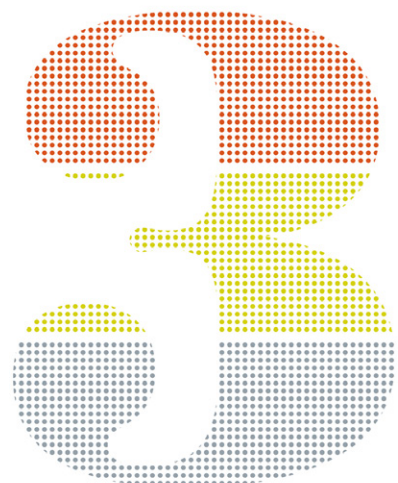




Lower Campfield, Manchester
Lower Byrom Street, M3 4FP



Listed Building Consent Application Conditions
Condition 08

Listed Building Consent Application Condition 08

08) Prior to the commencement of any works to redecorate ironwork and timber work to the exterior of Lower Campfield Market, a detailed method statement and materials/paint samples shall be submitted for approval in writing by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority.

The approved details shall be implemented as part of the development.

Attatched information to satisfy LBC Condition 08

01 - PDF - NSS Plan of Works - Risk Assessment and Method Statement Maintenance - 10/10/23

For details of works relating to redecoration please refer to following pages with the detailed project method statement.

- Document Insert Page 03

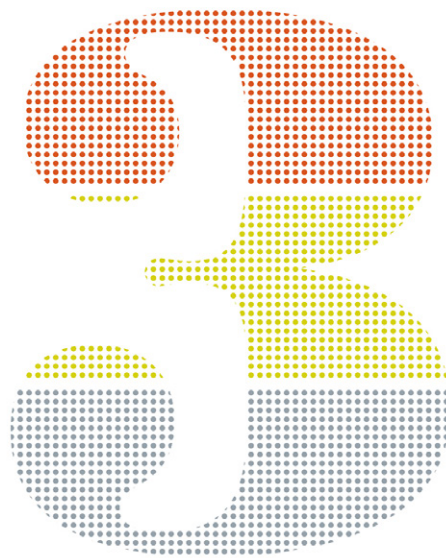
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02 - PDF - Proposed elevations - Project 3 Architects -



Sections 01

This section includes Nationwide Specialist Services full Plan of Works including risk assessment and method statement for all of their decoration works for Lower Campfield.

Client	OBI Property 80 Mossley Street Manchester M2 3FX
Site Address	Lower Campfield Market Lower Byrom Street Manchester M3 4FP

Revision History				
Current version – rev.09				
		Name	Position	Date
rev.01	Prepared By	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	26/04/2023
	Reviewed By	Rob Outram	Senior Contracts Manager	05/05/2023
rev.02	Prepared By	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	09/05/2023
rev.03	Prepared By	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	19/06/2023
rev.04	Prepared By	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	07/07/2023
rev.05	Prepared By	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	24/08/2023
	Reviewed By	Rob Outram	Senior Contracts Manger	30/08/2023
rev.06	Prepared By	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	12/09/2023
rev.07	Prepared By	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	10/10/2023
rev.08	Prepared By:	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	24/11/2023
rev.09	Prepared By	Martin Snell	Project Support Manager	10/10/2023
	Revision Details:		Addition of façade decoration methodologies Transfer of NSS Site Office to Castelfield House	

Scope of Works <u>Listed Building Considerations</u> Operatives to ensure that through consideration is given to the fact that the site is a listed building when planning all activities. All marked up drawings of strip out items are to be approved by the conservation officer prior to commencing any works. NSS Operatives and subcontractors to refer to the marked up drawings showing all areas that must be protected to ensure no compromise of listed building features. Where works are carried out adjacent to historic timbers works are to be planned to reduce risk of contact with the timber. Protective sheeting and matting to be laid loosely over the timber to protect from the elements and the impact of works being carried out. No fixings to be installed into the timber substrate. <u>Strip Out Works</u> - Strip and appropriately remove from site all the Asbestos tile roof coverings including ridge tiles to the roof of the property including all tile battens and sarking felt below the roof covering. The contractor is to employ an asbestos monitoring analyst. - Remove all redundant flues and include to remove and reinstate all other penetrations as required to complete the works. The contractor is to refer to MEP survey to identify any redundant flues. - Remove all aluminium ridge tiles to the skylights on all peaks. - Remove all existing Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP) Roof lights from the property. Allowance for the removal of any existing foam or other types of insulation. - Remove the suspected asbestos rope gaskets from beneath the GRP rooflights. - Provide all required asbestos clearance certificates to the CA and Client at the completion of the removal works. - Remove the existing valley boards and all other debris found within the valley. Note: All timber barge boards, beadings, soffits and fascia's are to be retained and left in situ for the duration of the works. The contractor is to advise the CA and Client when any roof timbers (fascia's, barge boards etc) are uncovered (coverings removed), to enable on-site inspection and condition assessment. <u>Main Roof Works</u> - Supply and install a new breathable sarking felt to cover the tiled areas of the roof. Specification T.B.C. - Supply and install counter and tile battens to the roof, suitably sized for the pitch and proposed roof slates set out to gauge with the tiles. - Thoroughly clean down the existing Georgian wired glass following the removal of the GRP rooflights and include for completely resealing the existing glazing with a new mastic seal. Mastic seal to have a minimum lifespan of 10 years. - Allowance for replacement of 25% of the Georgian Wired Glass (to match existing) to be installed within the existing framework following close inspection of the glazing. - Allowance for replacement of any damaged or missing aluminium spandrel panel at the base of each skylight. - Supply and install new aluminium ridge capping to skylights. Colour to be confirmed. - Supply and install new 600 x 300mm Cedral Slates. Product Type: Birkdale, Colour: Blue-Black cement fibre tiles to the roof in the same locations as previously removed. The contractor is to include for new cement fibre ridge tiles to match the roof lights in colour and finish. Note: All new mortar used to be a sand / cement mix. Specification for the slate nail fixing T.B.C. - Supply and install new valley decking boards within each valley to run the full length of the valley. - Allow for clearing and relining all perimeter rainwater gutters. - Completion of a builders clean on completion of the works both internally and externally. - Supply and install new lead work across the full extent of the roof including all flashing, valleys and capping's but excluding any elevations. The contractor is to provide their proposals.
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Decoration Works

- Prepare, prime and redecorate using Crown exterior paints for exterior wood all timbers including fascia's, slats, louveres, beads, barge boards etc. Prior to coating and apply 2 no coats of topcoat external paint for wood, colour tbc.
- Prepare, prime and redecorate using Brouns & Co Paint for exterior metal all Rainwater gutters and downpipes.
- On completion of the works, the contractor is to include for all existing lead to be treated with patination oil.

Installation of Leak Diverters

- Pig Diverters to be installed as required to contain leaks.

Façade Decoration Works

Exterior façade painted using Dulux Weathershield Paint

Contents

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Permission to Work

Name of Contracts Manager Responsible For The Work On Site:	Rob Outram, Senior Contracts Manager Ron Lamb, Project Manager
Names of Employees Who Will Attend Site:	As detailed in the Method Statement Section
Emergency Contact Tel. No:	03459 677 477 - (24/7 manned line)
General Description of Work:	Roof Works
Equipment / Substances Likely to Be Used:	See method statement below
Permitted Work Areas:	As instructed
Keys can be obtained from, and must be returned to:	NSS Site Office
Out of Bounds Areas:	As instructed
Duration of Certificate:	16 months 08/05/2023-08/09/2024
Permitted Work Hours:	7:30am – 4:30pm (out of hours where necessary)
Measures to ensure safe working conditions	As per Risk Assessments and Method Statements
Supporting documentation	
Risk Assessments for the work to be undertaken - (Included in this document pack)	✓
Safety method statement for the work to be undertaken - (Included in this document pack)	✓

