

Construction Management Plan

Didsbury High School Extension

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1.0 Introduction

The purpose of the Construction Management Plan (CMP) is to address the detailed procedures, sequencing and construction methodology anticipated by the project team engaged in the planning, liaison and construction of the project.

It is not to be confused with the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan (CPHS Plan) which will provide the contractor with a mechanism to comply with its legal responsibilities when acting as a Principal Contractor in Respect of the CDM Regulations 2015.

This CMP incorporates 3 main elements:

1. Background
2. Construction Description
3. Traffic Management Considerations

2.0 Background

Customer background information

The Laurus Trust is a Multi-Academy Trust (MAT), committed to providing exceptional academic education to its family of schools across Stockport, Manchester, Tameside, and Cheshire East. Schools under the Laurus Trust consistently achieve outstanding results through a relentless pursuit of excellence and a dedication to student success.

Background to the requirement

As a result of high performance, including an Ofsted 'Outstanding' award in March 2024, the local authority have requested that the school consider taking additional students.

This request comes with a requirement to provide additional space for circa 50 students, an extension which will be funded by the Local Authority.

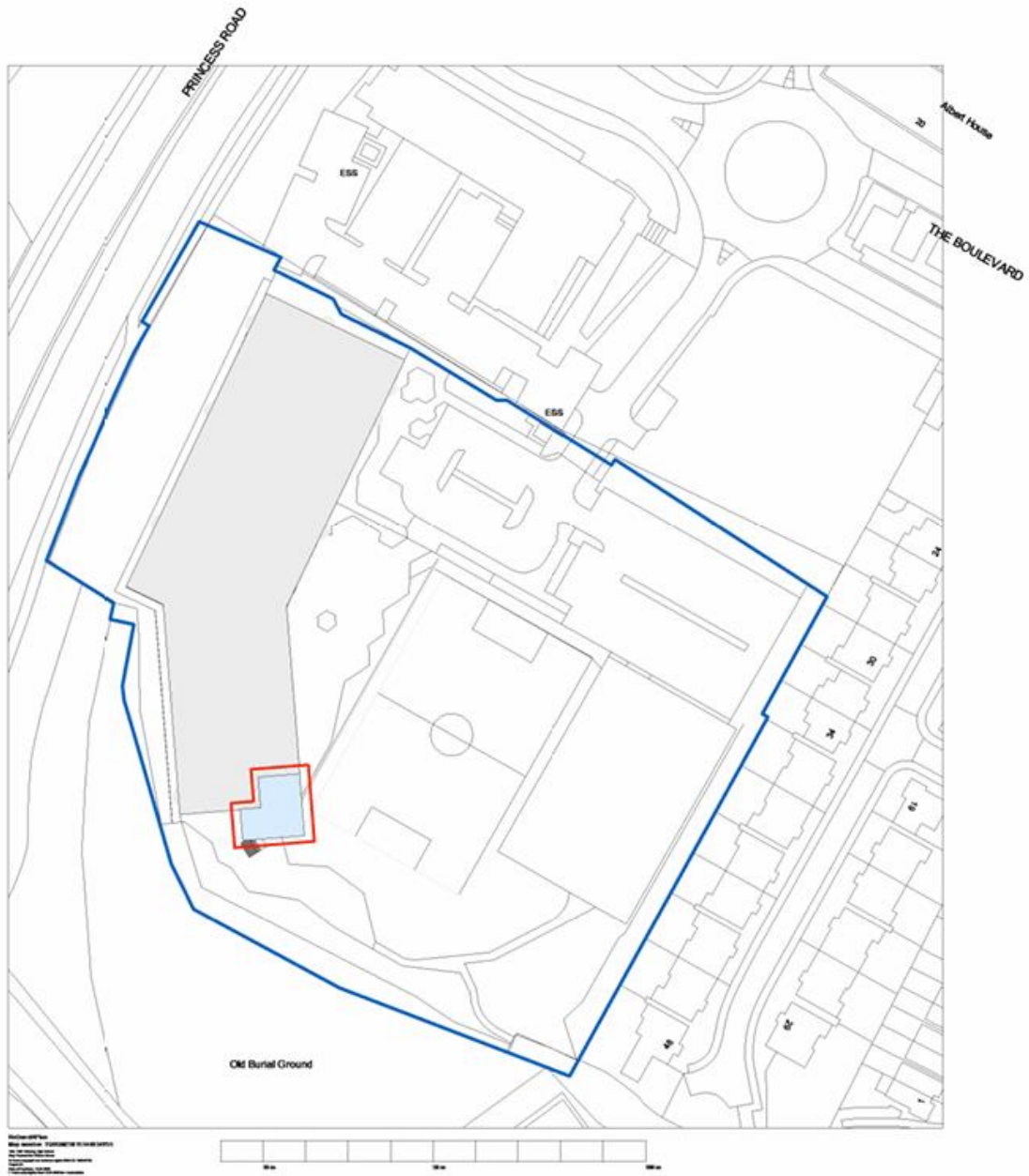
An initial feasibility study has identified the optimum location for an extension, in order that the constrained site is impacted the least, both during the works and once the additional space comes into operation.

