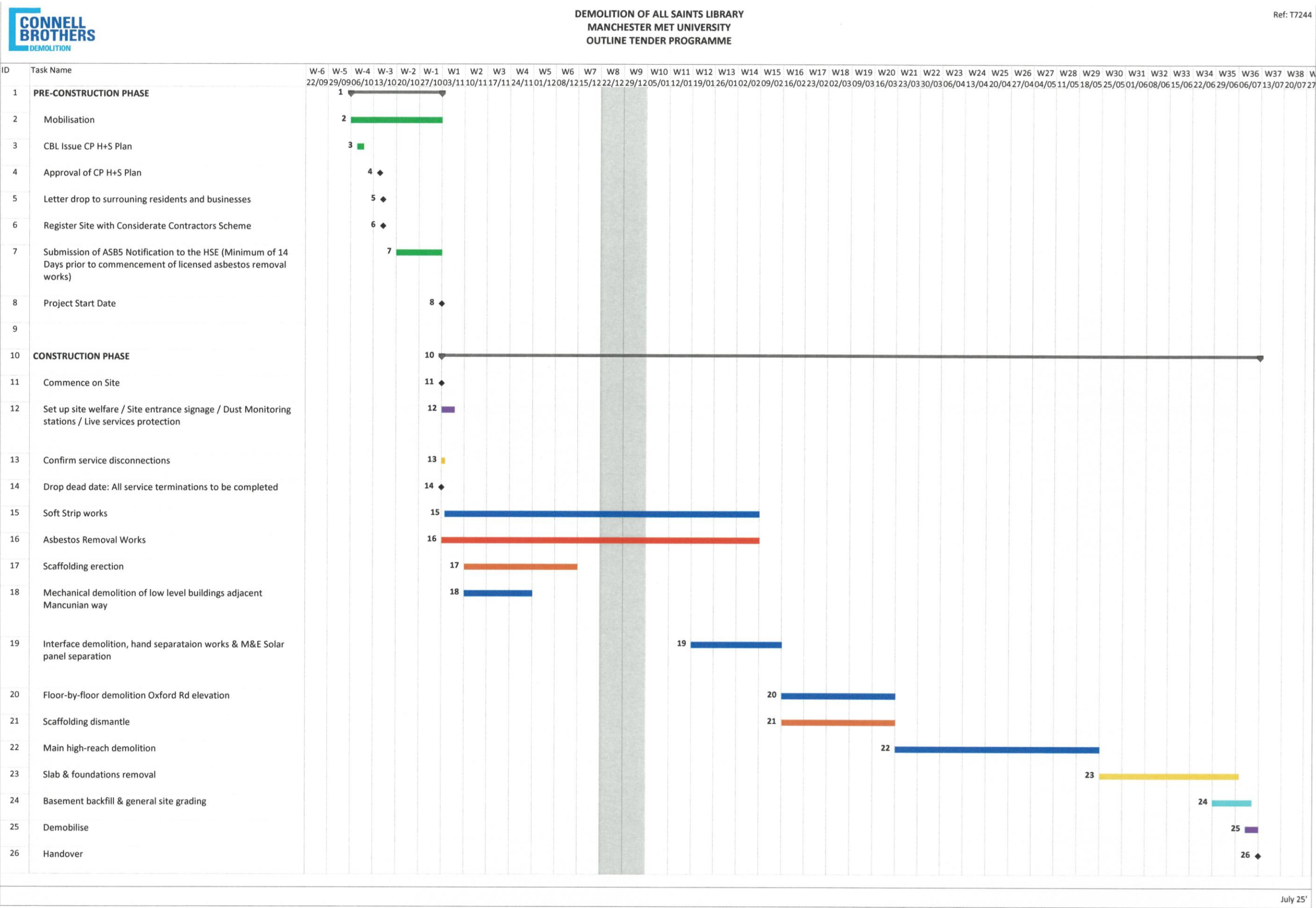
IN THE EVENT OF FINDING UNIDENTIFIED MATERIAL THAT COULD CONTAIN ASBESTOS
STOP WORK IMMEDIATELY AND FOLLOW PROCEDURE



If the presence of asbestos is confirmed, works must be carried out by trained, experienced/competent personnel, records **MUST** be maintained, appropriate notifications carried out and new/revised risk assessments and Method Statements/Plans of Work (RAMS) generated

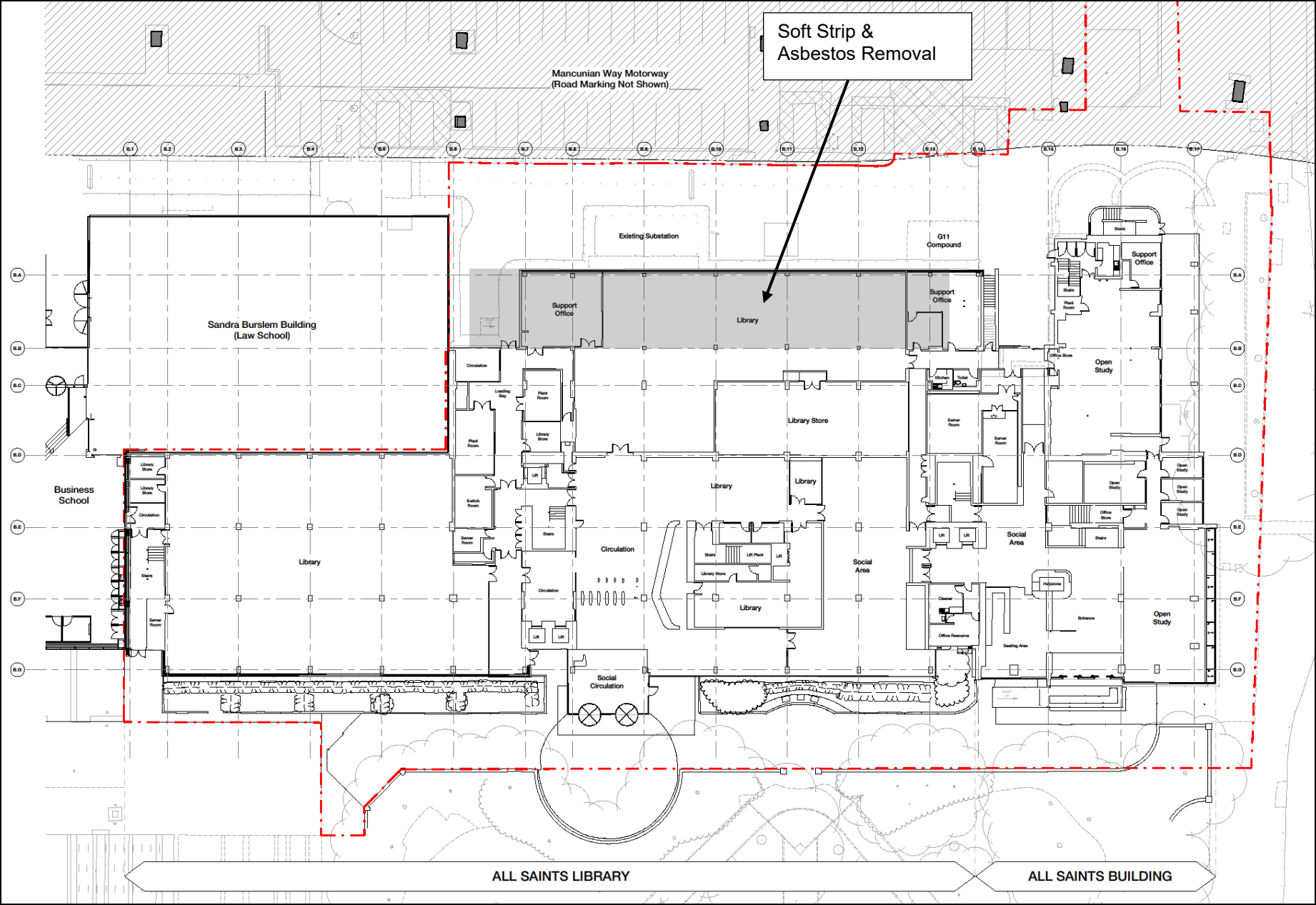
Flowchart based on guidance/information within HSE publication Asbestos Essentials, specifically a0 - Advice on non-licensed work with asbestos and em1- What to do if you uncover or damage materials that may contain asbestos