Method Statement			
Client Contact:	Ollie Chadwick Building Consultancy, OBI	Our Project Ref:	GR/49408
Client Contact Details Telephone: Email:	07787 919 719 0161 237 1717 OChadwick@obiproperty.co.uk	Other Contact Details Telephone: Email:	Holly Ravenscroft Project Administrator Allied London 0161 834 8640 holly.ravenscroft@alliedlondon.com
Project Name:	Lower Campfield Project Works	Start Date:	08/05/2023
Site Address:	Lower Campfield Market Lower Byrom Street Manchester M3 4FP	Working Times:	7:30am – 4:30pm (out of hours where necessary)
		Target Finish Date:	08/09/2024
Personnel involved:	Name:	Role or Trade:	
	Liam Eckersley	SMSTS Trained Site Manager	
	Adam Muir	SMSTS Trained Site Manager	
	Warren Cochrane	SMSTS Trained Site Manager	
	Callum Harrison	SSSTS Trained Site Supervisor	
	Ethan Kershaw	SSSTS Trained Site Supervisor	
	Jordan Bainbridge	SSSTS Trained Site Supervisor	
	Martin McDonagh	SSSTS Trained Site Supervisor	
	Ronan Skerritt	SSSTS Trained Site Supervisor	
	Steven Fielding	SSSTS Trained Site Supervisor	
	Josh Simpson	Projects Operative	
	Liam Jones	Projects Operative	
	Reece Naylor	Projects Operative	
	Thomas Alley	Projects Operative	
	Brian Williams	Coatings Supervisor	
	Steve Crewsdon	Projects Operative	
	Paul Gawthorpe	Projects Operative	
	Paul Bialecki	Projects Operative	
	Lee Speed	Projects Operative	
	Rory Garragham	Agency Operative	
	Mariusz Ostaszewski	Agency Operative	
	Ben Fernandez	Agency Operative	
	John Thompson	Agency Operative	
	Thomas O'Rourke	Agency Operative	

	Mike Lowzer John Buckley Anthony Buckley Gary McCallum		Agency Operative Agency Operative Agency Operative Agency Operative		
	John Wolstencroft Ron Lamb Rob Outram Martin Snell Mike Maloney		Senior Site Manager (07903 893 397) Project Manager (07557 801 346) Senior Contracts Manager (07807 259 222) Project Support Manager (07341 808 714) Projects Director (07789 941 324)		
Works Supervisor:	Liam Eckersley	Role:	Site Manager	Tel:	07385 400 337
Key Plant and Tools Required:	MEWP - 18m Diesel Scissor Lift / 10m Diesel Scissor Lift PASMA Tower Harness & Lanyards Jetwash Bowser Backpack blower 110w Petrol Generator Glass transporting trolley. Aluminium Coversafe Mats Bumpa - 8m Petrol Hoist				
Key Materials: Including	Glass panels Mastic sealant Arbseal 1096 Sealant Wooden Fixing Rail dimensions tbc 600x300mm Cedral Slates Cedral Fibre Cement Ridge Tiles Timber Battens Sarking Felt Fixings Copper Nails Clout Nails Lead Leadmate Brouns Exterior Paint Brouns Grpahite for Metal Paint Linseed Oil Putty Linseed Oil Turpentine Oil Mineral Spirits Detergent Diesel (for powering MEWPS) Petrol (for powering generators) 18mm plyboard sheets Pig Diverters Hosepipe and connectors Rope				

	Plastic Bins Dulux Weathershield Paint Dulux Metalshield Paint Dulux Weathershield masonry Paint Dulux Primer (surface specific)			
Other Essential Equipment:	Power Tools Hand Tools Hand Decorating Equipment – Brushes, rollers, scuttles Hog hair and Ox hair brushes / rollers for linseed paint application Rollers, roller arms, wire bushes, sandpaper scrapers Mortar Pointing Tools Mastic Gun Glass Suckers Rubble Sacks Cable Ties Rags & cloths Chapter 8 Barriers Demarcation Signage Spill Kits Fire Extinguishers Asbestos PPE – White and blue overalls Respiratory masks Asbestos waste sacks Spray bottles for wetting solution Adhesive Tape Work Gloves Cat 5 resistant gloves			
Specific Staff Training Requirements:	Working at Height	☒	PASMA	☒
	IPAF 1B – Static Boom	☐	Abrasive Wheel	☒
	IPAF 3A – Mobile Scissor	☒	Asbestos	☒
	IPAF 3B – Mobile Boom	☐	Other	☒
	Other Training: SMSTS SSSTS First Aid			

Methodologies
Arriving/Leaving Site
NSS Site Sign In / Introduction / Induction - All operatives and subcontractors to report to NSS site manager daily on arrival to site. - All operatives, subcontractors and visitors to undertake NSS site induction delivered by NSS site manager. - Training to be recorded in recorded in NSS Site File. - All required permits to be opened / closed as required. - All operatives and subcontractors to sign in / out daily at NSS Site File and records maintained. NSS site office is located on the ground floor of Castlefield House Castlefield House Liverpool Road Manchester M3 4SB NSS Permit Procedure: NSS Site manager to issue a work permit to subcontractors covering high risk activities: - Working with asbestos - Hot works - Other high-risk tasks All subcontractors’ operatives to complete sign in and induction procedures prior to competing permit form. Prior to arrival on site subcontractors to provide proof of training in the activities covered by the permit to the NSS Project Management team. Hard copies of training records to be included in the NSS site file. Copy of the permit to be added to the NSS site file. Hot works permits should be closed not less than 2 hours after the completion of works. Fire Assembly Point - Fire Assembly Point 1 – Opposite side of Lower Byrom Street in front of the Museum of Science and Industry - Fire Assembly Point 2 – Corner of Byrom Street and Tonman Street at the rear of Castlefield House - Fire evacuation plan to be displayed in the NSS site office at all times. - All site visitors to be familiar with evacuation plan. Waste Disposal - All waste to be disposed of in skip located in Upper Campfield compound. - Skip to be used for general waste only. - Hazardous waste to be removed to be removed by specialist contactor according to procedure outlined in separate RAMS document. - Waste disposal certificates to be retained and stored in NSS site file. Scaffold Inspection - Scaffold to be inspected and signed as fit for use on 7 day cycle.

- Inspections to be arranged by NSS and completed by Kirk scaffolding.
- Inspection records to be provided to NSS Site Manger and Project Management Team and stored in the NSS site file and online directory.
- NSS Site Manager to record scaffold inspection date on JobWatch online form daily.
- ***Under no circumstances should the scaffold be used outside of the 7 day inspection period. NSS site manager to escalate any missed checks with Kirk Scaffolding and no roof access permitted until rectified.***

***Kirk Scaffolding contact:
Kyle Basterfield - 07850 643 700***

Netting inspection

- Rooflight netting to be inspected and signed as fit for use on 7 day cycle.
- Inspections to be arranged by Kirk scaffolding and completed by Decron netting.
- Inspection records to be provided to the NSS Site Manger and Project Management Team and stored in the NSS site file and online directory.
- Should the netting not be inspected within the seven day inspection period the NSS Site Manger is to escalate the non compliance with Kirk Scaffolding.
- ***Under no circumstances should the glazing scope continue until the nets have been inspected and certified.***

Recording Weather Delays

During inclement or adverse weather that causes delays to production or material application the NSS site supervisor to screenshot met office weather report and record photographic images of the weather onsite. Both these are to be issued to via email to NSS Project Management team.

NSS site supervisor is to maintain a daily record of weather onsite via the weather recording sheets in the NSS site folder. Any downtime due to weather must be documented.

Site Compound Demarcation

- Site Compound on Byrom Street to be maintained by internal fit out contractor. To be used to access scaffold stair tower / internal area of Lower Campfield Only

Site Vehicle Movements

- NSS vehicle parking inside the Upper Campfield building.
Upper Campfield Market
Barton Street
Manchester
M3 4NN
- Deliveries to be arranged and overseen by NSS site representative.
- Deliveries to be made at the NSS Compound on Byrom Street
- MEWP operations including site transit to work areas require banksman at all times.
- MEWPS to be returned to the Upper Campfield compound when not in use.
- Site traffic management plan displayed in the NSS site office. NSS operatives overseeing deliveries and MEWP movements to familiarise themselves with the plan and follow the instruction at all times.

Access/Egress

Fixed Scaffold Tower with Ladder Access

Scaffold ladder tower is subject to a seven-day inspection signoff.
Scaffold tag is to be check before use daily ensuring scaffold is withing seven-day inspection period.
If scaffold tag is out of inspection date the tower must not be used.
NSS Site manager to inform Kirk Scaffolding; no roof access is permitted until rectified.

Operatives must inform NSSS site management team of out of date inspections or any damage to stair tower scaffold.

Operatives to undertake pre use visual inspection of tower daily.
Ensure all access and emergency escape routes must be kept free of obstruction.
Tower must be enclosed by fencing and padlocked after each entrance/exit throughout the shifts.
Ensure the Scaff Tag is completed up to date before accessing.
Undertake a quick inspection for trip hazards, potentially missing surfaces or rails etc.