Customer Objective

The works will comprise a circa 160m² extension to the existing Didsbury High School, providing additional teaching and office space in addition to an undercroft space.

The facility will be fully fitted out with the required FF&E and finishes, in order that the spaces will immediately be ready for use as operating teaching spaces for the school.

2.1 Site Location Plan



3.0 Construction Description

3.1 Proposed Works

The works comprise the extension of the existing school building to provide a further 160m² of teaching and office space at second floor.

The extension will be of steel framed construction, with metal deck and reinforced insitu concrete floors and roof.

The steel frame will be infilled with lightweight metal SFS, insulated and boarded internally and externally.

The external skin will be clad with a mix of brickwork and rainscreen cladding.

The roof will be insulated and covered with a Bauder roofing system.

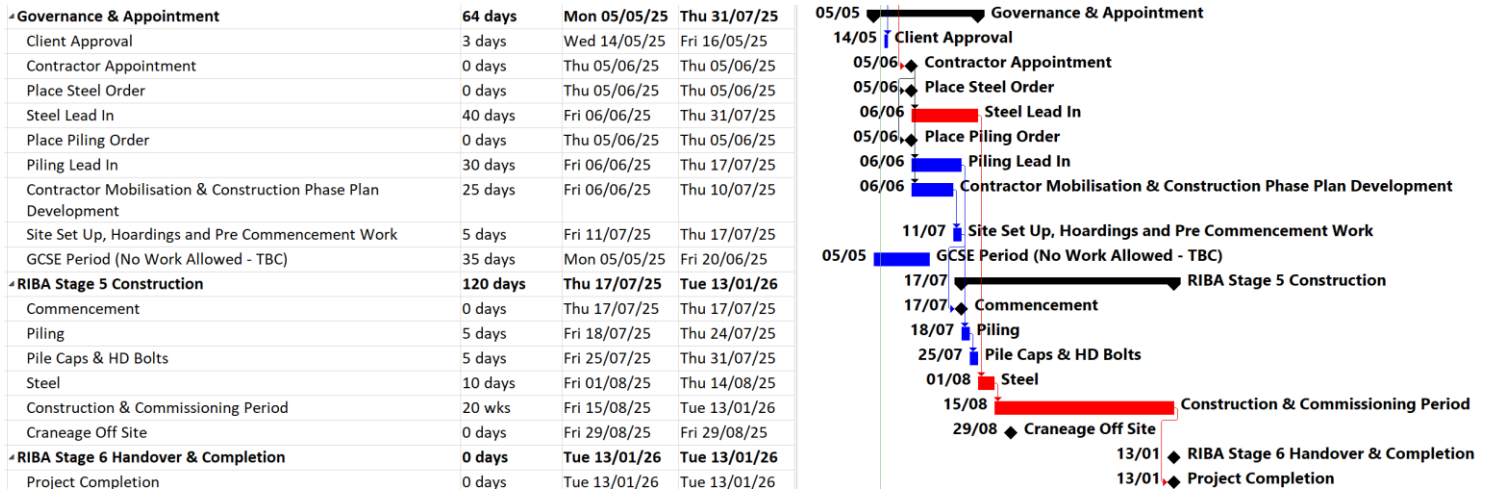
Internally, the extension will receive a new MEP system to compliment the existing school, with all necessary connections to that system.

The extension will be finished with plastered and painted walls, suspended ceilings and vinyl floors.

The rooms will be fitted with active IT equipment and loose FF&E where specified.