APPENDIX J TENDER PROGRAMME

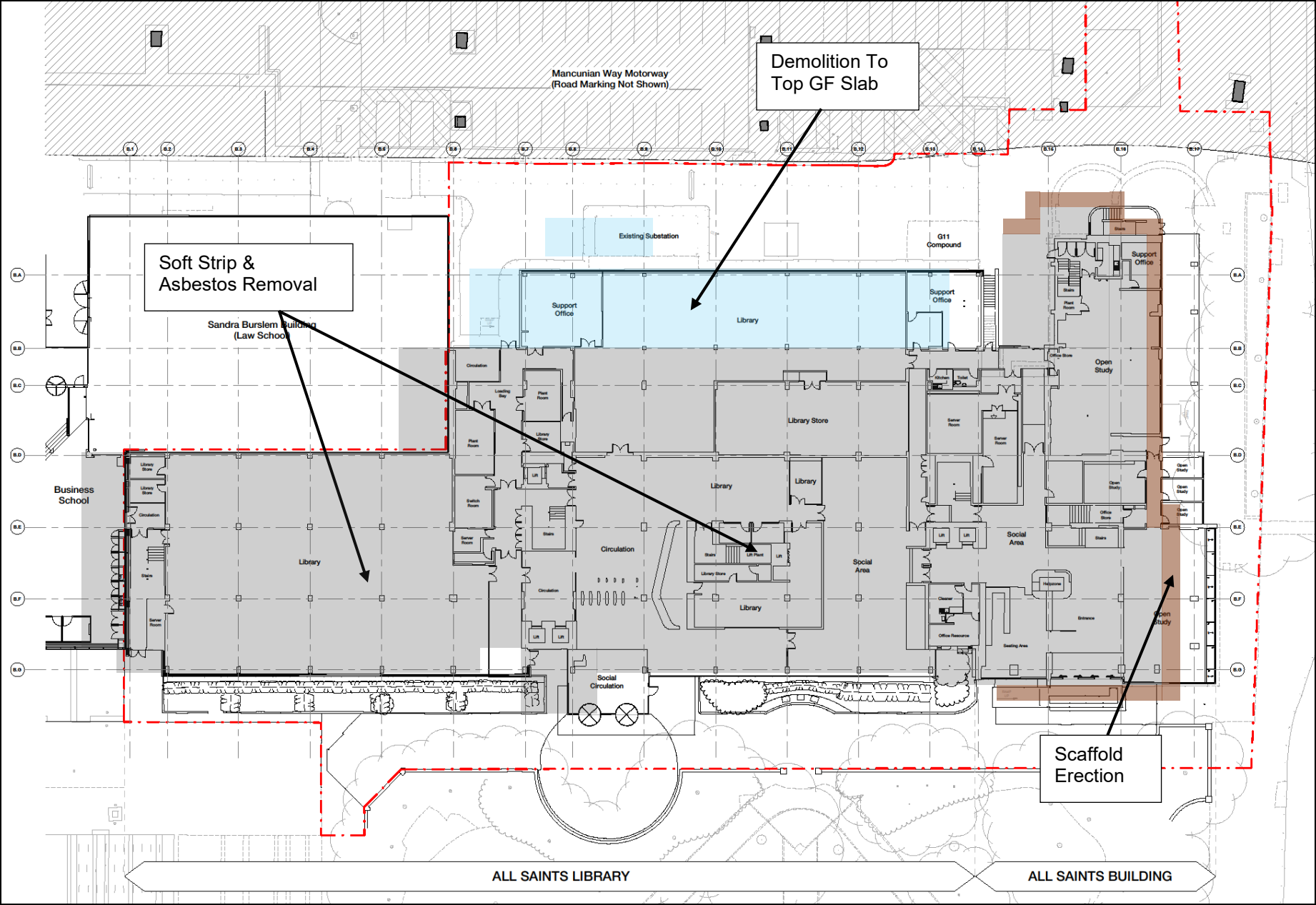


APPENDIX K WEEKLY PHASING

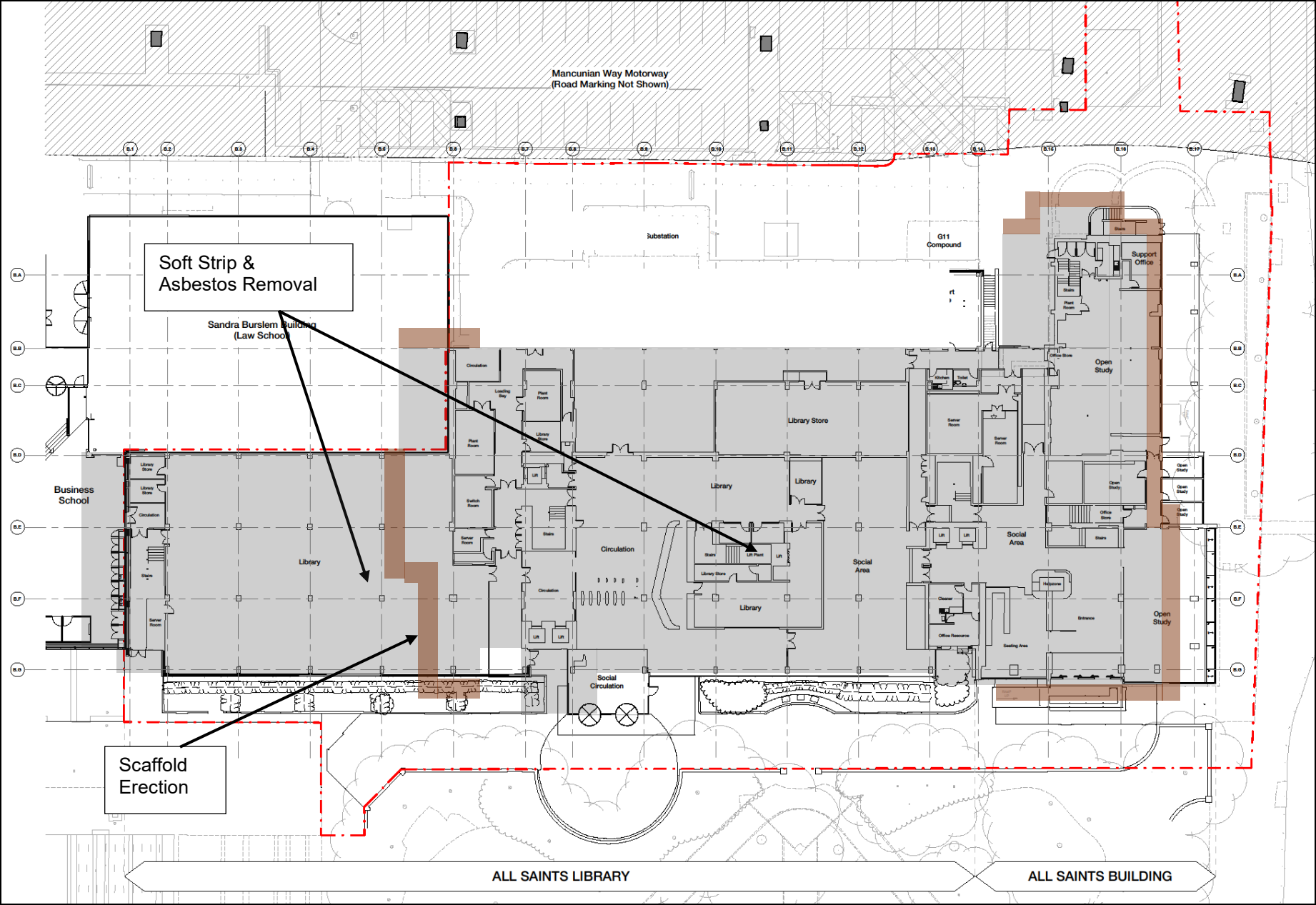
WEEK 1



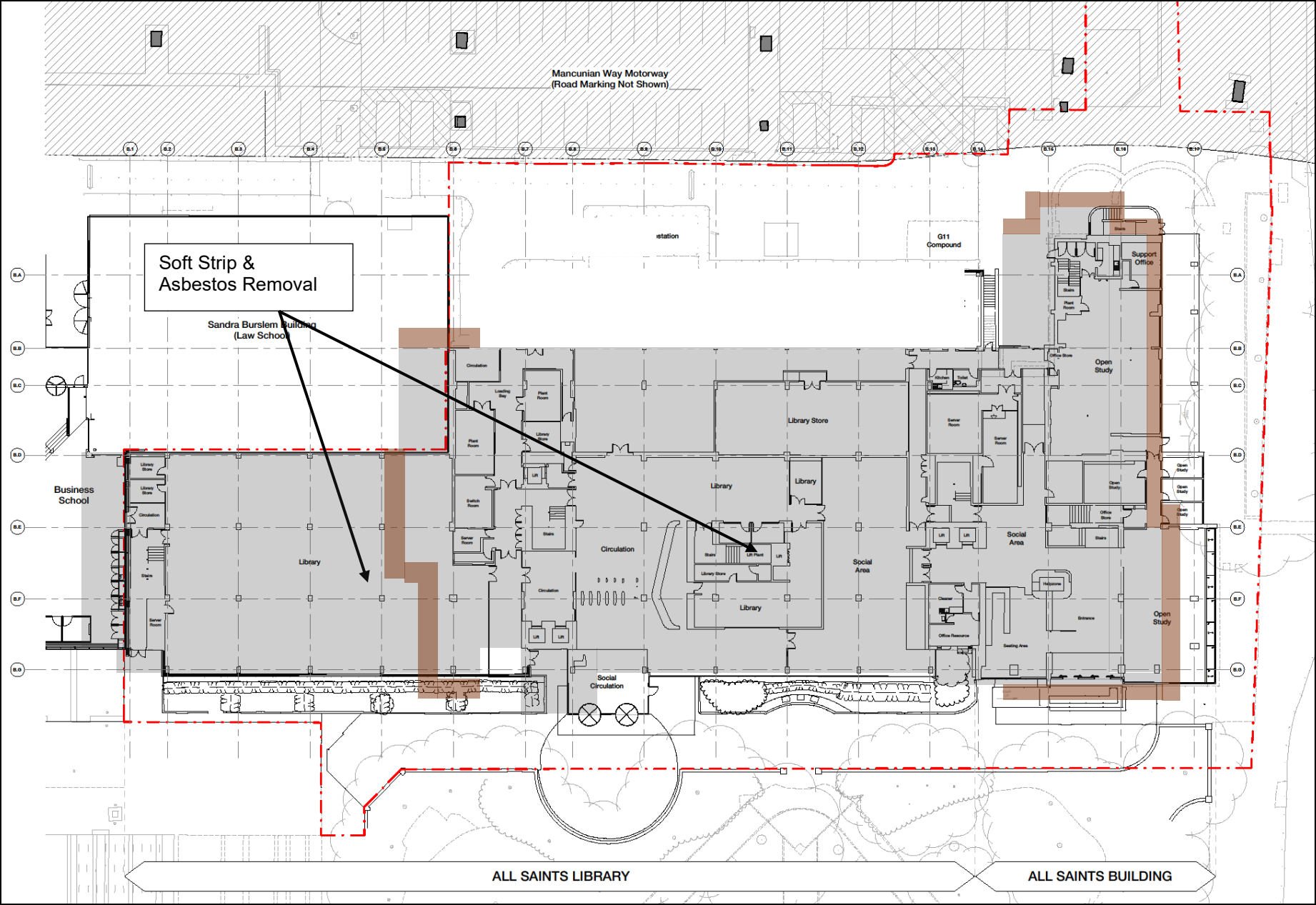
WEEKS 2 - 4



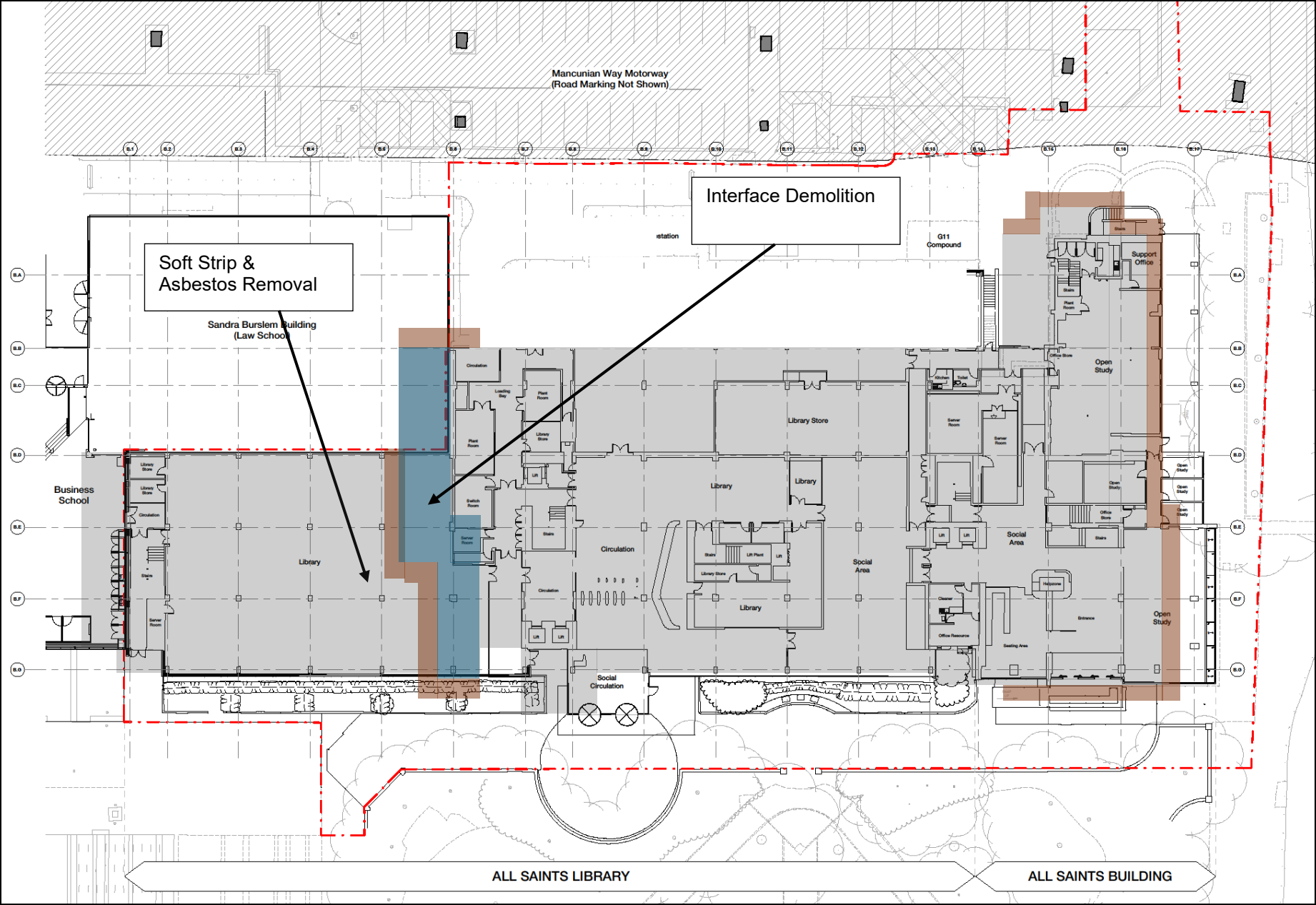
WEEKS 5 - 6



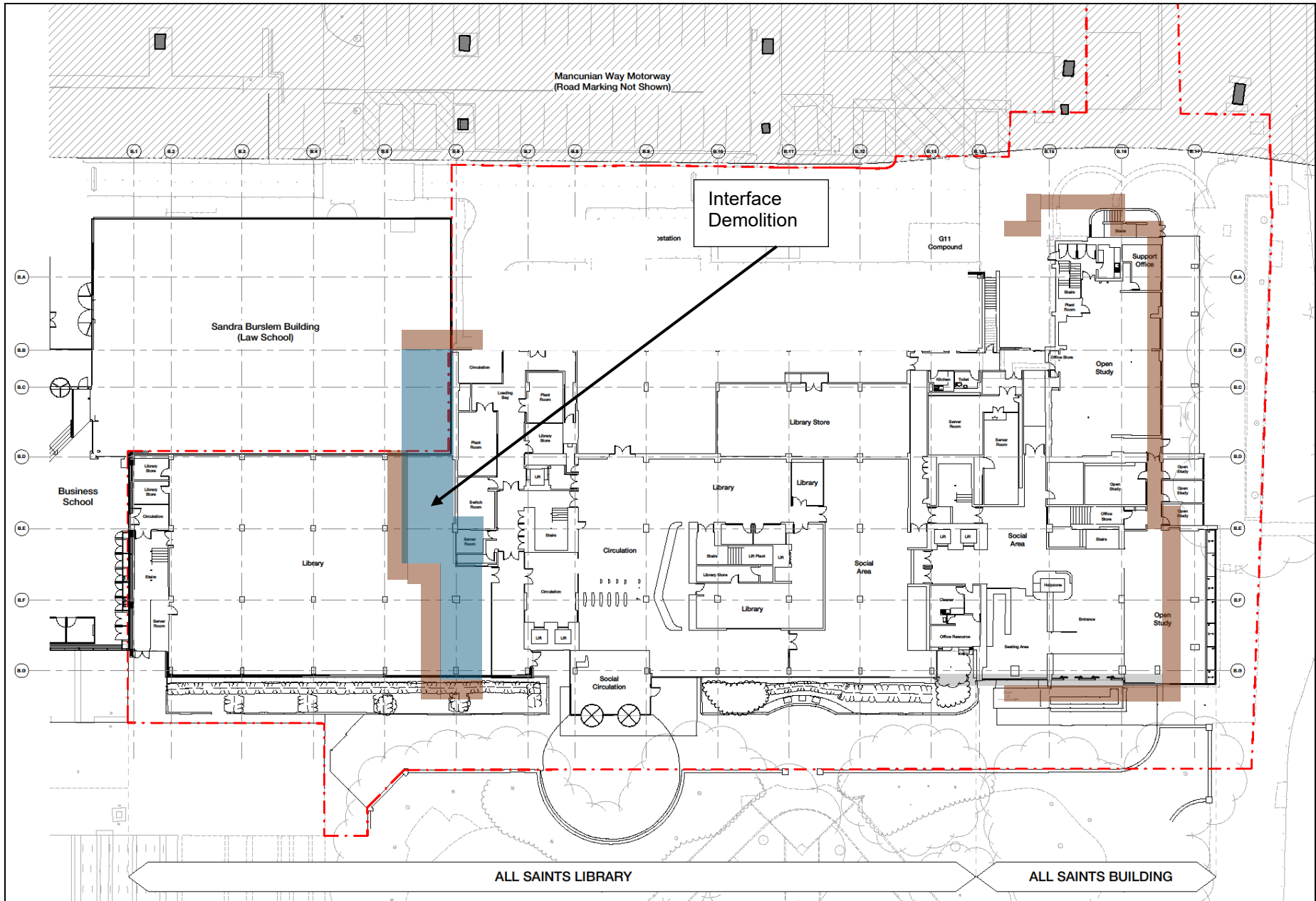
WEEKS 7 - 11 (Including Christmas Shutdown)