Check the base of the ladder is on a firm, level and dry surface.
To prevent the ladder slipping, the top should be securely fixed using a lashing, strap or clip.
If surfaces are slippery the foot of the ladder should be secured by suitable means such as fixed blocks, cleats, sandbags or stakes driven into the ground.
The ideal angle for a ladder is 75 to the horizontal, or 1 metre out for every 4 metres in height.
The ladder must extend a minimum of 1m above the platform
ALWAYS climb or descend the ladder facing it.
Operative climbing the ladder to keep his body facing the ladder at all times, positioning themselves in the middle of the ladder.
Grip the stiles rather than the rungs with hands.
Maintain 3 points of contact on the ladder DO NOT over-reach to the side of the ladder (2 feet and legs as acceptable for working – as per the HSE)
When works are complete, all work areas will be inspected for quality
Technician to inform site contact when leaving site.
Upon finishing the shift ensure the tower is locked off to prevent unauthorised access.

Scaffold Stair Tower

Scaffold stair tower is subject to a seven-day inspection signoff.
Scaffold tag is to be check before use daily ensuring scaffold is withing seven-day inspection period.
If scaffold tag is out of inspection date the tower must not be used.
Scaffold tag to be removed and retained in NSS site office.
NSS Site manager to inform Kirk Scaffolding; no roof access is permitted until rectified.
Non-compliance to be recorded on the scaffold inspection log and JobWatch scaffold inspection form.

Operatives must inform NSSS site management team of out of date inspections or any damage to stair tower scaffold.

Operatives to undertake pre use visual inspection of tower.
Ensure all access and emergency escape routes must be kept free of obstruction.
Tower must be enclosed by fencing and padlocked.
Ensure the Scaff Tag is completed up to date before accessing.
Undertake a quick inspection for trip hazards, potentially missing surfaces or rails etc.
Always climb the stairs walking forwards holding onto the handrail.
Upon finishing the shift NSS Site Manger is to ensure the tower is locked off to prevent access.

MEWP Set-up Sequence (Scissor)

Visually check for evidence of any cellars or basements which could be beneath the areas of work, cellars and basements are incapable of bearing the weight of a MEWP and could collapse without warning.

If siting the MEWP on paving or pathways, gauge the strength of foundations, paving can be deceptively strong but might have been laid on weak ground underneath. Footpaths should be considered to be suspect as there could be weaker material or allow services underneath the surfacing.

Note if a road is used which is regularly used by heavy commercial vehicles and does not show any signs of distress it is of less concern than a lightly trafficked car park or estate road.

Check for evidence of underground services use as sewers, drains, manholes, gas and water mains.

Proximity to excavations, the MEWP should not be positioned near to the edge of trenches and other excavations as these are likely to collapse without warning. If the machine needs to be used close to the edge of a slope or excavation, with the outriggers or wheels in the “danger area”, an engineering assessment must be by a competent geotechnical engineer before the MEWP is set up and operated.

Check the work area for localised features, e.g. manholes, service ducts, potholes, etc. check temporary covers are strong enough to withstand the applied pressure, check temporary covers are secured and monitor them. Take similar action for permanent covers.

Following the above detailed checks if the MEWP operator is not satisfied that the intended position for the MEWP is safe, THEN WORKS WILL NOT PROCEED UNTIL an engineering assessment must be by a competent geotechnical engineer.

Ensure all areas below working areas are to be adequately excluded using solid/chapter 8 barriers.

MEWP also inspected for any visual faults prior to any work taking place.

Banksman to control ground level areas to ensure no pedestrians enter the segregated platform operating areas.

Where possible maintain a minimum of 3.6m to distance to remain to allow for emergency vehicle access.

Carefully ascend to required height using the control box located inside the working cage.

When in position carry out the scope of works in that location carefully descend the MEWP back down to ground level using control box. Reposition MEWP as required adjacent to the next working area.

Upon completion works to be inspected by site supervisor then carefully descend the MEWP back down to ground level using control box.

Remove warning signs and store safely.

On completion of all the works and on a day-to-day basis:

Site to be left clean, tidy and safe, any rubbish and waste materials to be removed from site

Site supervisor to address and attend to any issues raised by site contact

MEWP Operation and Banksman Procedure

All operatives operating MEWPS to be IPAF trained with current in-date card.

NSS site traffic management plan to be followed at all times.

Operatives to familiarize with MEWP controls and operating procedures for the specific machine pre-use.

Operatives to check fuel level pre-use.

Operatives to undertake a daily MEWP pre-use inspection and record in NSS Site File.

Operatives to check route of transit prior to travelling and ensure viable and identify any hazards making suitable considerations to avoid or control.

Ground level Banksman to control all MEWP maneuvers and movements ensuring clear communication and eye contact is possible with MEWP operator.

MEWP operator and banksman to adhere to all site traffic rules, speed limits, one-way systems, and protocols.

Whilst transiting MEWP is to give way to all other traffic as appropriate and Banksman to co-ordinate any site traffic along transit route.

When in working position MEWP to be enclosed by hard barriers such as chapter eight barriers or heras fencing.

The working area is also be be fully demarked with hard barriers taking into consideration risk of objects falling from height.

Demarcation must consider pedestrian access routes, fire evacuation routes, etc.

Keys are too be moved from MEWP when not in use or stored overnight.

Emergency Lowering Procedures for Third Party and Hired Machinery

Trained operatives are to refer to the manufacturer’s guidelines for the specific machine they are using. These are commonly found in hard copy form located on the MEWP, if not available refer to the manufacturer website or contact the hire company for further assistance.

Operatives should be familiar with emergency lowering procedure of any machine prior to use.

Deployment of Aluminium Coversafe Mats

Coversafe Rooflight Covers are to be used as rooflight protection in working areas and along access routes.

Mats should be transferred to the roof via scissor lift.

Operatives to attach to scaffold restraint system via rope and grab.

Mats to be extended and placed over any glazed panels within 2m of the tiling replacement works.

Sufficient mats are to be used to cover the entirety of the rooflight which falls within 2m of the work or transit area eliminating any risk of fall.

Mats should be weighted with bags of sand or similar suitable weight as required to ensure they are secure, especially in periods of high wind.

Upon completion of works mats should be collapsed and retaining strap secured in place before being removed from the roof via MEWP.

Mats should be removed from the roof and stored securely at the end of each day.

Roof Light Covers

Plyboard must have a minimum thickness of 18mm
OSB Board is not suitable as a substitute to plyboard
18mm plyboard weight (dry) 21.8kg

Plyboard sheets are to be used to as rooflight protection in working areas and along access routes.

Plyboard should be transferred to the roof via scissor lift.

Plyboard is to be handled by two operatives and allowances for weather must be made when transporting and situating plyboard sheets into position.

Plyboard to working areas should sufficiently cover the area of rooflight with risk of fall,

Plyboard to access routes should entirely cover the rooflight eliminating any risk of fall.

When plyboard rooflight covers are used as temporary protection to a work area and not mechanically fixed they should weighted with bags of sand or similar suitable weight.

Non mechanically fixed plyboard rooflight covers should be stored fastened to the roof with rope or straps or removed from the roof for overnight periods.

Non mechanically fixed plyboard rooflight covers must be removed from the roof at weekends, bank holidays and extended periods away from site.

Plyboard to access to semi-permanent routes must be mechanically fixed into the roof sheet.

Weather must be monitored, and provisions made to secure and remove plyboards during periods of strong wind.

Use of Rope and Grab via Fixed Scaffold to Deploy Rooflight Covers

Operatives to attach to scaffold restraint system via rope and grab and scaffolding hook.

Two operatives to stand adjacent and pick up rooflight cover.

Operatives to move into position with rooflight cover level with head of the glazed panel.

Operatives to place rooflight cover on at head of rooflight and slide into position over the glazed panel.

Operatives to fix or weight rooflight cover as required.

All panels within 2m of the glazed panel being worked on are to be covered.

Excess rooflight covers and weights are to be removed from roof if not in use.

Operatives to remain in restraint via rope and grab until risk of fall is eliminated

Fixed Ladder Access – Emergency descent route ONLY

Fixed ladders to be used only as an emergency escape route only.

Not to be used as an access route to the roof under any circumstances.

NSS site manager to ensure ladder guards are removed and visual check is completed daily.

Check ladder tag to ensure valid inspection is in place

Undertake inspection for any missing parts, loose fixing etc.

Utilise inbuilt fall arrest system if applicable

Descend ladder facing forwards at all times, maintaining three points of contact
Ensure you can egress the ladder safely at the bottom prior to descending
Ensure work area can't be accessed by unauthorised personnel
NSS site manager to ensure ladder guards are reinstated and secured at the end of each shift to prevent unauthorised access to the roof.

Mobile Scaffold Tower

Area around the PASMA tower setup location to be isolated using chapter 8 barriers to create a safe working zone.
One operative to remain at ground level to direct other site users away from the work area.
PASMA tower to be set up as per the below methodology.
PASMA Trained operative to supervise tower setup at all times.