3.2 Programme

A specific works programme will be developed prior to commencement on site, however a indicative programme is shown below:



3.3 Working Hours

Working hours will be 8.00am – 6.00pm Monday to Friday, Saturday 8.30am – 1.00pm

Breaks for operatives will be 10.00am – 10.15am, 01.00pm – 01.45pm

No working will take place on Sundays or public holidays

All power tools and plant will be used between the hours of 08.30am – 05.00pm

3.4 Pre-Start Survey

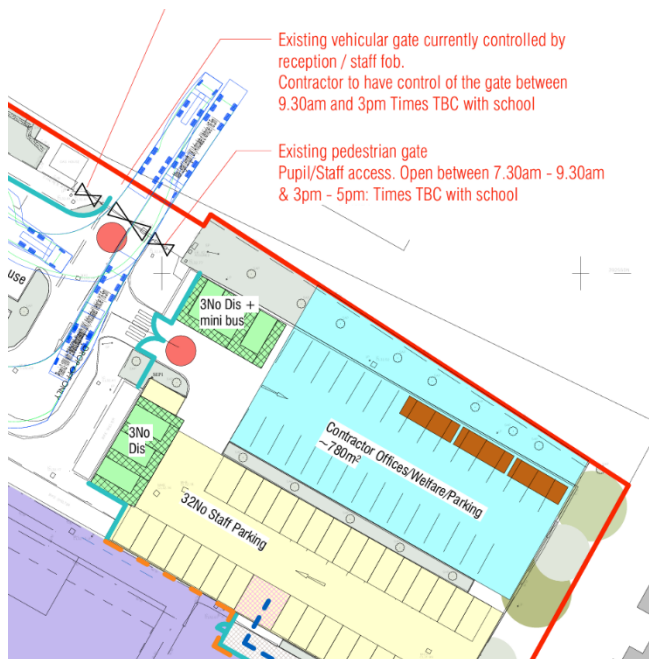
A Pre-Start survey of the works and surrounding area will be carried out prior to the construction works commencing. This will consist of a photographic aided report on the existing environment including nearby existing structures, boundaries, foot paths, roads, kerb lines, street furniture and road signs. The findings of the survey will be documented and distributed to all relevant parties.

The primary hazards associated with the construction of such an extension will be typical of those encountered during most new builds, namely:

- buried services
- management of ground conditions and excavations
- lifting operations
- work at height
- housekeeping
- occupational health hazards associated with noise, dust and vibration
- plant and vehicle movements.

The risks arising from these hazards will be adequately mitigated by the appointed Principal Contractor via implementation of suitable and sufficient management controls which we will describe within the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan, implement through our experienced and competent site management team, and monitor via fortnightly site audits carried out by our SHEQ Manager.

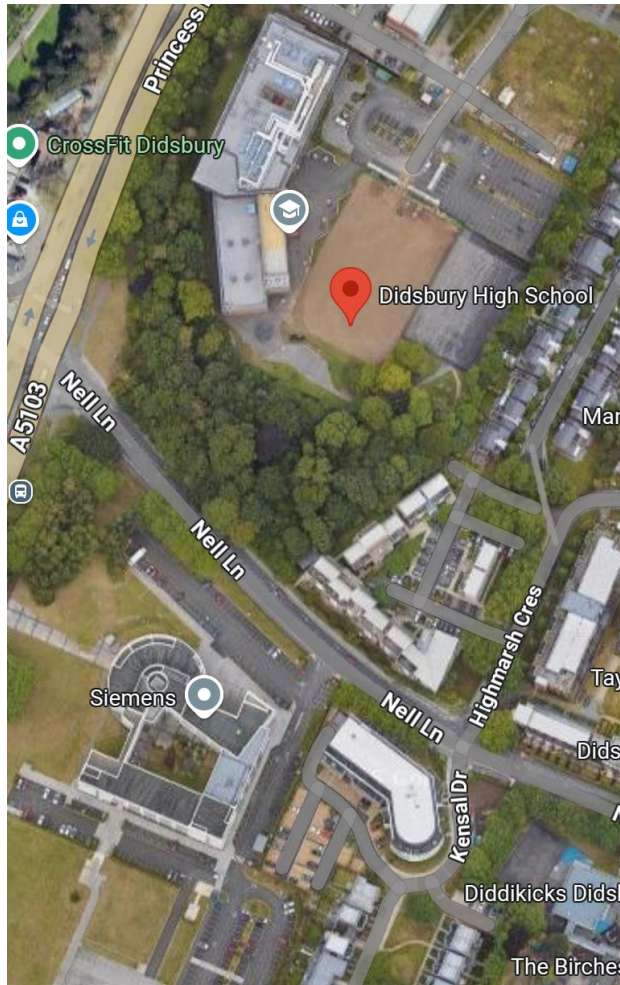
3.5 Construction site compounds, welfare and storage



The site compound will be located on the existing car park and accessed via the main entrance off The Boulevard.

The compound will be restricted to site offices, welfare and parking only and will be secured with heras fencing which will be locked when not attended.

The accommodation area will be lit and secured as necessary.



Staff parking will be temporarily relocated to the Siemens car park adjacent to the site and shown in the image.