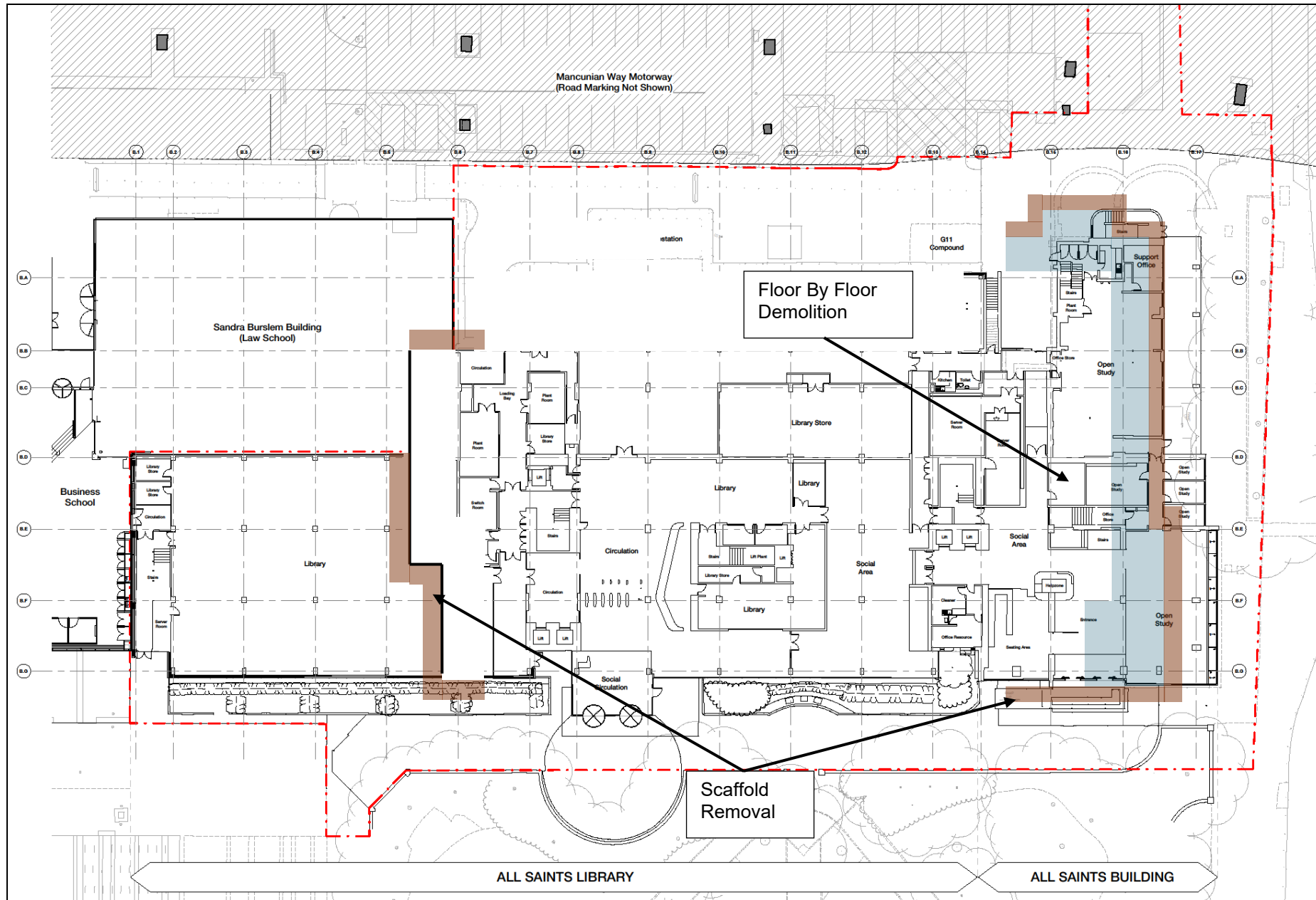
WEEKS 12 - 14



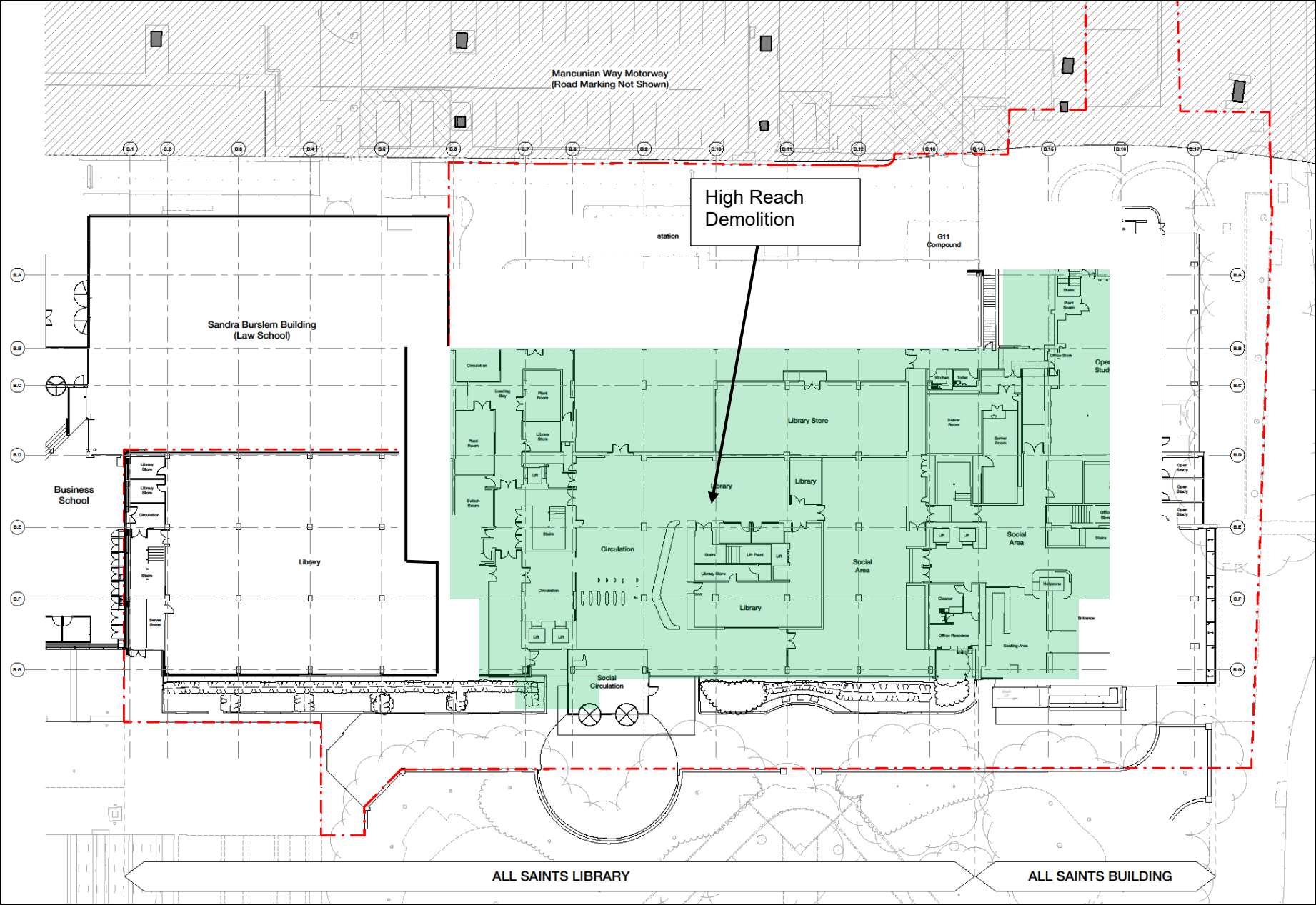
WEEKS 15



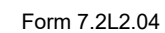
WEEKS 16 - 20



WEEKS 21 - 29



Removal Of GF Slab And Foundations, Backfill Basements



Appendix L Noise Monitoring Locations



Summary Daytime Only Construction noise limits (L _{Aeq,T} dB)		
NSR	Assessment category and threshold value period	Threshold limit
1	Daytime (07:00-19:00) and Saturdays (07:00-13:00)	65
2		70
3		65
4		65

Appendix M Isoclad Brochure

THE PANEL YOU NEED,
WITH THE CORE YOU WANT,
ON THE DATE YOU NEED IT.

ISOCLAD



RIBA 



INTRODUCTION



ISOCLAD

T: 0191 258 5052
E: sales@isoclad.co.uk
www.isoclad.co.uk

WHO ARE WE?

Established in 1978, Isoclad are the UK's largest independent manufacturer of insulated composite panels and offer a complete range of cores manufactured in adherence to LPCB Test Standards, including Rockwool and Thermocore.



Along with our range of panels and cores, Isoclad are able to work towards any design requirement and are able to provide you with a full panelling system including any fixings, flashings and ceiling suspensions where required. This ensures that your build not only has structural strength and superior insulation, but also a visually pleasant and consistent finish.



OUR ETHOS

We pride ourselves on our one order, one delivery, and one invoice ethos.

Our flexible culture allows us to organise and respond to your project needs in a timescale that suits you together with offering complete technical and site back-up service.

We are able to offer a next-day delivery for ancillaries and 3 to 5 days for panels. Next day panel delivery is available upon request.



CERTIFICATION

Isoclad hold a comprehensive portfolio of fire testing accreditations and assessments, including approvals from the Loss Prevention Certification Board (LPCB) and Warrington Fire. All of Isoclad's products are manufactured to comply with the requirements of ISO 9001 standards.

Isoclad play an active role in the development of construction industry standards and continually seek to advance our product range through researching environmentally friendly production methods.

In January 2010, we combined our laminating capacity and engineering expertise to become the first large-scale panel manufacturer to offer built in enhanced security features within insulated panels – here our sister company, Securiclad, was born.

The upgraded Securiclad core includes multiple layers and is certificated by the Loss Prevention Board to LPS 1175 SR5 and is ideal for environments where security is paramount.



MEET OUR TEAM



ISOCLAD

T: 0191 258 5052
E: sales@isoclad.co.uk
www.isoclad.co.uk

MANAGEMENT



Mike McColl
Managing
Director



Carl Lawson
Manufacturing
Manager



Kim Walker
Sales & Marketing
Manager



Andy Palmer
Technical
Sales Manager

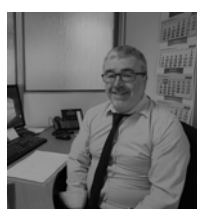


Melanie Heslop
Accounts Manager

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION



Dave Whinham
Production Manager



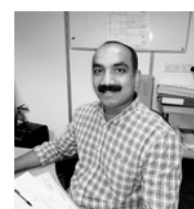
Gary Saunders
Production
Planner



Steve Ellis
Production
Planner



Steven Taylor
CAD Engineer



Anil Kuriakose
CAD Engineer

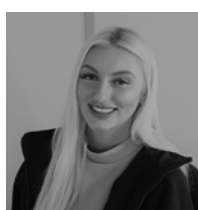
SALES TEAM



Emma Bryson
Key Account
Manager



Emma Symington
Account
Manager



Amy Allison
Business
Development
Manager



Neil Kipling
Internal Project
Manager

SECURICLAD



Claire Sales
Sales &
Projects
Manager



Mike
Higginbotham
Sales Engineer



Mark
Sutherland
Project Manager

ADMIN TEAM



Sara Ornsby
Administrator



Donna Gray
Administrator

PANELS

Isoclad offer an all-encompassing ceiling system along with a wall panel system that can be installed both horizontally and vertically.

All panels are manufactured to an ISO 9001 quality assurance system.

The Isoclad composite panel is produced on a continuous lamination machine and consists of a 'core' of thermally efficient insulant which is bonded between pre-stressed galvanised steel faces.

This complete 'sandwich composite' process provides structurally impressive free-spanning characteristics to the panel resulting in suitability for both internal and external applications.

Isoclad's composite insulated panel systems are extremely versatile and are particularly suited for temperature controlled applications e.g. chilled and cold stores together with distribution centres, firewall applications, data centres, clean rooms and the pharmaceutical industry.