Make sure that the frame head fittings are pointing inwards into the tower.
Connect the 2nd frame to the horizontal braces in the same position that they are located on the first frames.
Make sure that the frame head fittings are pointing inwards into the tower.
Connect 2 coloured diagonal braces (blue for the 1.8m platform tower or black for the 2.7m platform tower) to the frames as shown.
Keep the diagonal braces as close to the frame uprights as possible.
Ensure that they run in opposite directions to each other.
Install a trap platform on the 2nd rung up and 4 horizontal braces as guard rails.
Using a spirit level, ensure that the framework is completely level by adjusting the legs.
Twist the serrated collar above the wheel to adjust up & down.
Once the framework is in position and level, connect 4 stabilizers to the corners.
Fix the shorter arm to the lowest part of the frame, then connect the longer arm to the upper part, ensuring the foot is firmly placed on the ground.
Small vertical adjustments can be made to either arm to guarantee a sturdy placement.
Working from the top platform, install a 4 rung main frame & a 4 rung ladder frame.
Then, clip 1 standard diagonal brace on.
The start position of the brace should be on the same rung height as the finishing position from the brace below - running in the same parallel direction.
Install a trap platform 4 rungs above the previous platform.
Using the 3T method install 4 guardrails to the upper platform.
Now, repeat steps 8 and 9 until the required platform working height is achieved.
Once the final step 9 is complete, move to step 10.
Finally, working from the guard railed platform, install a toe board, ensuring that the sides are hooked securely over the outside edge of both platforms.
The dismantling procedure requires a minimum of 2 operatives to complete the task safely.
To start, first remove the aluminum toe board assembly.
Now, relocate the uppermost diagonal brace downwards so the top hook is located on the same rung as the uppermost platform.
This can be done by either using one operative on the top platform and one operative on the platform underneath, or by disengaging the top hook then climbing down onto the platform below and disengage the 2nd hook.
Next, remove the 4 guardrails. To remove braces or guardrails, first disconnect each brace at the end furthest away from the platform trap door.
Then immediately take up the protected position detailed in the 3T method.
Whilst standing through the trapdoor as per the 3T method, disconnect the braces completely.
Now, working from the platform below, the upper platform can be removed.
Once this is fully removed, the recently relocated diagonal brace can now be taken off.
This can be done by one operative from the platform.
Now remove the final 2 frames off the top of the tower.
Now repeat steps 2 to 5 until the tower is dismantled or the new platform height is achieved.

High Winds/Adverse Weather/Weather Recording

Daily assessments will be made onsite as required regarding weather conditions and effects on ability to carry out works safely. Considerations will be made toward high winds, especially when transferring equipment and material to the roof and using the Scissor Lift.
A weather record will be kept and maintained in the site folder including a daily record of wind speeds local to the work area.

Site Activities

Listed Building Considerations

Operatives to ensure that through consideration is given to the fact that the site is a listed building when planning all activities. All marked up drawings of strip out items are to be approved by the conservation officer prior to commencing any works. NSS Operatives and subcontractors to refer to the marked up drawings showing all areas that must be protected to ensure no compromise of listed building features.

Lifting Material and Equipment to Roof Level via Scissor Lift

The following MEWP is to be used for all lifting activities:
Machine: GS53 18m Diesel 4WD Scissor Lift
Max SWL (Safe Working Load): 680 KG
Please refer data sheet for Genie GS53 scissor lift for further information.

Examples of common items to be lifted:

Glazing panels – TBC
Roof tiles – 20.4kg/m²
Waste Bags – 4 KG ea.
Power Tools – 2 KG ea.
Assorted Hand Tools – 10 KG per tool bag
18mm Plyboard – 22 KG ea

Scissor lift to be used to transport materials to the roof and for emergency rescue purposes only

Scissor lift set up in demarked area.
Scissor lift to be surrounded by chapter 8 barriers at all times.
Operatives to man scissor lift platform as required to handle desired load.
Operatives at ground level to assist loading scissor lift platform as required, carefully passing equipment and material to operatives in platform.
Operatives to ensure load does not exceed max SWL prior to commencing ascent.
IPAF operative to elevate scissor lift to roof level adjacent to handrail edge protection.
Scissor lift platform manually extended to meet handrail.
Where required several operatives to be located both in platform and roof level within confines of handrail edge protection.
Operatives to pass items between scissor lift platform and roof as required avoiding contact with handrail edge protection.
Once load transferred successfully scissor lift platform to be retracted and lowered to ground level.
Operatives at ground level to assist with carefully unloading of scissor lift platform as required.
Process to be reversed and repeated for removal of materials and waste.

Lifting materials to the scaffold by pulley system

Pulley system to be established at roof level as required.
Pulley to be established as close to the current work area as possible to reduce the manual handling of materials at roof height.
Operative at ground level to attach the materials to the pulley system, ensuring that excess weight is not attached in one go.

Safe working area or “drop zone” to be created around the lifting area to prevent pedestrians coming into contact with any falling materials.
Roof level operative to lift the materials to roof level, storing them securely prior to transportation to the work area.

Removal of Waste from Roof Via Scissor Lift

The following MEWP is to be used for all lifting activities:

Machine: GS53 18m Diesel 4WD Scissor Lift

Max SWL (Safe Working Load): 680 KG

Please refer data sheet for Genie GS53 scissor lift for further information.

Examples of common items to be lifted:

GRP Rooflights – approx. 13.5 KG ea

Waste Bags – 4 KG ea

18mm Plyboard – 28 KG ea

All waste to be grouped together at suitable location on roof for removal close to designated area for transfer.

Scissor lift to be raised to handrail height ready to receive waste.

Scissor lift operatives to be positioned on platform to receive the waste.

Waste to be passed over handrail and received in scissor lift platform in manageable bags no more than 2-4 kg one bag at a time.

Once transfer is complete scissor lift platform to be retracted.

Waste bags to be positioned in scissor lift platform centrally leaving pathway for operatives.

Scissor lift lowered to ground level.

Waste removed from basket and disposed in site skip.

Scissor lift platform to be left clean and free of debris.

Removal of Waste from Roof Via Rubble Chute

Rubble chute to be established from roof level level to the onsite skip through selected opening created in the glazed atrium through the removal of glass panels.

Barriers to be used to create an isolation area around the skip to prevent pedestrians coming into contact with falling debris. This is to be referred to as the “drop zone”.

Only small items of waste to be disposed of via rubble chute.

Daily visual inspection of chute to be carried out to ensure all elements remain intact.

Operatives to ensure skip does not overflow.

Glazing Works

Ground Level Demarcation of Glazing Works

Operatives to utilize chapter 8 barriers and signage to create an exclusion zone underneath the glazed panels being worked on.

NSS Site manager to brief all operatives, subcontractors and visitors on the areas out of bounds daily as part of the sign in procedure.

No unauthorized access to the market hall permitted during glazing works.

Safety Netting Inspection

Safety netting to be installed by Decron netting to the underside of all glazing panels.

Netting is subject to a seven day inspection carried out by Decron,

NSS site manager to ensure the netting has been inspected prior to the commencement of glazing works.

In the event of missed or failed inspection glazing works are not to be carried out until rectified.

Asbestos Considerations During Glazing Works

An intrusive survey of the glazing has revealed that the asbestos rope gasket indicated as a possibility in the asbestos survey is not present.

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Full access to the glazed area had not been available during the original asbestos survey.
All NSS operatives to have completed Asbestos Awareness training prior to working on the glazed.
In the event that any further suspected areas of asbestos are discovered all works are to be suspended.
A specialist contractor is to be engaged to inspect and remove the any asbestos materials before works continue.

Removal and disposal of polycarbonate cover panels

Operatives to attach to the scaffold restraint system via rope and grab and twin restraint lanyard.

Operatives to remain in restraint at all times when working on glazed atrium panels.

Operatives are to carefully remove the fixings and adhesive material from polycarbonate topsheet and dispose of the fixings and waste in a bucket or suitable vestibule ensuring all debris is removed from glazed panels and frame.

Operatives to remove polycarbonate sheet by sliding to a safe location and removing to a secure location ensuring removed sheets are securely fastened or weighted till removal from roof via Scissor Lift platform.

Removed sheets to be transferred to ground level and disposed of in the site skip periodically throughout the day.

All waste to be removed from the roof surface before the end of each working shift.

Inspection and replacement of glazed atrium panels

Task Specific PPE: Cat 5 resistant gloves

Operatives to connect to the scaffold frame adjacent to the glazed panels to be inspected via twin restraint lanyard with scaffolding hook.

Glazed panels to either side of the area being worked on to be covered using 18mm plyboard sheets / aluminium coversafe mats or aluminium mesh covers as required.