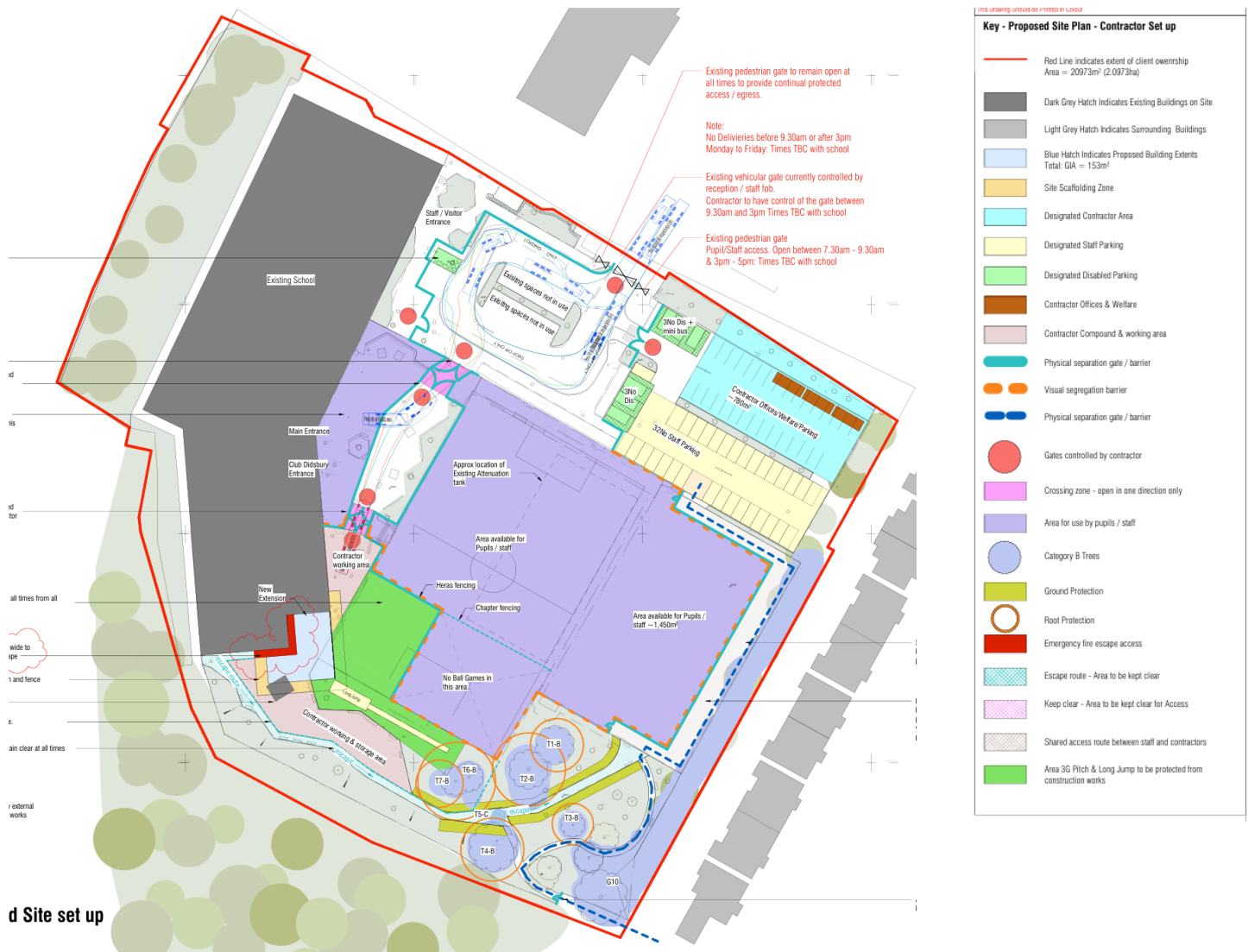


The staff will access the site via the existing rear pedestrian entrance off Highmarsh Crescent, which will be access controlled via fob

The main construction access route will be via Princess Road and The Boulevard.

3.6 Site Hoarding

The hoarding plan is shown below



The hoarding will be appropriate in each location to safely protect students, staff and workers from activity in each zone.

There will be a protected walkway provided from the existing fire escape out through the work area and to the temporary muster point on the car park.

3.7 Waste Removal

Skips will be located within the construction area.

Skips will be covered and kept within the hoarded zone, they will be lockable and secured each night prior to vacating site.

Skips will be delivered/exchanged prior to school start and after school completion each day.