CORE PROPERTIES	FIRESTOP	THERMOCORE	EPS	XPS	SECURICLAD
Fire	Excellent	Good	-	-	Excellent
Water	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good
Thermal Insulation	Fair	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair
Environmental	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

PANEL PROPERTIES

- Environmentally friendly
- Visually identical finish
- Fast construction
- Soundproof
- Airtight structures
- Low to no heat loss
- Complete systems
- Chemically resistant
- Weather resistant
- Structural strength
- Design flexibility
- Thermal performance

THE INSULATED FIRE RATED PANEL SYSTEM

Non-combustible wall panels designed for internal linings, partitions for general industrial applications, high-risk environments as well as external applications.

The Firestop panel houses a Rockwool* (European fire classification Class A1 rated) core and due to its superior fire ratings and non-combustibility, these panels are especially suitable for high fire risk locations where cooking is prevalent or where there is a requirement for fire resisting walls to comply with building regulations.

The non combustibility of Rockwool, combined with the steel facings, gives Firestop panels a Class '0' rating and in-line with recent European classifications for reaction to fire, a Class A2.

Additional classification in relation to smoke production is s1 and flaming droplets/particles is d0.



Firestop 10 (Fstop10)

Lightweight fire rated non-combustible wall panels designed for internal linings and partitions for general industrial applications and high-risk environments.

Fstop10 has a density of 100kg and is suitable for low to medium height walls.

Firestop 12 (Fstop12)

This stronger, more durable fire rated non-combustible panel is primarily for use in internal and external applications where longer spans, greater loads, and improved fire performance ratings are required.

Fstop12 has a density of 125kg and is suited to longer wall spans and ceiling panels.

* Rockwool insulant comprises of mineral rock fibres bonded together with thermo setting resins to form the insulant materials.



THE MULTI-PURPOSE INSULATED PANEL SYSTEM FOR ANY ENVIRONMENT

The Thermocore panel has a Polyisocyanurate core and is manufactured from MDI Polyols and blowing agent (ODP Zero + GWP less than 5) to produce highly crosslinked polymers. This closed cell foam has an excellent thermal performance, good shear and tensile strength together with being very lightweight. These properties make the Isoclad Thermocore panels ideal for freezers and chilled storage.



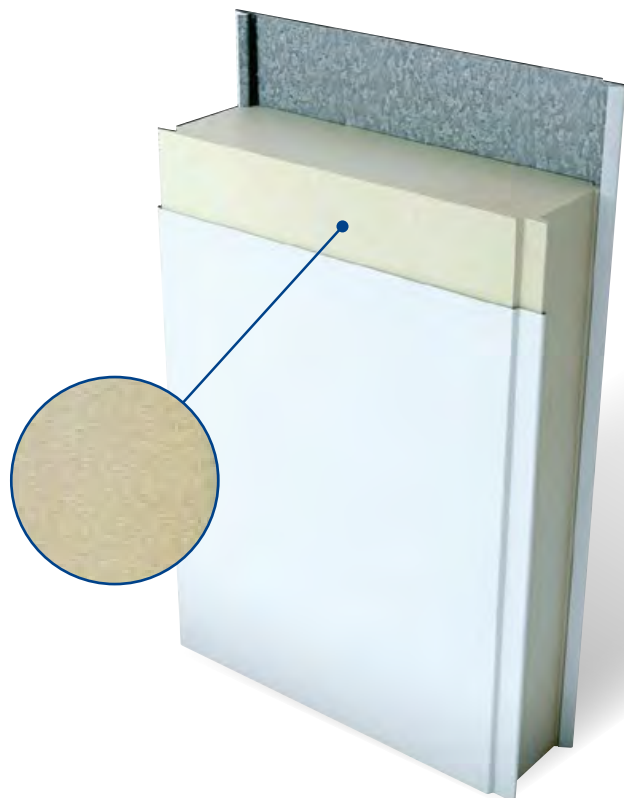
THERMAL EFFICIENCY

Lightweight fire rated non-combustible panels designed for internal linings and partitions for general industrial applications and low temperature environments.

Thermocore has a density of 40kg fully cured sanded and de-dusted, square and flat full boards of specified thickness.

SLAB PRODUCTION

Slab production allows for a much greater array of thickness, a superior surface flatness ($\pm 0.5\text{mm}$). As our Thermocore block is fully cured prior to processing, there is no opportunity for shrinkage or expansion of the material inside the panel, a phenomenon common with injected panels.



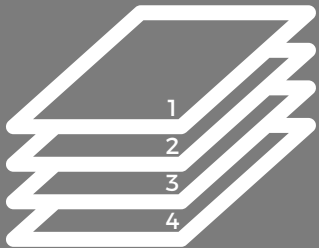
PANELMANAGER



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In the eyes of Isoclad, there are always new and innovative ways available to assist contractors in installing their composite panels – putting them into practice and rolling them out is key to keeping our services ahead of our competitors.

We have recently worked closely with a group of specifiers and contractors in order to establish ways in which using the Isoclad brand could be improved further. Step forward, Panel Manager, a service that is set to change the modular build process going forward.



EASY TO INSTALL

Starting out as a very clear and somewhat easy concept, often we would hear how self-instructing panels would be key to cutting down on expensive installation time.

By using Isoclad's Panel Manager service, your panels are packed, shipped and delivered in a numbered installation sequence meaning you unload your panels in line with your project phases.

MODULAR



We have already had an incredible response to our new service from contractors who are working, specifically, on data centres, modular builds and temporary accommodation.

This service is available for all of our panels including FireStop fire rated panels together with our Thermocore panels.

Firestop

THERMOCORE

CUSTOM CLADDING

Unlike traditional suppliers who prioritise what best suits their production capacity, as part of our Customclad service, we are able to cut panels to site specific widths and a complete range of aperture cut outs within the panels for doors, windows, hatches and light openings etc.

Customclad has proven to save installers a significant amount of time while improving on the cost of removing waste on site. The accuracy of the work is guaranteed and associated health and safety issues are removed.



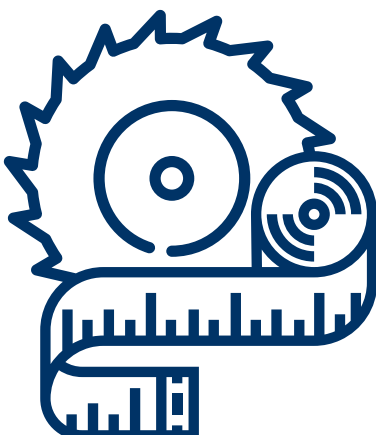
ON SITE ADVICE

Uniquely, this service comes with on-site technical advice to ensure that the vision of what you require becomes a practical reality. We can design bespoke panels that are based purely on your specifications.

We have recently manufactured panels that include a number of specialist features: additional inner layer of plywood to enable hangers to be fitted securely onto the panel to integrated layers of soundboard for additional acoustic insulation, to incorporated expanded polystyrene – we are here to work with you to provide a total panel solution.

CUTTING

Dependent on the required dimensions, we are able to cut apertures to any desired size or shape.



LAMINATING

With the availability of this service you no longer have to think within the “usual constraints” associated with composite panels. Maximum width available is 1250mm. The maximum length is only restricted by handling constraints.

As part of the Customclad service, we are able to offer EPS, XPS, Firestop and Thermocore panels.

Isoclad EPS
Isoclad XPS

Firestop
THERMOCORE

THE MULTI-PURPOSE PANEL FOR TEMPORARY OR COST EFFECTIVE CONTAINMENT

The main benefits of Isoclad EPS panels are its weight, strength and cost effectiveness, making it most suitable for areas such as standalone cold and chill stores, areas of high moisture and low/no fire risk.



LIGHTWEIGHT

Polystyrene is one of the most cost effective lightweight rigid insulation materials available.

With a thickness dependant on the application, Isoclad fabricate using 'brick build' standard density (15kg/m^3) but also higher density (20kg/m^3) foam panels.

FLAME RETARDANT

Both grades contain a flame retardant additive (FRA) which restricts the extent of burn when tested to BS4735:1974 and will self extinguish if the source of the fire is removed.



*EPS is based on crude oil components blown using pentane to increase volume and bond two components together to form an open cell foam.

Isoclad XPS

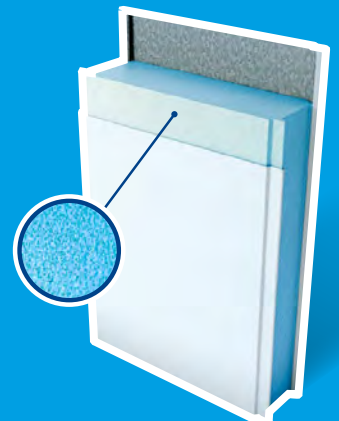
THE HIGHLY INSULATED AND STRONG PANEL SYSTEM

Extruded polystyrene is based on the same raw materials as expanded polystyrene but due to its manufacturing method, it has superior strength and higher humidity resistance.

Styrofoam panels are ideal for blast freezers and areas with high moisture applications, or where increased impact resistance is required.

Applications

- Internal Partitions
- Chill Stores
- Food Processing Industry
- Temporary Accommodation
- Mobile Shelters
- Decontamination Units
- Clean Rooms
- Pharmaceutical Rooms
- Fire Walls
- Data Centres
- Modular Buildings
- Acoustic Booths
- Security Rated Walls/Ceilings
- Floor Deck Systems
- SIPS Panels



*XPS is based on the same raw material as EPS and is manufactured by a continuous extrusion process, in which blowing agents are added to produce a rigid closed cell, homogenous material.

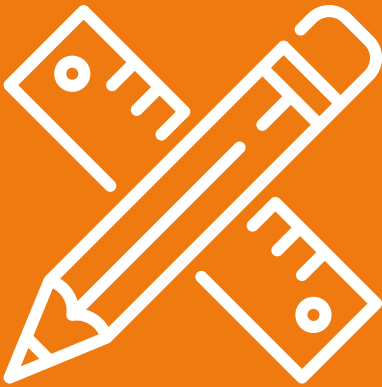
THE CARBON 'NEGATIVE' OPTION

In response to environmental concerns, Isoclad have developed a Structurally Insulated Panel (SIPs).

Using Oriented Stranded Board (OSB) facing with a Rockwool core offers an alternative to the traditional PU 'SIPs' panel. Our non-combustible panel offers a carbon negative walling solution to which a variety of weatherproofing options can be added externally. Our MW spline system eliminates cold bridging and aids quick installation with no parts other than three fixings required. All OSB is responsibly sourced.

DIMENSIONS

- A standard SIPs width is 1220mm
- Non-standard panels widths below 1220mm are available on request
- Thickness range from 100mm up to 300mm on request
- Panel lengths can be manufactured to any length up to 6250mm long restricted only by transport and handling constraints
- Panels are joined together using the standard interlocking rebate and spline joint system to form a continuous wall



THE SECURE PANEL SYSTEM

The Securiclad panel system has been developed by Isoclad in response to specifier, end user and authority demand for a product that provides the versatility of standard composite panels, but with the ability to achieve a far higher level of security.

Exhaustively tested by the Loss Prevention Certification Board, Securiclad achieves LPS1175 Security Rating 2,3,4 and 5. Securiclad has also been approved for use by HM Government.

A range of core types are available to satisfy fire rating and insulation requirements. The product is pre-finished (with a range of colours available) therefore negating the need for any 'wet trade' requirements.

Compatible door and ancillary products are also available to complement the Securiclad system and the panels may be used for both internal and external applications.

The system options are:

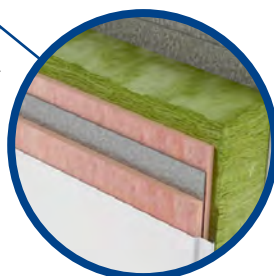
- Data Centres
- Secure Cargo Areas
- Pharmaceutical Environments

Similar to our existing composite panels, Securiclad offers a method of construction that is up to 70% quicker and easier to install than conventional building methods.

To ensure compliance with Securiclad's approved certification, all installations must adhere to the details provided in our Construction Guide.



Anticutting Material



EXCELLENT PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

Securiclad has proven to be a cost effective, secure solution to a wide range of applications. Whether offering a 'stand-alone' modular construction, upgrading an existing building, or acting as a secure partition; Securiclad provides the answer to a variety of business sectors.

Comprehensive technical assistance is available and lead times are unrivalled in the industry. Please contact the Sales Department with your enquiries in relation to Securiclad - Our market leading, security rated composite panel.

Securiclad can be used in:

- Data Centres
- Secure Cargo Areas
- Pharmaceutical Environments
- Financial Institutions
- Hospitals
- Radiological Rooms
- Cash Handling Facilities
- Document Storage
- Personal Security/ Safe Room
- High Value Asset Storage



PANEL JOINTS



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TWO TYPES OF JOINTS

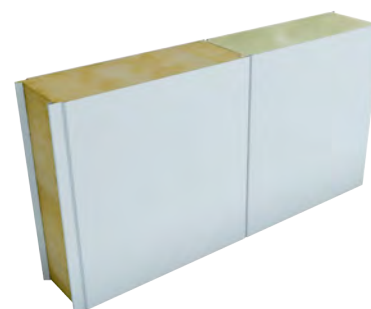
Isoclad manufacture panels with two types of joints: Standard Intaloc and Secret Fix.

The steel edge itself is roll formed to create the male/female inter-locking joint which gives the assembled system its superb strength characteristics.

The joint allows application of site applied mastic or silicone to the female edge, creating an effective vapour or food safe hygienic seal which does not protrude beyond the face of the panel.