Kneeling board to be lifted in to place over the glazed panel immediately to the right hand side of the panel to be inspected.

Operatives to remove the fixings along the glazing bars / trims on each side of the glazed panel using a power drill.

Trim to be lifted away from the surface of the glass and stored on the scaffold.

Glazing panel to be inspected for cracks

If the panel is found to be damaged it should be lifted off the frame onto the scaffold, using glass suckers if required.

Damaged panel to be carried round to the scaffold loading bay by two operatives for transfer to ground level. New panel to be lifted into place on the frame.

Cleaning and Resealing of Glazed Atrium Panels

Operatives to remain attached to the scaffold restraint bar in restraint for the duration of the works.

Boards to remain in place over all adjacent panels for the duration of the works.

Operatives to clean the exposed glazed panel and frame with a mop/cloths, warm water and detergent.

Squeegee to be used to remove excess water from the glass surface.

Dry rags to be used to clean the edges of the glass panel.

Operatives are to ensure that the glass is fully dried before sealant is applied.

Operatives to apply Glazing Silicone to the perimeter of the frame ensuring a complete neat finish.

New timber fixing rail to be installed to the bottom of the glazed panel.

Replacement GRP panel to be lifted into place in top of the glazed panel.

Panel to be secured into the new fixing rail using 2nr fixings with sealer heads.

Mastic sealant to be applied to create a waterproof seal.

Operatives to install profiled foam fillers to the bottom of the GRP sheet.

Final examination of the glazed panel to be undertaken ensuring there are no defects and a weather tight seal has been created.

Waste to regularly be bagged up and removed from the roof surface.

Operatives to move kneeling board and rooflight covers across to the next glazed panel.

Process to be repeated for all glazed panels.

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Slating Works

Management of Asbestos Tile Removal

OBI site survey has identified roof tiles to be made from an asbestos containing material.

Removal and disposal of tiles to be carried out by specialist contractor.

NSS Site manager to issue an asbestos works permit to the subcontractors daily.

Training records for all subcontractors to be checked as part of the permit approval process and copies of the training certificates kept in the NSS Site file.

Barriers and signage to be used to isolate the area of asbestos works. Under no circumstances are non-trained operatives to enter this area for the duration of the works.

All other operatives, subcontractors and visitor to site are to be briefed on the extend of the extent of the asbestos works as part of the sign in procedure.

All waste is to be removed from the roof via scissor lift placed in the specialist waste skip by the specialist contractor. Under no circumstances should the rubble chute to be used for the disposal of asbestos waste.

Following completion of the tile removal works work area to be thoroughly cleaned and inspected to ensure all waste products have been removed.

Tile replacement, scaffold adjustment and gutter works not to commence before inspection has been carried out.

MS054A - Working with asbestos – arriving on-site

Operatives must display appropriate levels of competency for carrying out works where asbestos is to be disturbed and/or removed

Review whether the work category falls under licensed asbestos work, notifiable non-licensed asbestos work or non-licensed asbestos work. Any unplanned asbestos work must be referred to QHSE for review before proceeding. All works must be authorised, and potentially notifiable to the HSE where applicable.

Prior to commencing works, ensure a suitable and compliant asbestos removal process has been arranged

Review whether disturbing asbestos containing material can be avoided or minimised

Ensure an appropriate dedicated decontamination area close to the point of works has been identified to ensure the operatives can safely clean themselves and their PPE / RPE to prevent the spread of asbestos outside the point of works (see MS 054 – wearing asbestos PPE and decontamination)

Ensure asbestos waste disposal containers where required (lockable vehicle / skip / container) are as close to the point of works as possible.

Unsecured asbestos waste must not be left unattended at any time

Check your PPE is fit for purpose with no damage which may affect operative exposure or contamination to asbestos, with spare PPE and RPE available if required

Don your PPE and RPE

Face fit RPE is recommended but not mandatory

Liaise with the site representative to review the asbestos survey and determine all areas where asbestos material will be disturbed, including point of works, other areas which may be affected including external stakeholders and all access and egress routes

Asbestos survey is located in the NSS Site File and is to be reviewed by all operatives carrying out tile removal works.

Should you have any concerns regarding locations of asbestos, request an asbestos survey prior to commencing works. If this is not available, work under the assumption that all materials contain asbestos

Ensure access is restricted to authorised persons only, isolating the point of works to reduce spread

Close doors and apply notices to warn interested parties of asbestos disturbing activity where applicable

Transfer to the locations where asbestos is being disturbed for a thorough review

Protect any nearby surfaces from contamination where applicable, isolating the point of works where achievable

Visually check polythene sheeting and asbestos waste bags to ensure they are adequate and fit for purpose (holes, tape lifting etc)

Identify and seal any gaps where applicable prior to commencing works with polythene sheeting, securing with duct

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tape

Shut down air conditioning or vent systems if applicable

Seal ducts and vents with polythene sheeting and duct tape where applicable

Place polythene sheeting where applicable, fixing to non-asbestos surfaces

Ensure adequate lighting is in place at the point of works, and all access and egress areas

Transfer any equipment required to the point of works

Carefully consider temperatures both externally and internally at the point of works

High temperatures can lead to fainting, cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke

Plan for regular breaks ensuring the decontamination process is followed at all times

Regularly review all control measures as the task progresses to ensure they continue to mitigate risk

Carry out a thorough dynamic risk assessment to ensure control measures are suitable and sufficient

Complete any permit to work requirements

Commence the works, providing ongoing monitoring of control measures to ensure they remain effective

MS 054 – Wearing Asbestos PPE and Decontamination

Although NSS works are extremely low risk, we all must ensure the spread and exposure to asbestos is controlled

Asbestos work kits are available from stores.

All items off PPE must be disposable or easy to decontaminate

PPE should be worn in the following order

White overalls should be worn over personal clothing

Harness (If applicable) over white overalls

Blue overalls over white and harness; accessing connection point through a small incision

Lanyard to be covered in PVC sheath and joint with overalls tape sealed

Overalls to be worn over wellington boots.

RPE straps to be worn under overalls hood.

Upon completion of works, decontaminate with wipes and peel off blue overalls into red asbestos waste sack.

Decontaminate RPE, Harness/Lanyard and boots using wet wipes and place harness and lanyards back into storage box

Peel off white overalls into red asbestos waste sack

Seal red asbestos waste sack, place into clear asbestos waste sack and seal.

All asbestos waste to be disposed of in the specialist waste skip on site, not placed in the general waste skip or returned to depot.

Waste disposal notes are to be issued following the completion of strip out works. There are to be stores in the NSS site file and in the online file directory.

MS 054 Removing asbestos debris and loose material

Work areas and work equipment must be kept in a clean state and thoroughly cleaned to prevent or minimise the build up of asbestos debris and waste on floors and surfaces in the work area

Regularly check the asbestos waste bags to ensure they remain fully sealed

Asbestos from small debris to larger sheets and item can be removed using the below methods;

Wetting solution

For residual debris and small debris where applicable - dilute detergent with water. Do not use water alone

Prior to applying the wetting solution – check for any electrical outlets and other associated hazards

Lightly sprinkle the wetting solution (garden type sprayer or watering can) onto the debris

Avoid applying copious amounts of wetting agent, which will result in the debris being difficult to clean

Carefully remove the debris and place into the asbestos waste bag

For small pieces of debris, invert a plastic bag and pick up the wet debris directly into the bag. Place the bag into an asbestos waste bag

Re-apply the wetting solution should debris dry out after initial application

For any larger areas – apply the wetting solution in sections to avoid this drying out

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Damp rag

For residual debris where applicable – clean contaminated surfaces with a damp rag,
Soak the rag in water
Fold into quarter and wring it out
Wipe the contaminated surface
Refold the rag to give a clean surface
Repeat until you have used all the clean surfaces of the rag
Place the used rag in the asbestos waste bag
Repeat the process with new rag until all surfaces are clean

Adhesive tape

For small dust deposits where applicable – tape can be used
Place a strip of tape over the contaminated surface
Peel it off slowly
Put the used tape in a asbestos waste bag
Repeat with a fresh piece until all surfaces are clean

Larger asbestos debris and waste

Some asbestos items will be too large to place in an asbestos waste bag
Always remove asbestos containing materials whole if possible to avoid releasing additional asbestos fibres increasing risk of contamination
Do not break up components or sheets
Apply wetting solution where applicable prior to moving larger items
Place the item on a sheet of 500guage polythene and wrap carefully; sealing with cloth tape to ensure fully sealed.
Repeat on a second sheet of polythene to ensure the item is fully double wrapped
Tape an asbestos waste sack to the outside of the parcel
Parcels should be placed in the skip as soon as possible. Should this not be possible, store in a secure location restricting unauthorised access
Carefully place larger items into the lockable skip to avoid releasing additional asbestos fibres increasing risk of contamination
Ensure the lockable skip is locked whenever unattended to ensure no unauthorised access
If removing asbestos via a vehicle – ensure regular decontamination of all storage areas is carried out to remove any residual asbestos

MS054 Cleaning debris from guttering on an asbestos cement roof

Transfer to the locations to clean out roof gutter detail
Don your PPE (see MS 054 – wearing asbestos PPE and Decontamination)
RPE is not required if applying wetting agent
RPE is required if not applying wetting agent
Dilute the wetting agent with water in accordance to manufacturers instruction
Lightly sprinkle the wetting solution (garden type sprayer or watering can) into the gutter
Avoid creating a slurry which will result in the debris being difficult to clean as well as adding unnecessary weight leading to manual handling risk and re-apply the wetting solution should debris dry out after initial application
For any large gutter areas – apply the wetting solution in sections to avoid this drying out
Collect and remove all debris, when completed reposition equipment as required to address remaining sections of guttering from all elevations
Do not throw asbestos waste from roof

Removal of slate / baton / existing felt membrane or lining.