3.8 Construction Works

The works which are to be undertaken to complete the refurbishment is listed below

1. Demolition of existing areas
2. Structural Works
3. Roof and Façade Works
4. 1st Fix M&E
5. Internal wall finishes
6. 2nd Fix M&E
7. Joinery items
8. Decoration
9. Floor coverings

Works will be undertaken by various specialist sub-contractors under the supervision of the Principal Contractor

General Site access for materials

Site Access will be gained from Ratcliffe Fold, delivery will have to be booked in with site management team to allow fast and efficient unloading of materials

General pedestrian safety

All works will be undertaken within a hoarded area, all deliveries will be escorted on to site and banked into position with trained and competent operatives

Steelwork Erection, Metal Deck and Piling

It is anticipated that the following major items of plant will be required:

- Excavators
- Concrete Pumps
- Cranes

The programme is sequenced to allow these operations to be concluded in the summer holidays, prior to students returning.

3.8.1 Dust Level and Monitoring

The following processes have been identified as potentially dust creating operations:

- Cutting, Grinding, Drilling and Sawing
- Cleaning

The following actions will be taken to minimise the amount of dust created and to minimise the impacts of the dust created during the construction works:

- Notify and liaise with the local community with regard to planned dusty works and set up a formal complaints procedure. This notification shall take place prior to works commencing.
- Schedule potentially dusty works in accordance with liaison with the local community to minimise the risk of complaints. Should a complaint be received in regard to the level of dust being created by the works, the operation in question will be suspended immediately. That operation shall not resume until the complaint has been fully satisfied or an alternative method has been approved that creates less dust.
- Prior to commencement of construction activity on site, establish that there is adequate hydration facilities on site to ensure that damping down of the whole site is practicable.
- Any plant used on site should, where possible, be fitted with dust suppressant attachments. For example, any cutting equipment on site should be fitted with either a vacuum device or a constant water feed to suppress any dust created.
- Covering of baulk materials and ensuring that any stockpiles are kept below the height of the site hoarding and positioned with regard for the prevailing wind and proximity to the site boundary and proximity of neighbours. Keeping the loading drop heights of spoil into Lorries as low as possible.
- Ensure that plant and machinery used on site is well maintained to reduce exhaust
- Emissions and ensure that all vehicles leaving the site have been through the wheel wash and that loads are covered where spoil or demolition materials are being removed.

3.8.2 Noise and Vibration

The following processes have been identified as potentially noisy or vibration creating tasks:

- Cutting, Grinding, Drilling, Sawing
- Movement of plant
- Unloading of materials and plant

For all operations Best Practicable Means' (BPM) will be used with regard to minimising the effects of noise and vibration on both properties around the site and the environment in general. These measures shall be consistent with those in BS 5228 which is an approved code of practice under the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

There are three means of reducing noise and vibration effects that shall be considered; Method, Plant and Screening. The approach taken shall be considered against the cost of implementation.

Method

- Change the working method: equipment used or modes of operation can be changed to produce less noise and vibrations.
- Adoption of working hours to restrict noisy and vibration activities.
- Manage day to day site activities to avoid or minimise noise, from e.g. staff shouting, radios, reversing and warning sirens.
- Arrange delivery times to suit the location – as this is predominantly a residential area, deliveries will be timed to occur within the day to minimise disruption.
- Construction vehicle routing shall take account of the need to reduce noise & vibration.

Plant

Noise levels from individual items of plant can vary considerably depending on how they are configured and used.

- Careful selection of plant is essential. Only plant conforming to UK or EU standards shall be brought on site and used.
- Appropriate noise control measures shall be used when noisy equipment is operating e.g. acoustic screens, exhaust sound reduction etc.
- Appropriate vibration control methods are to be implemented e.g. enforce speed restrictions, use acoustic dampers and lowering of loads with care.
- All plant and equipment shall be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- Items of plant and equipment used intermittently shall be shut down in between use.
- Plant shall be located as far away as practicable from sensitive receptors; and
- Anti-vibration mountings shall be used where appropriate.

The following instructions will be issued to all site workers to assist in minimising construction noise and vibration:

- Do not throw or drop equipment or materials
- Minimise drop height when loading hoppers, tipper lorries, or dump trucks
- Do not leave equipment running when not in use e.g. during breaks or between tasks
- Site noisy equipment away from receptors e.g. houses
- Do not use equipment with damaged or defective silencers
- Secure any loose or vibrating covers on plant or machinery
- Where possible carry out noisy activities away from sensitive receptors
- Do not use radios where they can be heard outside the site
- Do not shout or encourage others to shout unless absolutely necessary e.g. as a warning
- Avoid unnecessary excessive 'revving' of equipment
- Use the lowest practical speed when travelling over rough ground to minimise noise from vehicles, particularly when empty
- Where possible schedule noisy operations during the day rather than at night
- Use appropriate equipment to muffle noise and vibration during noisy operations like tamping
- Keep covers on plant shut whilst it is operating
- Ensure all blades/drill bits are sharpened regularly.