EXTERNAL / INTERNAL FACING FINISHES

We offer a complete range of facings available in 0.5mm and 0.7mm hot dipped galvanized substrate with the following pre-coated finishes:



External

Colorcoat® Leathergrain	Colorcoat® Prisma	HPS200 ULTRA
Colour coated leathergrain, A 200 micron PVC paint system with leathergrain emboss, available in various colours.	High-performance pre-finished steel with aesthetic appeal. Readily available in the most popular colours.	Colour coat Scintilla, organic coated 200 microns Scintilla, emboss of 40 microns. Available in various colours.

Internal

White Food-safe Laminate	Polyester	Advantica® PR (Primer)
120 micron thick White Food-safe Laminate for internal hygienic areas.	Standard white 25 micron painting system consisting of primer and polyester finish. Various colours available upon request.	A 7 micron epoxy paint primer that can be painted over as well as bonded with adhesive.



The Bio-based Technology (BT) coating with optimised properties for tiles and profiles. GreenCoat Mica BT comes in a range of colours and can be used both internally and externally.

PANEL DIMENSIONS

Width:	Standard panel width 1190mm Non standard panel width down to 900mm can be accommodated by arrangement
Thickness:	Range from 40mm up to 200mm
Length:	We can manufacture panels to any length; the only restrictions being the transport and handling constraints.



PANEL JOINTS



ISOCLAD

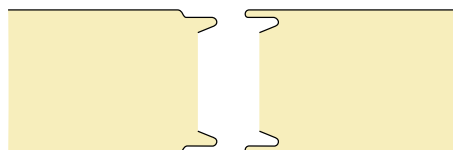
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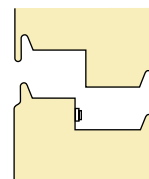
Joint Detail

Roll formed to create the male/female inter-locking joint.

Intaloc



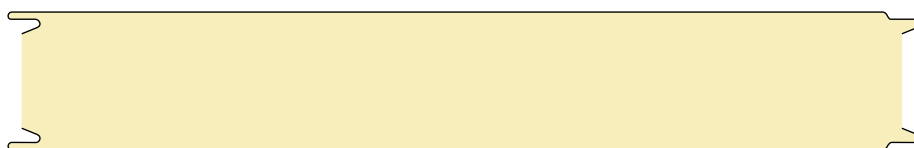
Secret Fix



Profiles (Not to Scale)

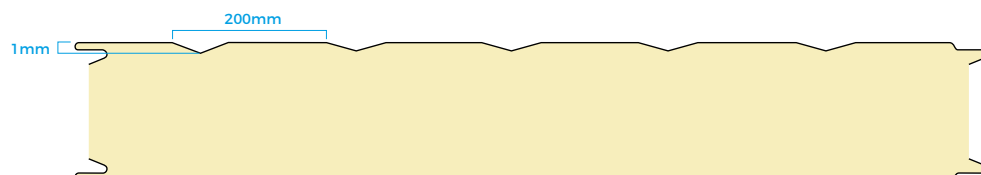
Flat

Laminated panel produces a much flatter surface than other manufacturing methods, but 'optical' flatness is not assured; some shadowing might be evident in certain lighting situations.



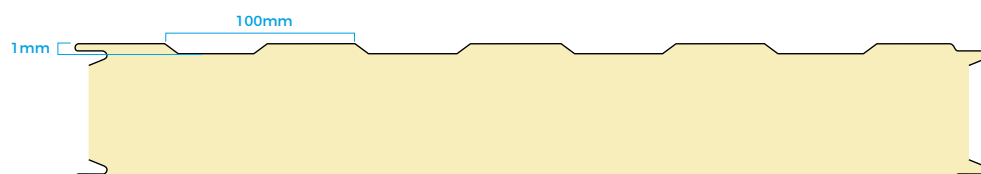
V-Rib

(Pitch 200mm - 5 per panel)



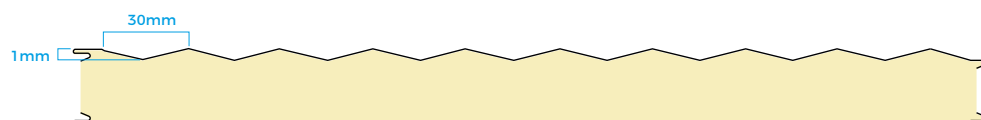
Castellation

(Pitch 100mm)



Micro Rib

(Pitch 30mm - 1 side only)



MEETING REQUIREMENTS

To increase the performance of our panels, we continuously develop our products to ensure Isoclad permanently meet the latest legislative requirements, building control regulations and insurance company requirements.

Newly developed products undergo thorough in-house testing and we also carry out regular fire tests in established testing centres, such as BRE Global and Warrington Fire.

THERMAL RESISTANCE



Different cores give panels different thermal resistances which results in some panels being more suitable for fire applications, such as bakeries, and others more suitable for chill or freeze related applications, such as cold stores and indoor ski slopes.

We are the UK's largest independent LPCB approved manufacturer of the full range of panel cores (Rockwool and Thermocore) and therefore uniquely positioned to give totally unbiased advice on panel applications.

If in doubt, specifiers should refer to their insurance provider or the latest IACSC guide to ascertain the correct core material according to risk.

All Isoclad panels allow users to meet current Building Regulation requirements together with the highest thermal resistance standards. Different requirements can be met by the correct selection of core type and thicknesses.

FIRE RESISTANCE

Fire resistance is measured in terms of:

Integrity – the ability of a system to stop the penetration of hot gases and flames

Insulation – the ability of a system to reduce the temperature rise on the unexposed side of the fire and therefore prevent fire spread through radiated heat.

FIRE RATINGS & MAXIMUM UNSUPPORTED SPANS

Isoclad Firestop panels used in a wall application will provide equal fire performance from both sides i.e. symmetrical fire performance and require NO additional components in order to achieve the excellent ratings shown in the following tables opposite.

When considering the fire resistance of a panel system it is important to refer to both integrity and insulation.



Vertical

Fire Ratings & Maximum Recommended Span

Panel	Thickness (mm)	Fire Resistance (mins)		Max Unsupported Span (m)	
		Integrity	Insulation	LPS 1208	BS476 Part 22
Firestop 10 Walls (Stitched)	100 - 200	240	60	6.90	6.9 - 10.0
Firestop 10 Walls (Unstitched)	75	30	30	3.00	-
	100 - 200	30	30	5.50	6.9 - 10.0
	100	60	60	4.00	6.9
	125	60	60	4.65	7.9
	150 - 200	60	60	5.50	8.8 - 10
	150	90	90	4.00	8.8
	175	90	90	4.35	10.0
	200	90	90	5.00	10.0
Firestop 12 Walls (Stitched)	150	219	178	-	10.0
Firestop 12 Walls (Unstitched)	75	30	30	3.00	-
	75	60	60	3.00	-
	100 - 200	30	30	7.50	9.3 - 10
	100 - 200	60	60	6.00	9.3 - 10.0
	100	90	90	4.00	10.0
	125	90	90	5.00	10.0
	150 - 200	90	90	5.50	10.0
	150	120	120	4.50	10.0
	175	120	120	5.25	10.0
	200	120	120	5.50	10.0
Thermocore Walls (Stitched)	100 - 149	46	41	3.00	-
	150	30	30	6.00	-
	150	60	30	4.00	-

Horizontal

Fire Ratings & Maximum Recommended Span

Panel	Thickness (mm)	Fire Resistance (mins)		Max Unsupported Span (m)	
		Integrity	Insulation	LPS 1208	BS476 Part 22
Firestop 10 Walls (Stitched)	100 - 200	240	60	6.90 - 7.50	-
Firestop 10 Walls (Unstitched)	100 - 200	30	30	6.00	6.9 - 8.0
	100 - 200	60	60	4.00	6.9 - 8.0

*BS476 Part 22 standard requires panels to be stitched at 3m centres

Ceilings

Fire Ratings & Maximum Recommended Span

Panel	Thickness (mm)	Fire Resistance (mins)		Max Unsupported Span (m)	
		Integrity	Insulation	LPS 1208	BS476 Part 22
Firestop 12 Ceilings (Stitched)	100 - 125	30	30	6.00	-
	150 - 200	30	30	7.50	-
	100 - 125	60	60	4.00	-
	150 - 200	60	60	6.00	-
	150 - 200	90	90	4.70	-
	150 - 200	120	120	4.10	-
(Unstitched)	100	63	63	4.40	-
Thermocore Ceilings (Stitched)	150	82	50	3.40	-

Securiclad

Fire Ratings & Maximum Recommended Span

Panel	Thickness (mm)	Fire Resistance (mins)		Max Unsupported Span (m)
		Integrity	Insulation	LPS 1208
Securiclad Walls 142a/09(08)	100	30	30	6.00
	100	60	60	5.20
	100	240	90	4.00
Securiclad Ceilings	100	30	30	6.00
	100	60	60	4.10

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION



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Notes

1. Tables are Derived from CERAM Laboratory Test Data Ref (QT18518/2/JB) Carried out in January 2012.
2. Load Tables show Unfactored Loads and are based on an elastic deformation limit of Span / 200
3. Span data based on 0.5kN/m² uniformly distributed load (NOTE other manufacturers may quote a lower figures of 0.25)
4. Loads refer to lateral applied wind loads, where panels are quoted as ceiling panels, suitable allowance has been considered for self weight.

Structural Walls

Maximum Recommended Span (m)

Core Thickness	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
Firestop 10	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.9	8.8	9.3	9.5
Firestop 12	-	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.0	11.7	12.5
Thermocore	5.8	7.9	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.8
OSB/OSB	6.7	7.5	8.4	9.0	-	-	-

Structural Ceilings Maximum Recommended Span (m)

Core Thickness	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
Firestop 12	-	5.4	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.9	8.2
Thermocore	4.4	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.3	9.2
OSB/OSB	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.2	8.0	-	-

Panel Weight Kg/m²

Panel Weights in kg/m² based on 0.5 thickness steel
Add 1.1 kg/m² for ceiling or 0.7 panels

Core Thickness	40	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
Firestop 10	-	13.9	16.8	19.6	22.5	25.4	28.3	31.1
Firestop 12	-	14.9	18.3	21.6	25.0	28.4	31.8	-
Thermocore	9.7	10	11.0	11.9	12.9	13.8	14.8	15.7
Polystyrene	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.6	10.9

Thermal Properties

Insulation Materials	Thermal Conductivity W/m ² °c	40	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
Firestop 10	0.040	-	0.80	0.53	0.40	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.20
Firestop 12	0.042	-	-	0.56	0.42	0.34	0.28	0.24	-
Thermocore	0.022	0.55	0.44	0.29	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.11
Styrofoam	0.028	-	0.56	0.37	0.28	-	0.19	-	0.14
Polystyrene	0.038	0.95	0.76	0.76	0.38	-	0.25	0.22	0.19

THE FACTORY



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STATE OF THE ART FACILITIES

The Isoclad factory is located on a 4.5-acre site in the North East of England. We were the first tenants on this industrial estate back in 1984, when we originally traded under the Isowall licensed brand, which was then discontinued in 1999.



From our factory, Isoclad are able to supply our composite panels and accompanying ancillaries throughout the UK and Europe, or anywhere in the world when required.

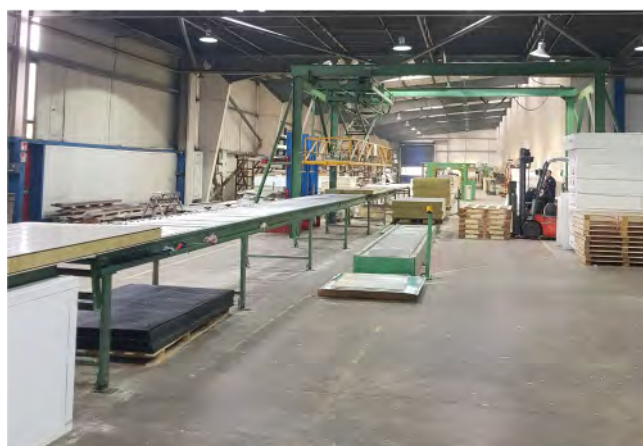
Our manufacturing facility is organised into goods inward; panel manufacturing; flashing and ancillary manufacturing and a large dispatch area capable of loading several trucks at the same time.



VISIT US

If you would like a tour of our facilities to help you understand our manufacturing capabilities a member of the Securiclad or Isoclad Team are always happy to give a works tour.

You can contact Isoclad by calling 0191 258 5052



HANDLING & MAINTENANCE



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Isoclad recommends the use of approved types of mechanical handling equipment when dealing with composite panels. Using appropriate lifting devices can improve the efficiency and reduce the losses due to damage.



Off-Loading

Isoclad panels will generally arrive on site in packs. The packs should be off-loaded on arrival by mechanical means i.e. side loader/fork truck or crane. Care should be taken to avoid damage from use of inappropriate equipment.

If the packs are longer than 4 metres, it is recommended that a properly designed and fabricated lifting beam is used. It is important that if a lifting beam is used, it should carry an authentic test certificate and display the safe working load (S.W.L) in accordance with safety regulations as applicable

Forklift Offload

When unloading the panels the forks should be set at their maximum distance apart and located centrally. It is important that the panels do not come into contact with the mast uprights of the forklift as damage could occur.