All works to be carried out by specialist asbestos contractor.
When operating within 2m of the glazed atrium panels coversafe mats or 18mm plyboard to be used to cover the glazed panels to remove fall risk. Installation to be carried out as er the above methodology.,
Existing roof slates to be released from position by hand.
Roof slates to be placed into asbestos waste bags and lowered down the roof to second operative.
Second operative to collect from gutter level and safely transfer waste bags to the scissor lift platform.
Extra care to be taken during the baton removal to reduce damage to listed timbers.
Existing battens to have all existing nails released from roof truss by hammer with nails placed into asbestos waste bags.
Additional section of timber to be placed on original timbers to take the applied force during removal.
Plastic sheeting and mats to be used to protect any exposed timbers from the weather until they have been recovered.
Once all nails are released, battens either to be placed into asbestos waste bags or wrapped in polythene wrap as per the above procedure before being passed to second operative and transferred to the scissor lift.
Any membrane present to be releases from roof trusses and rolled up into manageable sizes, placed into asbestos waste bags and transferred to the scissor lift.
Asbestos waste to regularly be returned to ground level and transferred to the specialist waste skip.
Asbestos skip to remain locked at all times when not in use.

Removal of Redundant Flue and Roof Penetrations

Operatives to identify redundant flues as outlined in the MEP survey.
Operatives to isolate the area of the store below the penetrations using chapter 8 barriers and demarcation signage.
Pipework at roof level to be removed. Roof level fixings to be removed and the pipe penetration to be lifted through the roof penetration and carried to the scissor lift for removal to ground level.
Pipework not to be cut away when it situ.
Waste to be removed from the roof via scissor lift and disposed of in the onsite skip.
While the aperture in the roof is present plastic sheeting and mats to be installed to protect the roof substrate from the weather.

Roll out the new roof membrane

Firstly, ensure your rafters or trusses are clean of any splinters or old nails that could damage the membrane. Then roll your chosen roofing membrane along the roof trusses – start from one bottom corner and rolling it along to the other corner.
Repeat this method and work upwards to the top of the roof. Make sure the roofing membrane hangs over the bottom of the roof and into the gutter to provide and encourage any water that gets past the slates to drain off into the gutter.

Secure the roof membrane

Once the membrane has been rolled out, use clout nails to secure one edge. Then pull the membrane taut at the other end, and fix into position, before adding a few more nails across the membrane where it meets the timber trusses for extra stability.

Batten placement

All materials to be transported to the roof via scissor lift.
Glazed panels within 2m of the slated area to be covered using Coversafe mats or 18mm plyboard sheets.

1. The next step is to work out the placement of the battens – to do this you'll need two full-sized slates and an under eaves slate. Place two battens onto the roof on top of the overlay – don't fix them down so they can be moved around for adjustments easily.

2. Now place a full-sized slate onto a batten, with an overhang into the gutter of around 50mm, and with the pre-drilled holes lined up with the centre of the batten – then put temporary fixings into the batten.
3. Next, put the second batten underneath the slate, and slide it upwards towards the first batten. Take the eaves slate and position it onto the second batten, ensuring it reaches the bottom of the roofline.
4. Secure both battens into the roof rafters using copper nails – ensure both battens are parallel by measuring from specific points along the roofline, checking that the difference in distance between them remains the same.
5. Add a third batten, sliding it from the top downwards to below the top of the slates. Make sure that the top of the full-sized slate is sitting central to the batten.
6. Place a second full slate onto the third batten, ensuring the pre-drilled holes are lined up with the centre of the batten – double-check the batten is parallel, then fix it into place

If you measure from the top of one batten to the top of another, this gives you the batten gauge. This allows you to work out the distance between the battens on the rest of the roof.

Use of bumper equipment.

Bumpa equipment to be positioned as close to the work area as possible and repositioned regularly to reduce manual handling required at roof level.

Fire extinguisher and spill kit to be situated next to the unit at all times when in use.

Operatives to ensure that a safe working zone is created around the unit before use.

Chapter 8 barriers, fencing and cones to be used as required to prevent any site users walking under the machine during use.

A pre-use inspection of the equipment is to be carried out daily.

In the event of any faults of defect being identified the machine should be taken out of use and reported to the supplier for repair.

Be sure that all decals are legible and in place.

Be sure the main belt is properly tensioned and in good condition.

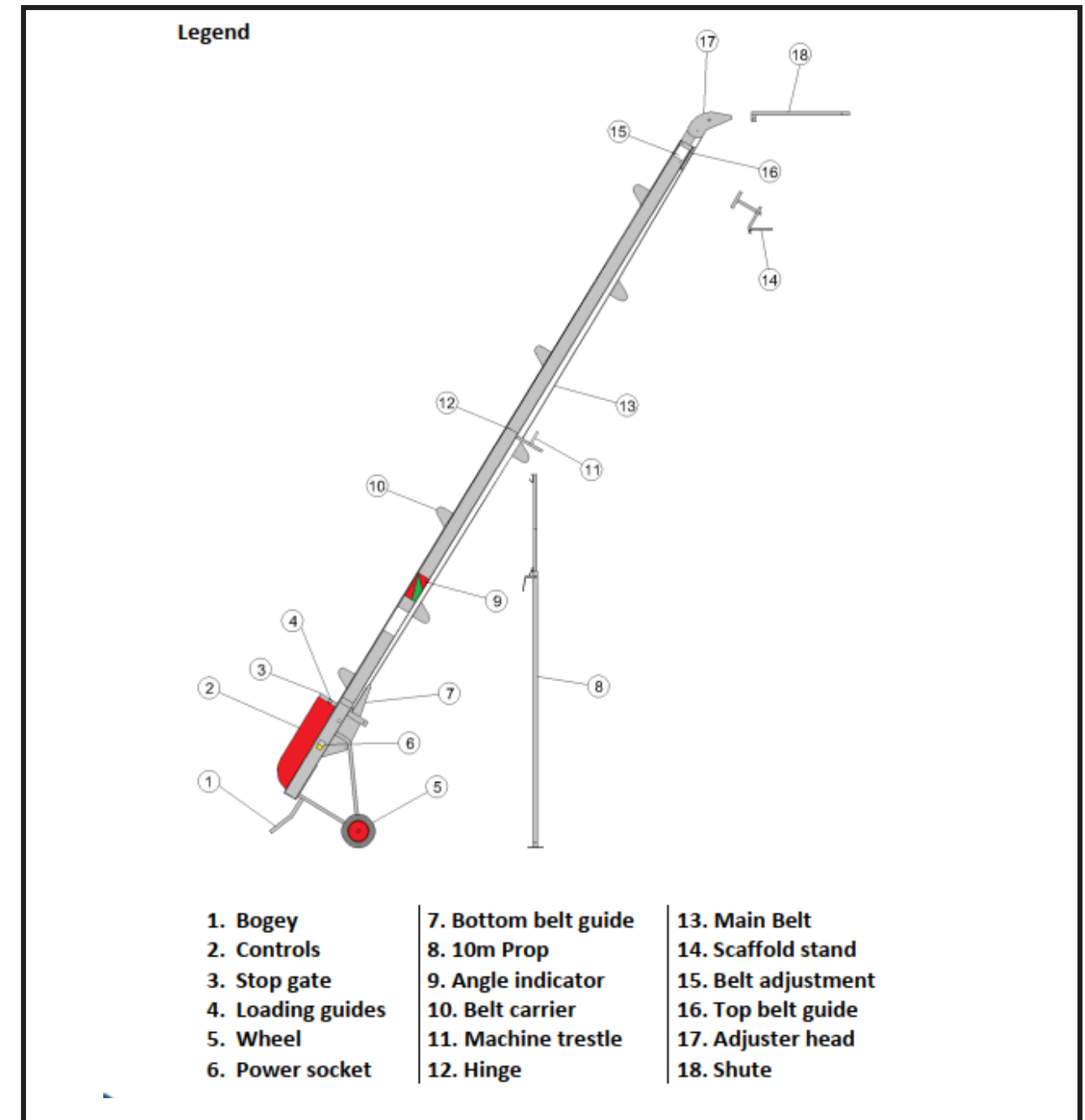
Be sure the belt carriers are secure and in good condition.