4.0 Traffic Management

4.1 Transport, Access and Highways

Public transport connections to the site are suitable.

A Traffic Management Plan will be developed to control both on and offsite vehicle movements.

Deliveries will be strictly managed in terms of timings (to avoid peak pupil and parent foot traffic periods), and permitted vehicle sizing.

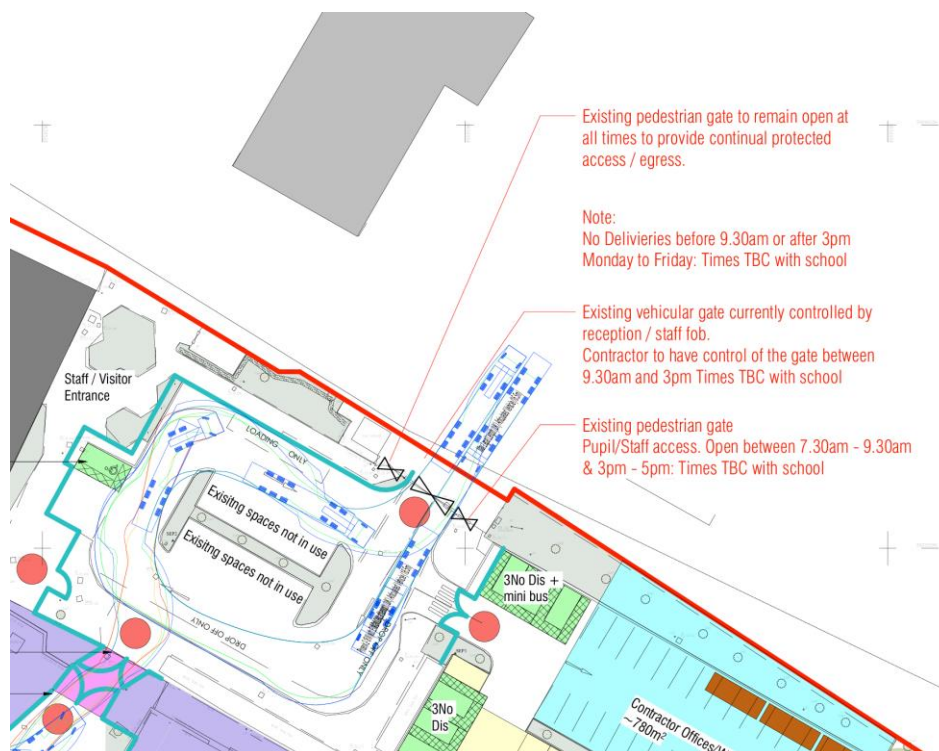
Site plant and distribution movements will be segregated using physical pedestrian barriers and remain confined to the agreed site compound areas as far as possible. We assign a key operative as Traffic Marshall on projects such as this so that any vehicular movements outside the site boundary are escorted at all times

4.2 Access to the site

The primary access point will be off the Main Princess Road and The Boulevard, the access strategy will be developed to ensure a clear and accessible and safe network of roads, streets, pathways and cycle ways through and around site.

During the construction period there will be 1 main construction access, which is the current main access to the school.