Panel stacks should be offloaded one pack at a time and then placed on even ground ensuring stacks of panels are stable at all times. The unopened panel stacks should be positioned so as to minimise any movement of individual panels from the stack to the point of installation.



Crane Offload

When offloading the panels, care must be taken not to damage their edges. To help protect the edges of the panels from sling damage, spreader beams and adequate lifting slings should be used.

When using suction lifting equipment, as soon as the panels are lifted from the stack they should be rotated 90° into a vertical orientation to prevent any damage to the panel face.

Site Storage

When insulation material is stored outdoors it must be protected from rain and stacked off the ground and on a flat slope to allow water to drain. Panels should not be stacked more than 2.5m high and should allow adequate access between stacks and ensure they are stable at all times.

Bearers should be evenly spaced and if stacked (no more than 2 high) should be positioned inline with bearers on pack below.



Cutting

Any cutting of apertures in a composite panel will reduce its structural strength. This reduction can only be determined by comprehensive testing of the panels after cutting and it will be significantly influenced by the size and position of the apertures as well as the method of cutting.

Any site operative involved in cutting panels should wear personal protective equipment (PPE) i.e. goggles, ear protection and dust mask.

When cutting an aperture in a panel it is essential that the tool used minimises the dynamic tension/compression forces applied to the panel. A fine toothed tungsten jigsaw or skill (circular) saw is such a tool whereas an angle grinder is inappropriate.

Care should be taken when cutting panels with combustible cores to avoid heat build up which could present an ignition hazard.



Cleaning

Provided it is done properly, cleaning can enhance the performance and longevity of the panelling.

Frequency of cleaning is determined by the application, i.e. in areas with only processor-packed food, continual cleaning is not necessary. However in food preparation or pharmaceutical areas the surface should normally be cleaned daily with appropriate types of cleaners.

Walls can be washed down with fresh water from a hose or a bucket. A solution of fresh water and non aggressive detergent may be used to remove heavy deposits, followed by a fresh water rinse. The maximum water temperature for pressure hose cleaning is 70°C with maximum pressure of 6900kpa.

Stubborn oil or grease stains can be removed with white spirit on a soft cloth followed immediately by a fresh water rinse.

Over-cleaning or scrubbing can do more harm than good. Steam cleaning can also cause problems if the surface temperature of the panels exceeds 60°C.

Stain Resistance

The products of combustion in the exhaust fumes of site vehicles or in the fumes of gas fire space heaters (e.g. propane) may stain the panel surfaces. Fork lift truck engines or petrol driven electrical generators (often used when cold stores are being built) can generate these fumes.

Staining can occur even when the coating is covered by a protective film. Although coatings are formulated to resist this, contractors must take precautions to prevent such staining.



Durability & Repair

The durability of Isoclad panels can be prolonged if adequate maintenance and regular inspection is carried out.

Isoclad panels have a very good resistance to chemicals. However there are exceptions e.g. certain organic solvents such as aromatics, ketones and chlorinated hydrocarbons.

When the substrate steel sheet is punctured or scratched it must be repaired immediately by a qualified repair specialist. The life of the panel if not treated will diminish significantly and corrosion may occur.

Corrosion Resistance

- After cleaning the panel must be rinsed thoroughly with fresh water, otherwise corrosion will start quickly at the edges or in any scratches which have been exposed to cleaning fluid.

- Continuously wet cut edges must be avoided.

- The durability of the product is prolonged if it is regularly inspected and maintained

Slight scuffs or scratches are best left untreated unless they are down to the substrate. In this case they should be repaired with a standard touch up paint. It should be considered that touch up paints, over time, could change colour, therefore the touch up area should be as small as possible.



PANEL ANCILLARIES & FLASHINGS



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ANCILLARIES

In addition to manufacturing composite panels Isoclad offers a complete range of panel ancillaries and flashing items, all manufactured at our North Shields site.

We can also supply a wide variety of sheet material cut to size from coil.

FLASHINGS

Our guillotine and press are capable of making most flashings to 3000mm long and bespoke applications up to 4000mm long; including plain or powder coated galvanised flashings.

All colours of standard flashings are available on request.

All our flashings are made from the same steel as our panels to guarantee a perfect colour match.

To ensure our flashings are produced to the highest quality standards we only use full prime steel, the same as we use for our panels. By doing this we can guarantee a perfect colour and material match for the end application.

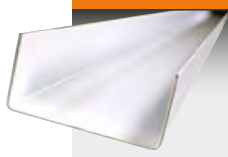
Always striving for the best and the quickest service we are able to offer a quick turnaround; for smaller orders, we're are often able to offer a next-day on-site delivery.

On request, we can manufacture profiles of any shape.



Channel

Stock
50 x 52 x 50
50 x 77 x 50
50 x 102 x 50
50 x 127 x 50
50 x 152 x 50



WPC/Plain
Galvanised
Channel

Stock
50 x 52 x 50
50 x 102 x 50



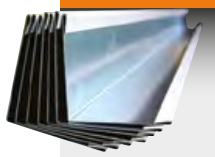
Internal
Angle

Stock
50 x 50



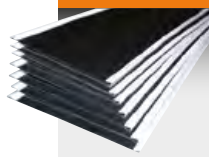
WPC/Plain
Galvanised
Angle
2mm Int/Ext

Stock
100 x 50
125 x 50
150 x 50



External
Angle

Stock
50 x 50
50 x 100
50 x 150
100 x 100



Flat Cover
Strip

Stock
100 mm
150 mm



Custom
Shaped
Flashings



Top Hat
Shaped
Flashings

Plus other sizes and flashings on request

PANEL ANCILLARIES & FLASHINGS



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SHEET MATERIAL

Our customised steel sheet material is manufactured from the same high quality steel used on our panels and it comes in a broad range of colours.

Sizes:

Maximum width - 1250 mm

Standard length - 3000 mm

Longer lengths are available on request. Thickness -
Dependant on application

The most common applications for our sheet material are:

- Column covers
- Ornamental and decorative cladding
- Over cladding existing panels

DESCRIPTION	THICKNESS mm
HPS200 Ultra	0.7
Colorcoat® Prisma	0.7
Leathergrain	0.5 / 0.7
Polyester	0.5
Primer/ Backer	0.5 / 0.7
White Food-safe Laminate	0.5 / 0.7
Galvanised Steel (plain or powder coated)	1.6 / 2 / 3

FIXINGS & SEALANTS

When installing fire rated panels, Isoclad recommend the use of intumescent mastic. This provides an effective vapour seal, while its formulation allows for expansion to close the joint, thus providing greater fire protection in the event of a fire.

Rivets and Tek screws are commonly used to fix accessory flashings and base channel items. In certain fire applications, additional steel rivets may be required to stitch the overlapping longitudinal edges of the panel.

Other items and sizes available on request.

Silicone (White)	25/box
Intumescent Mastic	20/box
Rivets 4.8 Aluminium White	per 500
Rivets 4.8 Steel Plain	per 500
Rivets 4.8 Steel White	per 500
Aluminium Angle WPC	50 x 50mm (5m) or 150 x 50mm (3m)
Aluminium Backing Angle	4000mm long
Plastic radius Corner Flexi Edge	4000mm long
Plastic radius Corner Rigid	4000mm long
3 Way corners (to suit flexi edge)	
Ceiling Suspension Kits	Please see page * for more detail
XPS (Flooring Grade) 2500 x 600mm	50 or 75mm
Bolder Fixings 60mm	EACH

CEILING SUSPENSION SYSTEMS



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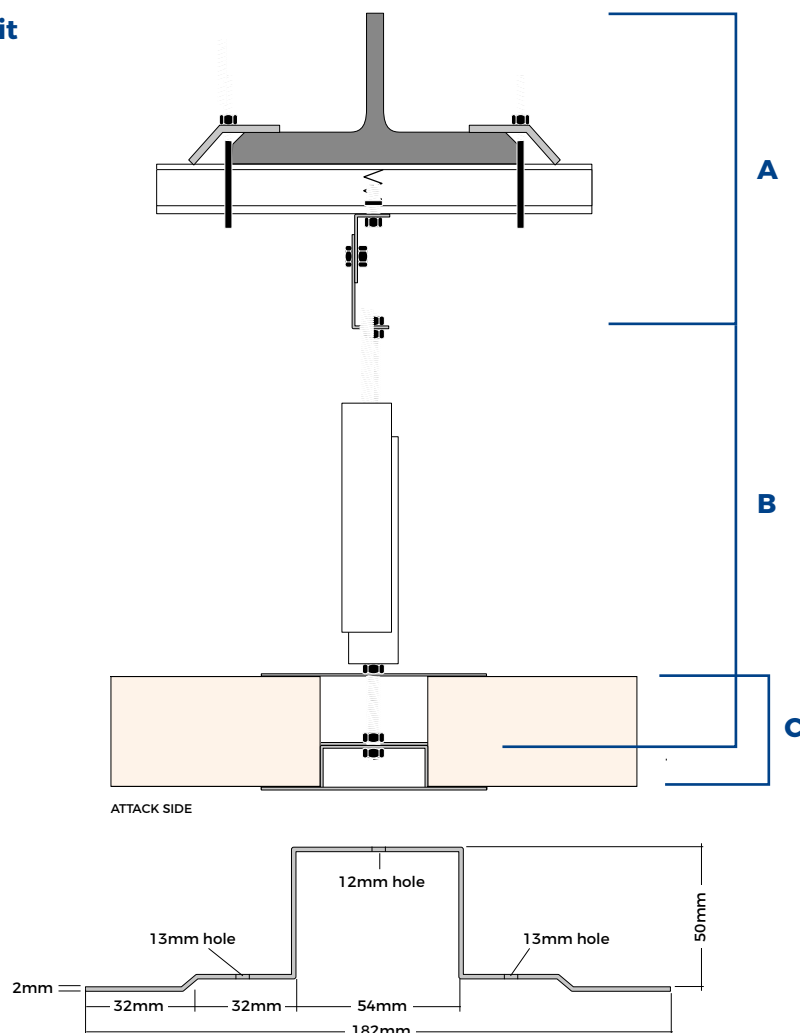
Isoclad manufacture their own inverted top hat details which are supplied with the complete range of 'Unistrut' fixings and fastenings.

The ceiling suspensions we manufacture are easy to install and fully certified by Lloyds Testing. Test certificates available on request.

Isoclad ceiling suspensions are manufactured from 2mm galvanised steel. Testing conducted by Lloyds British plc has proven they can carry a load up to 300kg/m. Supplied in kit form (Please provide quantity and size of run for our staff to calculate which kit is required).



Top Hat Kit





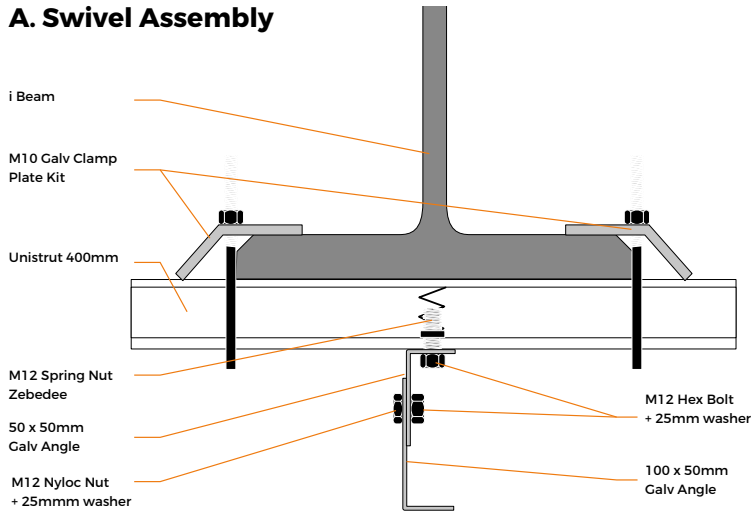
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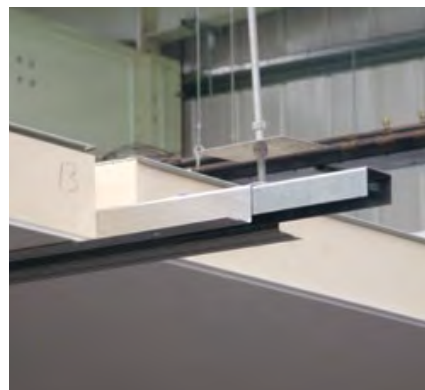
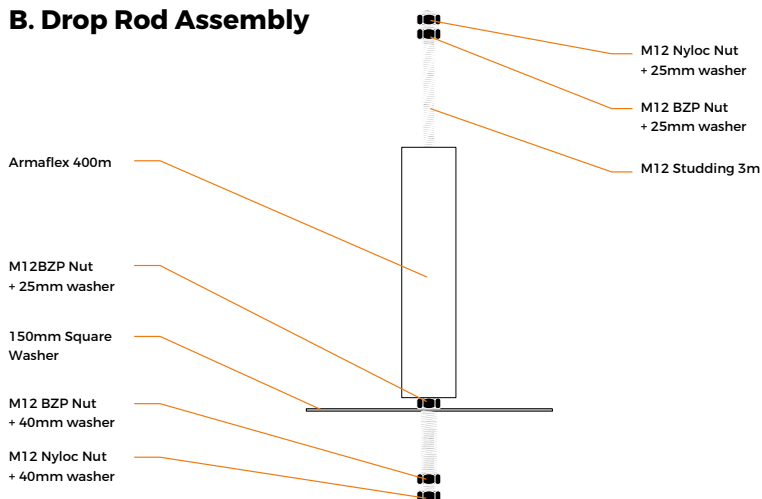
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BREAKDOWN OF KITS AVAILABLE

A. Swivel Assembly



B. Drop Rod Assembly



Material: 2mm Z280 Galv
Finish: Mill / Uncoated
Length: 3600 mm **Drawing No:**
Iso103 Rev1

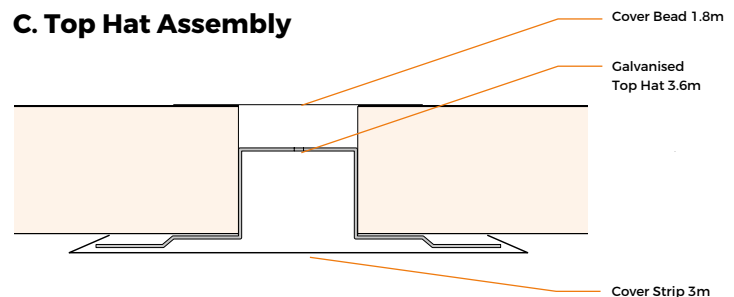
When installed, Rockwool and Thermocore ceiling panels offer a limited walk-on facility, however this is suitable for intermittent personnel use only and panels should not be used as a working platform.