Be sure the correct accessories are present.

Check the following components or areas for damage, modifications and improperly installed or missing parts: Electrical components, Limit switch, Handset, Wiring, Stop gate, Drive motor, Tyres and wheels, Brakes, Power on lights, Nuts, bolts and other fasteners, Scaffold clamp

Check entire machine for: Cracks in welds or structural components, Dents or damage to the machine,

Be sure that all structural and other critical components are present and all associated fasteners and pins are in place and properly tightened.



Operating instructions:

1. To prevent risk of injury or damage to the machine, first select a suitable level area to open machine. Always check for overhead obstructions i.e. branches, cables etc. prior to opening the machine.
2. Lock wheel brakes on, then with man 1 standing on the hoop at the base of machine to counterbalance weight, (man 1 must remain in position to counterbalance machine throughout opening sequence). Man 2 raises the opposite end until machine bottoms on base hoop. (fig 1)
3. Release anti-luce catches and walk top boom approximately 5-6 paces away, then rest head of machine on the ground. (fig 2)
4. With man 2 supporting the machine at centre, (fig 3). Man 1 releases the brakes and walks the base backwards until the machine is fully open.

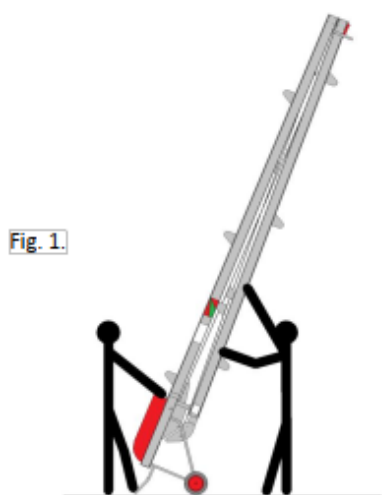


Fig. 1.

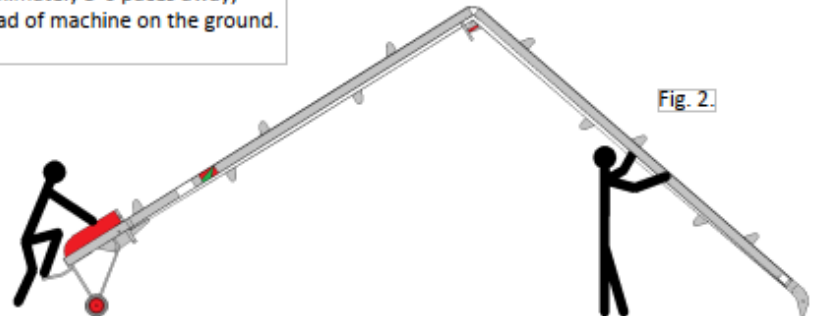


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

5. Detach clip and remove hinge pin from belt retaining device A then locate pin through the hinge B and replace clip.
6. The head of the machine is now ready to be raised on to the roof/ scaffold by block and tackle or rope. Ensure lifting device is secure and safe. The base is guided and positioned by man 1. (fig. 4)
7. Once the machine head is on the scaffold, the stand can be positioned and fixed either to the scaffold boards or roof. (Fig. 5.) Alternatively the head can be clamped to the handrail using the clamp provided. (Fig. 6.) Ensure returning belt carriers clear scaffold before starting machine.

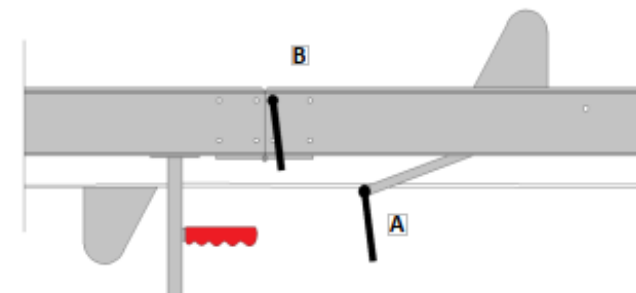


Fig. 4.

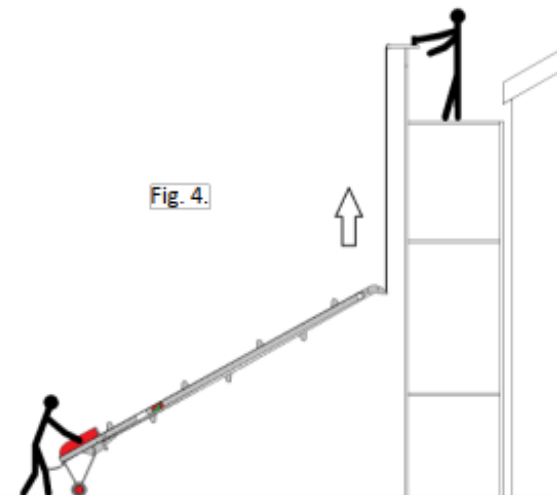


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

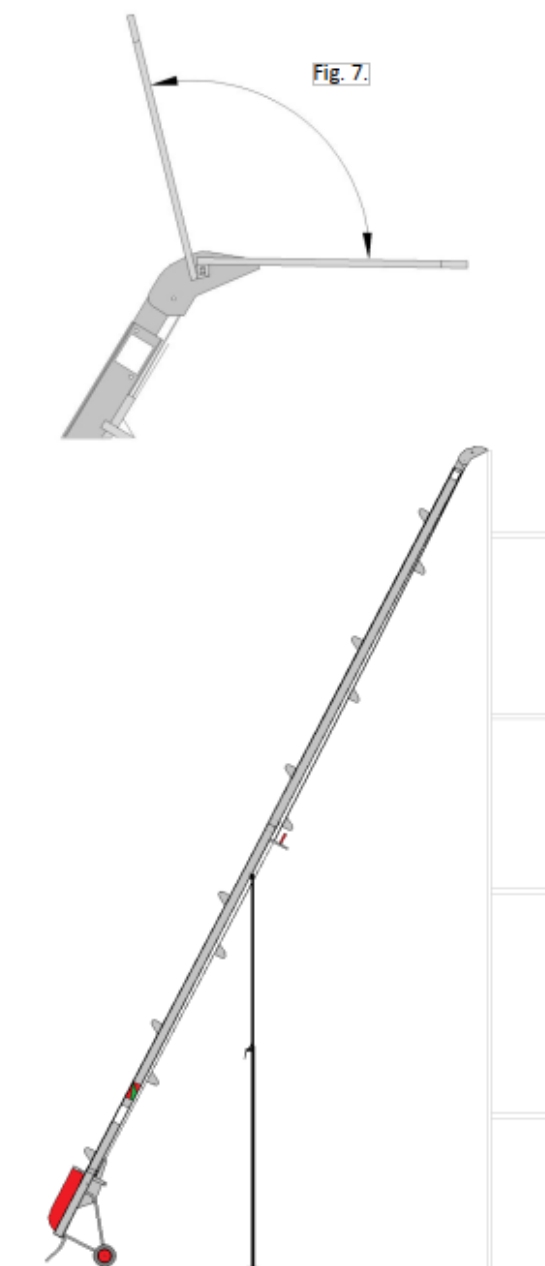
8. With the machine secured on to the scaffold. The delivery chute is now fitted by slotting in to the head lugs. Then rotate and extend as required. (Fig. 7.)

9. Fitting centre prop (10 metre machine only). Hook centre prop over prop rest on machine then push up adjust with lever until prop is vertical with machine straight. Prop is self-locking when extended, however lever must be lifted to retract.

Never operate 10 metre machine without prop in place as machine will be unstable. Periodically check prop positioning during operation.

10. When machine is erect, place first load onto loading hoop. Centralise loading guides and tighten to minimise un-even loading.

11. Plug in handset at head of machine. Plug in power supply. Start pre-operation checks.



Bumpa to be set at a controlled speed to ensure the materials being transported is not at an unmanageable rotation speed.

No more than 10Nr slates to be added to each loading knuckle.