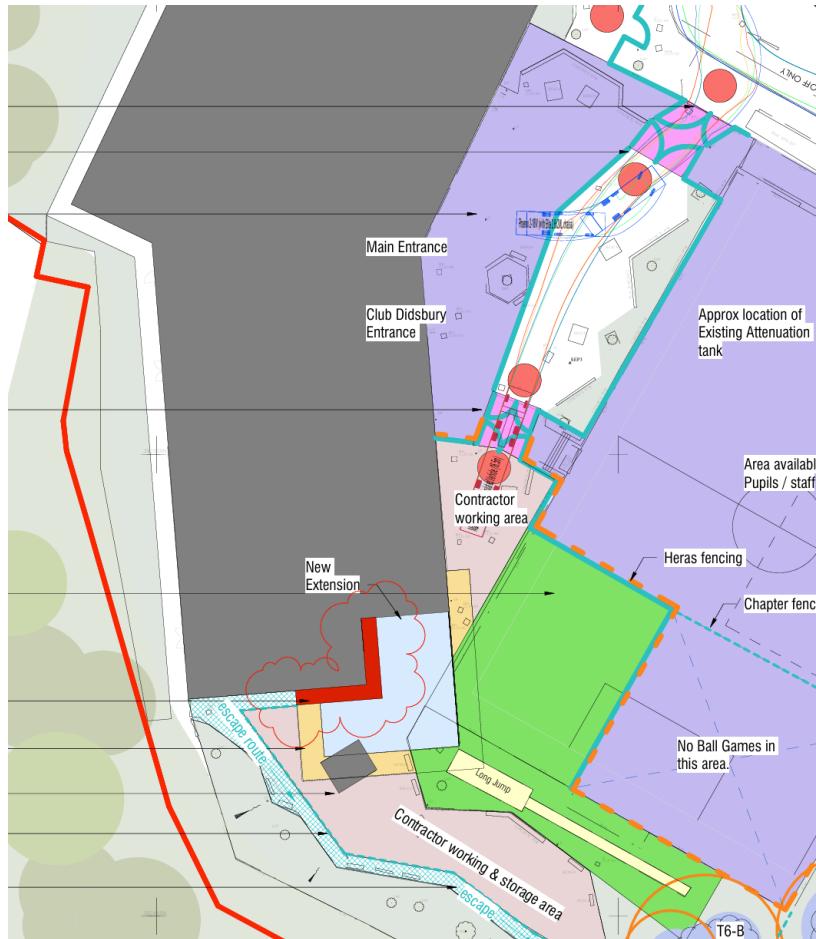
The main entrance is shown below, with the timings of deliveries indicated to avoid the peak pedestrian and vehicle movement during school days:



All vehicles accessing site must call the management team 30 minutes before arrival to allow time for the construction site to prepare for the delivery.

Timings for deliveries and collections are shown on the above plan

Deliveries will enter the site and pass through the air lock gates and be offloaded, the banksman will control all gates and vehicle movements whilst in the site to ensure no conflict with pedestrians.



Any early deliveries will be held off site until access is available.

Materials will generally be brought to site on a 'just in time' basis. They will be either stored within the constructed building, or in the areas adjacent to the works, within the hoarded area.

5.0 Community

5.1 Community Liaison

The Contractor will work with the local community to ensure that all disruption is kept to a minimum, a letter drop will be issued to the local and residents and business to inform them of the construction works that will include contact numbers should they encounter any disturbances, following this monthly newsletters will be distributed to ensure that the local community is kept up to date on the progress of the construction works.

Any out of hours work will be applied for through the correct channels with all residents and local businesses made aware of the work

6.0 Waste Management

6.1 Construction and Demolition Waste

The Construction Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be completed and maintained on site by the Project/Site Manager. It should be made available to all personnel on site as appropriate.

The principal types of material to be disposed of will be:

EWG Code	Waste Description
17 01 07	Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 02 01/02/03	Wood, glass, plastic
17 03 01/02	Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 04 07	Metal
17 05 03	Soil (incl. excavated soils from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 06 05	Insulation materials and asbestos containing construction materials
17 08 02	Gypsum-based construction materials
17 09 04	Other construction and demolition waste
16 02 13/14	WEEE
16 06 04/01	Batteries
13 07 01	Liquid Fuels
17 05 03	Soils and stones containing hazardous substances
17 05 04	Soils and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03

Quantities of general construction and demolition wastes are made up of waste such as wood, packaging, metals, plastics, bricks, blocks, canteen waste, hazardous waste (e.g. oils, paints and adhesives), site clearance and residual waste which are generated during the construction phase.

The Waste Hierarchy which should be implemented on site is as follows:

- Prevention/Reduction:
- Re-use: Products and material can sometimes be used again, for the same or a different purpose.
- Recycling and composting- Resources can often be recovered from waste.
- Energy recovery- Value can also be recovered by generating energy from waste.
- Disposal- Only if none of the above options offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of.

Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

A SWMP should identify the personnel and their roles and responsibilities. This includes maintaining records of waste transfers. The appointed site manager should also ensure compliance within any permits and record keeping.

All controlled waste will be managed in accordance with the following Duty of Care requirements:

- Ensure all waste is correctly assessed and categorised;
- Prevent the illegal deposit or handling of controlled waste by any other person;
- Prevent waste material from escaping our control;
- Only transfer controlled waste to an “authorised person” (Waste Collection Authority, the holder of an Environmental Permit, Registered Water Carrier or Waste Disposal Authority).
- Ensure that non-hazardous waste is transferred under a Waste transfer Note which must be retained for two years.
- Hazardous waste is moved under a waste consignment note that provides a clear description of the waste material. The consignment note must be retained for three years.
- The waste is the responsibility of the company until it has been fully recovered or finally disposed of

All suppliers on the approved supplier list will have undergone an initial desktop duty of care audit and will be assessed.