Overloading should be avoided at all times and personnel should not gather in groups greater than two on any single panel, particularly adjacent to apertures which must be suitably framed and supported. Jumping and bouncing should also be avoided.

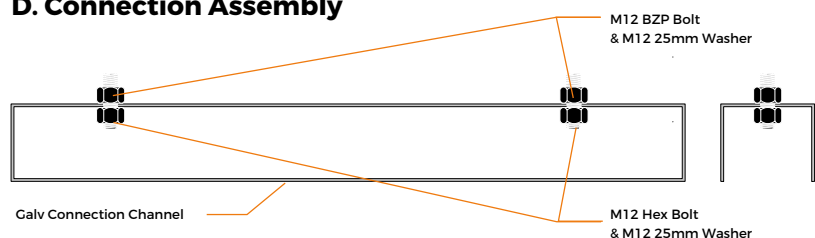
In areas subject to frequent use and access areas, Youngman type boards and catwalks should be used as walkways.

Ancillary equipment i.e. pipes, refrigeration equipment, ductwork, etc. should not be supported by the panels; the support should be taken from the building structure. Installation of equipment is not allowed on unprotected panels.

C. Top Hat Assembly



D. Connection Assembly



INSTALLATION GUIDE



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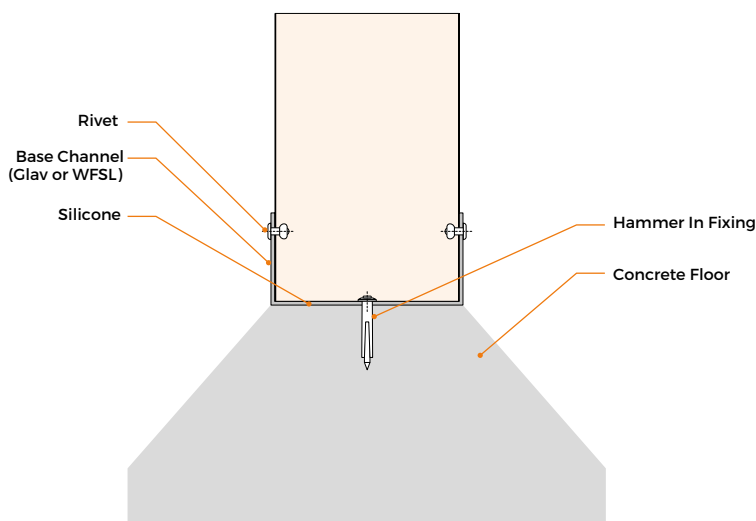
The following factors should be considered when installing panels:

The sealants between joints are of the appropriate type and have good adhesion to the coating of the panel.

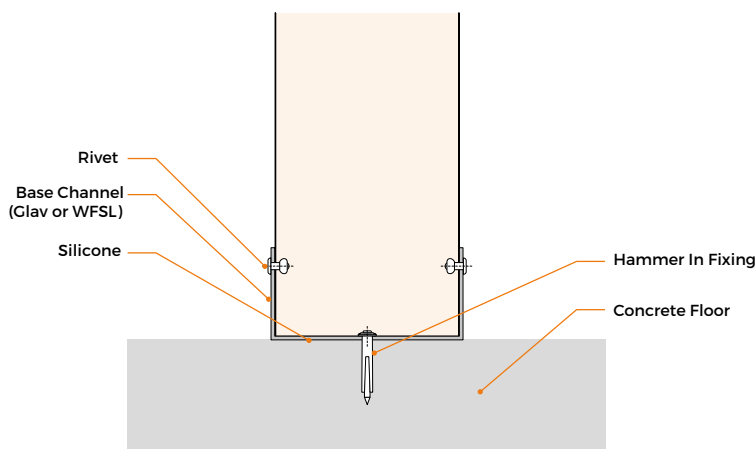
There should be no gaps in the silicone on any joints.

Details are correctly designed, especially at joints between floors and walls.

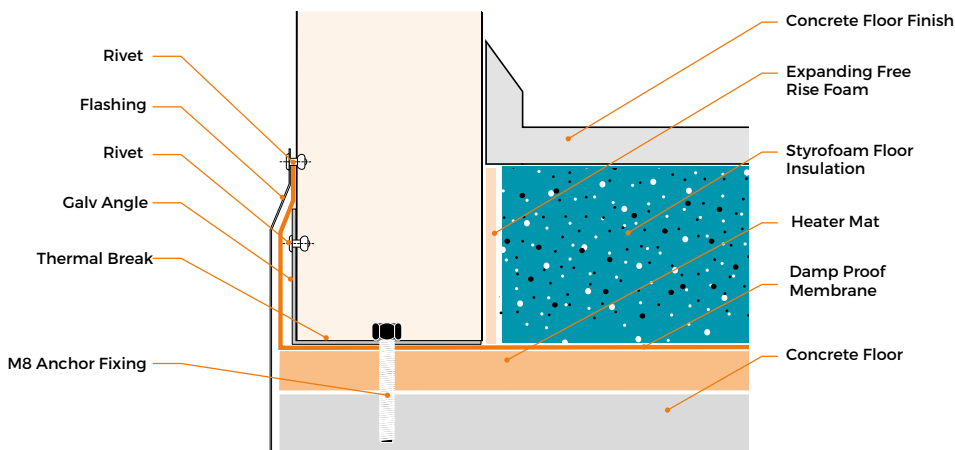
Kerb Wall Base to Floor Detail



Typical Wall to Floor Detail



Coldstore Wall to Floor Detail



Check floor is level then mark out the site to the dimensions shown on the relevant drawing using a chalk line.

Galvanised metal floor channels are fixed to the floor surface at 600 mm centres using an appropriate fixing system i.e. a Rawl bolt or Hilti hammer fixings. These channels will form the base into which the panels will sit.

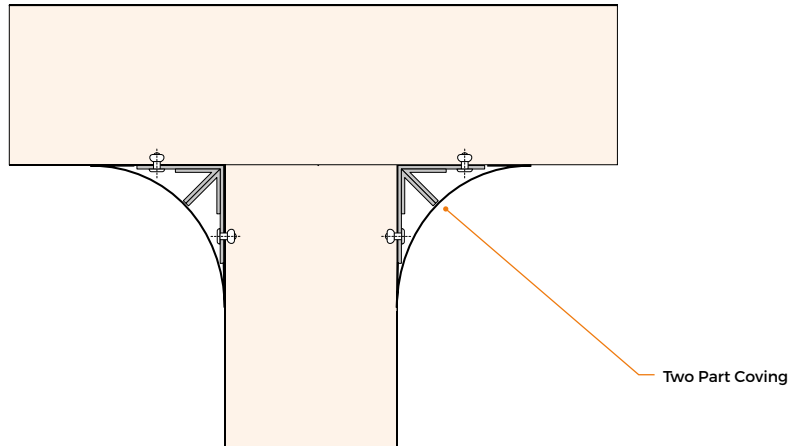
Apply continuous bead of sealant to base of channels.



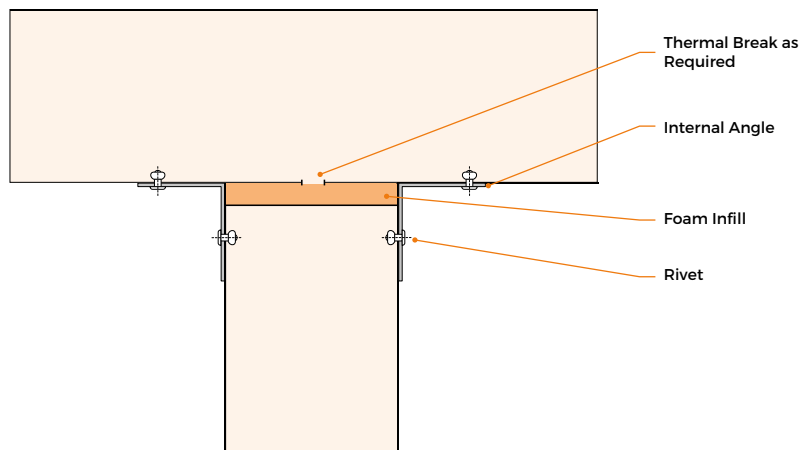
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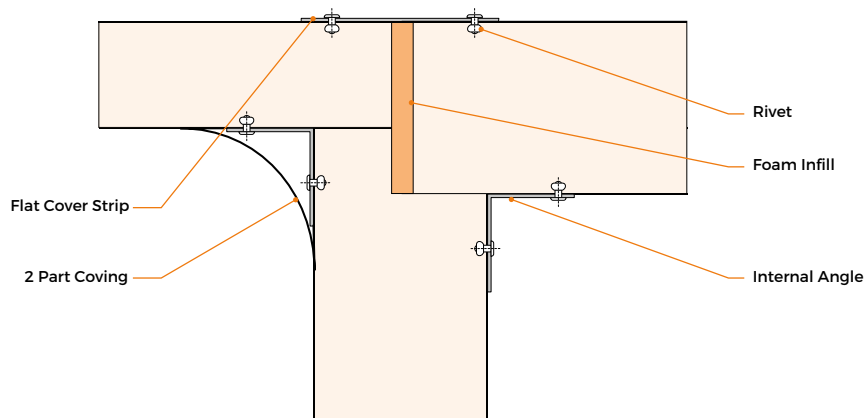
Typical Partition 1 (Joint Chiller Wall/Ceiling)



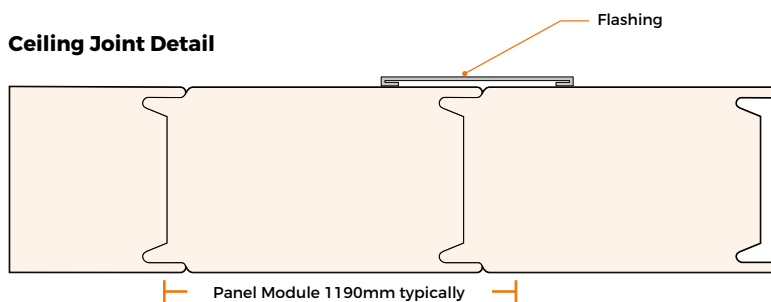
Typical Partition 2 (Chillroom - Freezer Wall/Ceiling)



Typical Partition 3 (Joint Freezer Wall / Ceiling)



Ceiling Joint Detail



Where the structure is self supporting, two wall panels are mechanically fixed together to form a corner within the channel. The corner unit is positioned into the floor channel or angle and extended across the full length of the proposed rear wall and returned by one panel to match the opposite corner, thus forming a "U" shape.

A ceiling panel is then lifted into position to tie the structure together. The means of lifting this panel into position are dependent upon site conditions, but where possible a forklift with appropriately sized lifting bars or suction lifting machine should be used. This process will then continue by the repeated erection of two wall panels and one ceiling panel for the full length of the room until the front wall is reached. At this point the remaining wall panels will be erected.