Roles and Responsibilities

Site manager, and their appointees, responsibilities include:

- Maintaining records of waste transfers for the operations under their control.
- Written Information/Waste Transfer Notes (non-hazardous waste) - two years under environmental legislation but up to six years under commercial requirements.
- Consignment Notes (hazardous/special waste) – three years
- Maintaining records required for the Waste Stream Assessment and Environmental Plans
- Maintaining compliance with any exemptions/permits for their sites
- Ensuring all wastes are stored securely
- Communicating requirements to direct staff and subcontractors
- Checking this information during subcontractor reviews and audits
- Only using waste suppliers from the preferred supplier list

Waste Segregation

Wherever possible, different types of waste should be segregated as they are produced to allow for correct disposal. Each type must be stored separately and securely to prevent pollution and cross-contamination and each waste container should be clearly labelled.

Material Management

The amount of waste material on site will be reduced as far as reasonably practicable, through waste-minimisation, re-use and recycling.

This shall be implemented by the following measures:

- Storage- material shelf life is not exceeded, damage and contamination is prevented including loss, theft and vandalism.
- Delivery- Damage during unloading, delivery to the correct location on site, acceptance of materials and components only in accordance with the order
- Handling- Materials and components are handled using correct methods, in minimal fashion
- Protection- Damage is avoided by provision of temporary protection where applicable.

Waste Auditing

Winworth will record the quantity in tonnes and types of waste and materials leaving the development site during the construction phase. The name, address and authorisation details of all facilities and locations to which and materials from the construction phase are delivered will be recorded along with the quantity of waste in tonnes delivered to each facility. Records will show material which is recovered and disposed of.

Waste Types

Excavated clay, soil and stones

This will be loaded directly to vehicles for use within the project as appropriate. Where short term temporary storage is unavoidable topsoil will be stored separately from other soil types and where possible clay mounds will not be more than two metres in height as they may damage the soil structures and limit its future use.

Metals

All metal products will be made to measure, Skips may be provided and when full should be sent to a metals recycling facility.

Timber

This will be stored separately as it is readily contaminated by other wastes so any pallets will be returned to the supplier for re-use. Off cuts and trimmings will be used in formwork where at all possible. A container for waste wood will be covered by a waste contractor who will forward it to a wood recycling facility.

Treatment of timber with chemicals and the overuse of nails will be minimised and avoided as this will make it difficult to reuse/recycle the timber afterwards. The utilisation of reclaimed timber products will also be investigated.

Packaging and Plastic

Double handling will be avoided by segregating packaging wastes immediately after unwrapping. It is intended that where possible materials with recycled packaging will be purchased. Waste packaging will be segregated and stored in separate containers, preferably covered for collection and /or returned to the supplier.

Blocks, Bricks and Tiles

The most likely wastes produced will be off-cuts, trimmings and waste arising from breakages. Every effort will be made to use broken bricks and off cuts.

Final quantities of these wastes generated will be stockpiled (possibly crushed and/or screened) and used at the site as sub base material for roads, hardstanding etc.

Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous wastes will be identified, removed and kept separate from other construction and demolition waste materials in order to avoid cross contamination.

Hazardous Liquids

Oils, paints, bitumen, adhesives and chemicals will be kept in a separate contained storage area which will be locked when not in use. Lids will be kept on containers in order to avoid spillage or waste by evaporation. These will be stored in a containment tray with a capacity to contain 110% of the volume of the largest container.

Fuels and chemicals will be stored in double skinned containers or within a bund i.e. an impervious structure with the capacity to contain 110% of the volume of the largest tank stored within it. All containers will be carefully labelled.

Canteen Wastes

Staff canteens have the potential to generate food waste and packaging waste. Designated receptacles will be provided at the canteen to allow for the segregation and storage of individual waste streams. These will include receptacles for food waste (e.g. brown bin for waste foods, peelings etc.) dry recyclables (e.g. green bin for packaging, plastics, metals, wood, paper, cardboard, etc) and residual bin (e.g. black bin for mixed food and packaging waste). Separate receptacles for the recyclable fractions may be provided such as plastics, metals, glass.

Other Wastes (Residual)

This waste is normally made up of residual non-recyclable waste such as soiled paper, cloth, cardboard or plastics as well as canteen waste to include food as above and general waste found on the sites including plastic bottles, bags, cans etc. Given the heterogeneous nature of this material it is most important that residual waste is kept separate from the other waste streams to avoid contamination. This material will be stored in a dedicated container in the Waste Segregation Area.