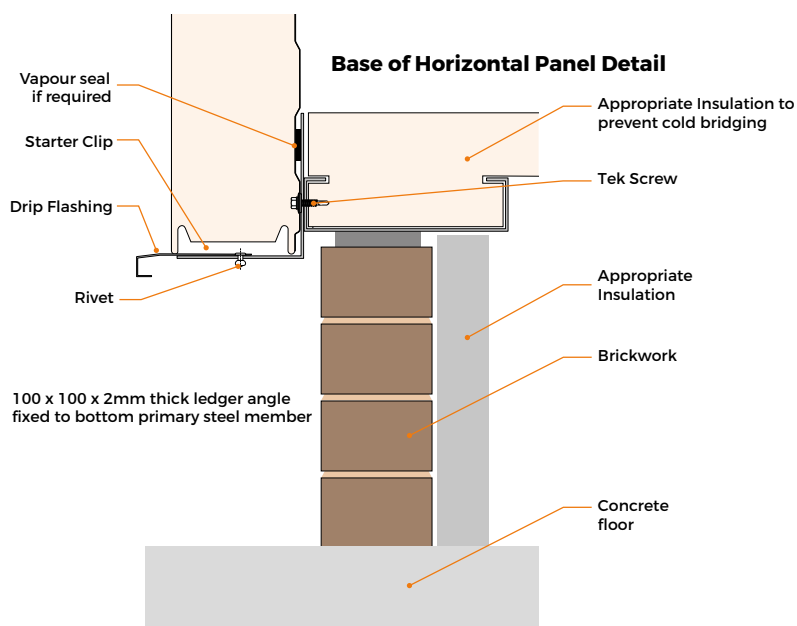
INSTALLATION GUIDE



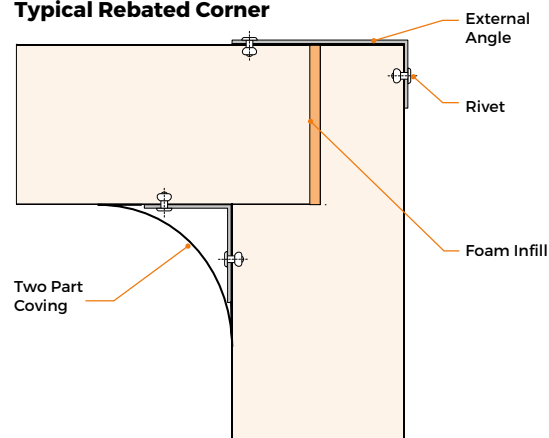
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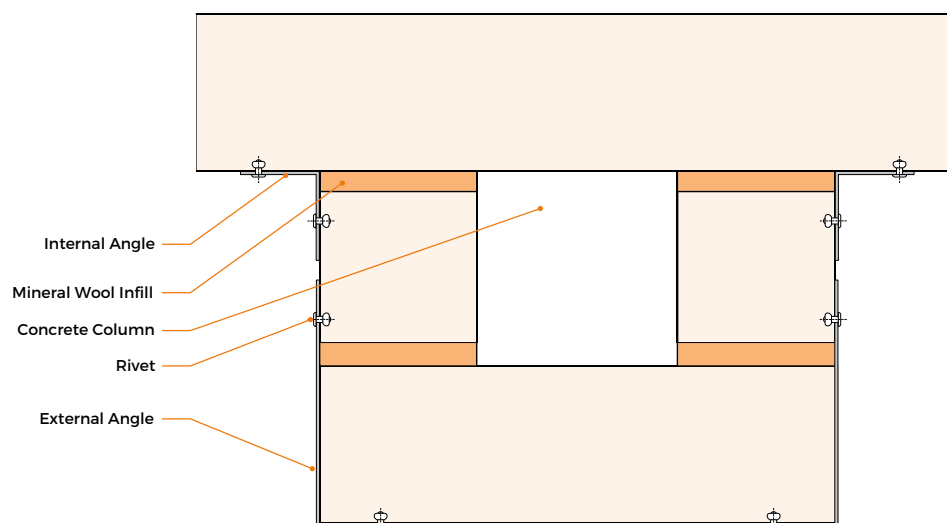
www.isoclad.co.uk



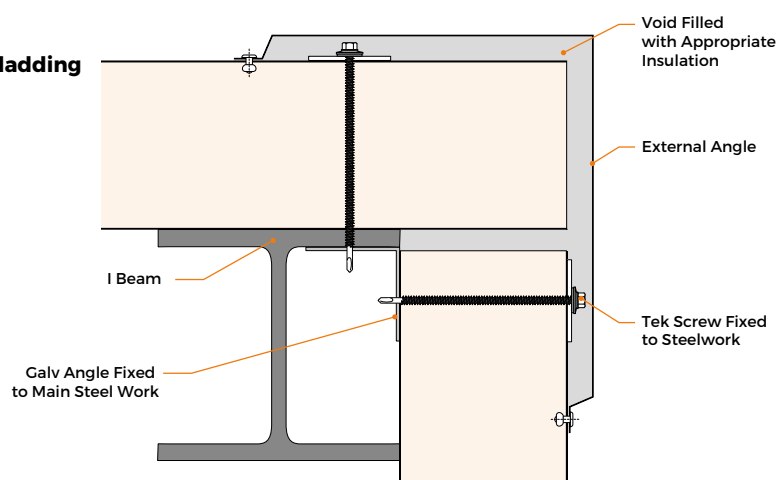
Typical Rebated Corner



Concrete Column Enclosure



External Cladding



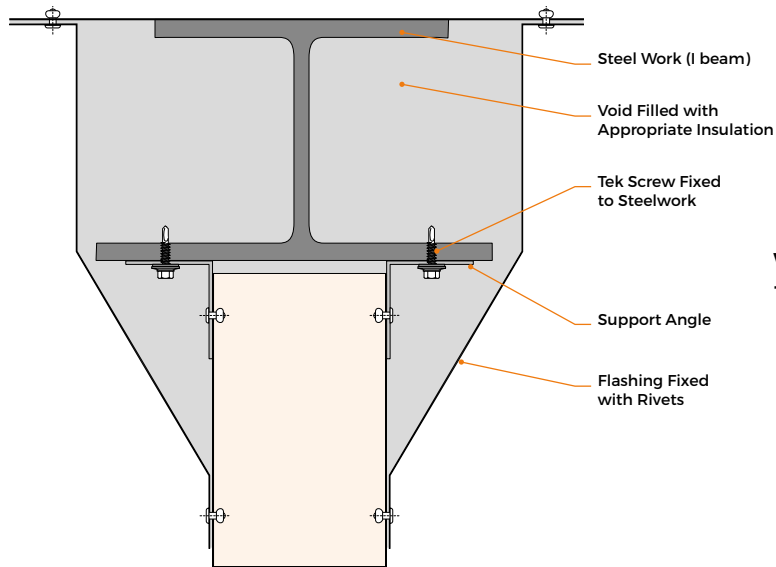
All corners of the enclosure should be trimmed with flashings and riveted in place to tie in wall to ceiling corners and wall to wall corners. Isoclad recommend fixing flashings to panels at 300 mm centres.

All panel to panel joints should be sealed using a one part food safe silicone or intumescent mastic which is applied by a manual hand application unit.

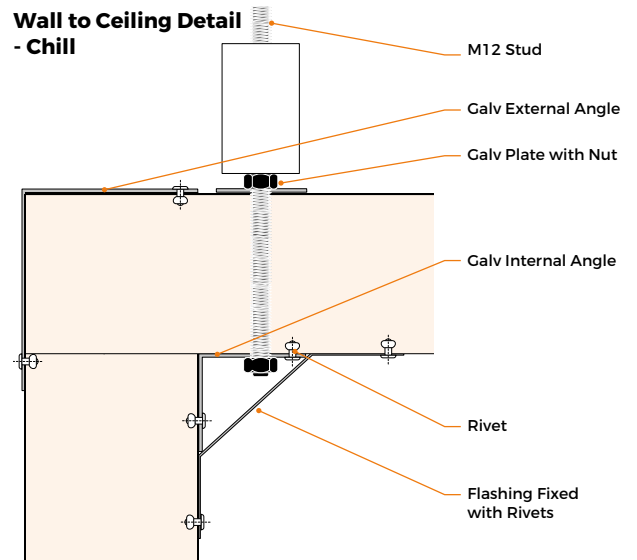
Before total enclosure of the room is achieved the position of all doors, windows and product apertures are to be marked and cut. Installation guides for doors/ hatches and windows will arrive on site wrapped up with the specific door or window type packaging.

All panels should be plumb and level; wall panels that are not plumb will have an adverse effect on the door operating properly.

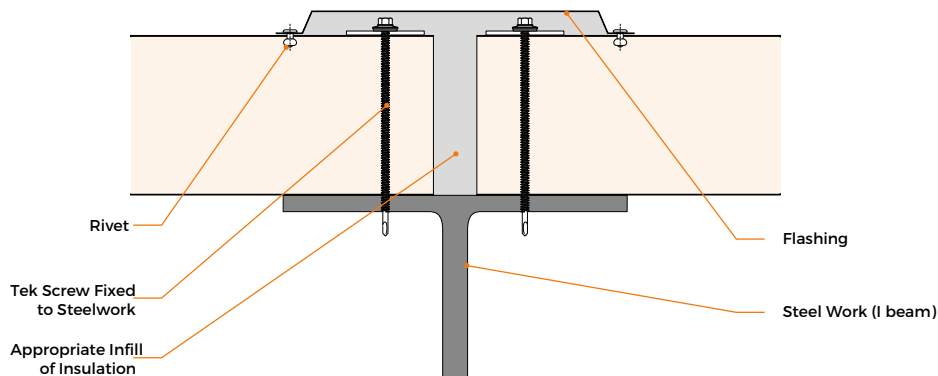
Typical Steel Fixing 1



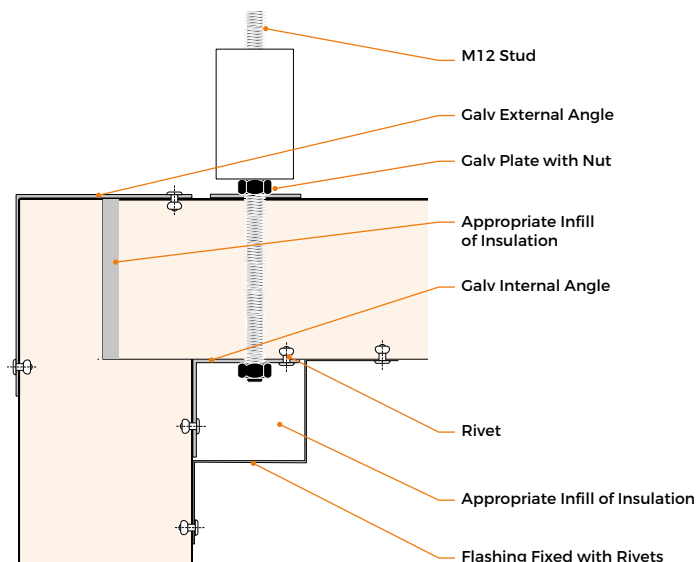
Wall to Ceiling Detail - Chill



Typical Steel Fixing 2



Wall to Ceiling Detail - Coldstore



Where the structure is to be supported by a secondary top hat suspension system, the suspension system should be installed before ceilings or wall panels are installed.

Fix top hat suspension system at 300 mm centres and pack voids with appropriate insulation.

Note

The illustrations shown are 'Typical' installation drawings and should be used for guidance only

Please contact Isoclad directly should you require specific application detail or clarification on anything shown

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY



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Over the past decade, the strength of global warming effects have increased forcing individuals and companies to finally recognise the negative influence that irresponsible behaviour can have upon our environment.

There are many ways in which we can influence and prevent pollution. At Isoclad, we are committed to playing our part and have begun to reduce, reuse and recycle as much as possible.

Working together with our suppliers and customers, wherever technically feasible, we concentrate on using materials made from part-recycled goods and reducing packaging and waste as much as possible.

To reduce our carbon footprint even further, we have developed a 'Going Green' strategy which we continually monitor and improve on in order to make sure product standards comply with relevant environmental standards and requirements, such as ISO 14001 which we have in place.

Split into four main sections, the strategy covers all the life cycles of a product, from sourcing raw materials to production, distribution, and end of life. Our policy not only involves the manufacturing site but our offices, too.



INCOMING GOODS

Over the last three years we have reduced the amount of packaging we use by 25% and are committed to continuously reduce this waste stream over the next few years. When possible we source our raw materials from suppliers who operate in an environmentally friendly manner and who are geographically local.

Our steel supplier is a major partner in ULCOS, Ultra Low CO2 Steel making. They have invested heavily in reducing CO2 emissions produced from production steel. By using partially recycled raw materials we are reducing the amount of energy that would have been used in making it from new, as well as reducing the amount of waste deposited at landfills throughout the UK. Our steel contains 25% recycled material, our Rockwool 14% and Thermocore 20%.

PRODUCTION

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DISTRIBUTION

We reuse 30% of the incoming packaging materials when despatching our own finished products.

As the only UK based manufacturer to offer a variety of cores to LPC standards, customers can reduce the number of deliveries to site where small amounts of different cores are required.

END OF LIFE

Options for end of life are developing rapidly.

Steel is obviously 100% recyclable. Shredder plants can be used to recycle the steel content of Isoclad panels; these plants are located around various parts of the UK.

Mineral Fibre is 100% recyclable. Technology is available at present to shred and separate Mineral Fibre and steel to allow recovery of both materials.

Isoclad is the first manufacturer to offer a 'return for re-use or re-cycle' option.

Subject to site survey panels can be returned for temporary storage, pending re-sale or dismantling after which the core is re-used as packaging and steel recycled.



ISOCLAD

THE PANEL YOU NEED,
WITH THE CORE YOU WANT,
ON THE DATE YOU NEED IT.

Isoclad Ltd
10 Alder Road, West Chirton North Industrial Estate,
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Disclaimer

While Isoclad can give advice regarding suitability for end use it remains the responsibility of the client/architect/specifier to ensure the panels are selected and installed according to the latest regulations and fire safety requirements and that they are suitable for their intended use.