Operative to be positioned at the top end of the Bumpa to collect the slates which are being transported to the roof level.

Roof slates to be lifted to the scaffold slate and stored securely adjacent to the work area.

Careful and correct manual handling techniques to be observed and always conducted to prevent injury.

Machine to be dismantled and stored inside the unit when not in use to prevent it being used to access the scaffold.

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Lay the roof slates

Now the roof has been set out correctly, with the battens at the right distance apart, its time to lay the slates. Start by laying the under eaves course, creating a staggered pattern for stability – a 5mm gap between each slate is required to allow for natural expansion. Continue this pattern until completion.

Installing Cedral Fibre Cement Ridge Tiles

Lay the underlay along the ridge apex of the roof ensuring a 5mm clear air gap is maintained between the top edges. Fix the top course slate batten to suit the gauge of the slate size being used and fix an additional ridge fix batten downslope to enable the 60mm x 6.3mm self-sealing wood screw fixings to penetrate the ridge unit 50mm from its bottom edge.

Head nail the top course slates to the top battens either side of the ridge apex, ensuring a 5mm clear gap is maintained between the top edges.

Unroll the Ridge Roll (sold by others) centrally along the length of the ridge apex. (At gable ends the roll should overlap the gable end by approximately 50mm or in the case of a mortar bedded verge cut back 50mm from the gable).

Ensure the Ridge Roll is installed as per the manufacture's guidelines. IMPORTANT: Ensure the area of slates onto which the ridge roll will be adhering to is thoroughly dry and dust free.

Repeat this process along the entire length of ridge overlapping the roll ends by 100mm at each joint.

Locate the starter ridge stop end at one end of the roof apex, above the Ridge Roll, and drill and screw the end of the ridge to the ridge fix battens. Holes should be drilled 125mm from the effective ends, 50mm up i.e. ignoring the socket.

Install Sela woodscrews (by others) and tighten down avoiding excessive pressure on the ridge unit. Final hand tightening using a ring spanner avoids distortion or cracking of the capping. Apply a 6mm dia. butyl strip across the socket, 50mm from the end.

Removal and Replacement of Aluminium Ridge Tiles

Glazed atrium panels within 2m of the work area to be covered by aluminium coversafe mats or 18mm plyboard installed according to the above methodology.

Fixings and adhesive sealants to be removed and existing ridge tiles lifted from position.

Tiles to be passed to second operative at gutter level and stored safely.

Removed tiles to regularly be removed from the roof by wither rubble chute or scissor lift platform and disposed of in on site skip.

New aluminium ridge tiles to be transported to the roof via scissor lift.

Tiles to be stored in the gutter adjacent to the work area.

Tiles to be passed to second operative at ridge level and secured in place,

Tiles to be placed in position and secured in place.

Securing method TBC following intrusive investigation.

Gutter Works

Gutter Cleaning

Operatives to access the roof via fixed ladder scaffold.

Valley walk boards to be lifted from the gutter and transported to the scissor lift location fo transfer to roof level and disposal in the onsite skip.

Nails to be collected in waste bags.

All silt and debris in the gutters to be collected into waste bags. Bags to be sealed using cable ties and the bags stored securely.

Upon completion all waste bags to be removed via MEWP to ground level.

Care taken not to overload SWL of MEWP

Safely remove waste sacks. Do not throw from roof/height.

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Waste bags to be disposed of in onsite skip.

Gutter clearance using Jetwash bowser

The Jet wash bowser it to be setup at ground level in a secure area, operatives to barrier of area to protect from pedestrian traffic.

Lines to be safely transferred to the roof via MEWP or when not possible, hoisted up to roof level using rope or ensuring they are secured in a safe manner to prevent line slippage and clearly identified to prevent trip hazard. Operatives to ensure they have their suitable PPE on for pressure washing – waterproofs, safety boots, goggles or visor, gloves.

The pressure washing equipment is attached to the hose reel which is then attached to the nearest water feed using a suitable adapter

Prior to commencement the equipment is inspected pre to use and the bowser to be filled with water from the agreed water source.

All outlets and drains are to be inspected prior to works commencing to ensure drainage is free flowing and free from obstructions.

Once filled up, the pressure washer can be switched on using the pull cable. The operative is to ensure the lance trigger is compressed before turning on the equipment to enable the release of pressure from the lance hose.

Once the water feed through the system is confirmed as functioning then the washing process is to commence and operatives can then begin gutter clearance.

The lance is directed around 30-40cm from the gutter substrate and the pressure is applied to the trigger to release the water from the equipment. The lance is moved in horizontal motions to clean the surface.

Outlets and drains are to be inspected periodically during the washing process to ensure drainage remains free flowing and clear of obstructions.

Waste generated from the washing process such as environmental build-up is to be monitored and the washing process halted periodically to be clear the waste as required.

Waste is to be collected and bagged in rubble sacks closed with cable ties and stored in a defined area prior to removal from roof.

Once an area of the roof is clean the process is to be repeated across the span of the roof.

Jetwash Bowser Operation

Bowsers to be established in suitable area ensuring it is located away from fire exits or designated walkway.

Bowsers to be visually inspected prior to use.

Fire extinguisher and fuel spill kit to always travel with bowsers.

Sufficient extinguisher and spill provision made at one extinguisher and kit per a bowser.

Fire extinguisher and spill kit is to be visible and located close to the generator for the duration of the works.

Jetwash Bowsers must have fuel spill tray situated on ground beneath engine block at all times.

Fuel spill tray to be regularly checked and fuel or oil wastage to be removed via spill kit.

Fuel to be stored in a suitable designated vestibule such a steel jerry can.

Fuel is to be securely stored in a designated area at ground level and brought to the bowser for refuelling and removed back to designated area.

Refuelling of generator to take place only when generator is switched off and has had sufficient time to cool to acceptable temperature to enable safe refuelling.

Bowser to be switched off when not in use.

Installation of Valley Decking Boards

New Valley Decking Boards to be transported gutter level via scissor lift.

Boards to be laid in place in the gutter and secured with nails

Storage of Fuel

All fuel to be carried in suitable fuel specific jerry cans.

Black Jerry Can = Diesel 5ltr Plastic / 20ltr Metal.

Green Jerry Can = Petrol 5ltr Plastic / 20ltr Metal.

All fuel canisters to be stored securely within the designated area.

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All fuel to be stored securely within confines of chemical storage bund.

Fire Extinguisher provision to be kept with the storage container local to fuel bund.

Storage and Dispose of Roof Coatings

All paint cans to be stored within the site container, locked during and after shift hours.

All liquid coating materials to be stored securely within confines of chemical storage bunds.

Paint to be stacked on top of each drum – 2-3 high.

Storage container is metal and kept away from the main building.

Once opened, the paint can be re-used the following day if the lids are securely fastened.

Once all paints are applied and the drums are empty, these need to be left within the secure container ready for overnight curing.

The following day, once the outstanding paint lining the cans has cured, the tins labels are to be removed or painted over, making the drums safe for disposal in the designated skip.

Decoration Works

Task specific PPE: Refer to product COSHH assessments

All materials to be transported to the roof via scissor lift or pulley system as required.

Waste to be bagged up as required and regularly returned to ground level via scissor lift or rubble chute.

All waste to be placed in NSS skip. Skip to be secured when not in use.

Operatives are to use decorating consumables as laid out in the paint specification.

Clean the surface: Operatives to clean the painted surface of dust, dirt and environmental contamination. For painted surfaces that are in sound condition, remove dust with a clean, dry cloth, de-gloss the surface with light sanding, and wipe with mineral spirits to ensure good adhesion. To remove persistent dirt, wash surfaces with a mild detergent solution or with a commercial product recommended for cleaning painting surfaces. To properly prepare new metal surfaces, use mineral spirits to remove grease and apply a rust-inhibitive primer before painting.

Remove loose and peeling paint. If the old paint is in poor condition, remove it by hand wire brushing, sanding, or scraping being careful not to polish the steel to prevent adhesion failures.

Remove rust. When preparing metal for paint, checking for rust is important to make sure that the paint will adhere properly to the surface. To restore lightly rusted metal surfaces to their original state, use a brush to clean off loose rust, sand the area, and apply a high-quality rust-inhibitive primer.

Repair small holes and dents. To repair holes and dents, sand the area until you reach bare metal and wipe with a degreaser mixed with mineral spirits. For small holes and dents apply linseed putty into the hole and/or dent. For larger holes, apply epoxy filler to the edge of the hole, cut a piece of fiberglass mesh approximately one inch larger than the hole, and press it into the filler. Then, cover the mesh with putty working your way from the edge toward the centre of the hole.

Brush Painting. When using a brush, paint should be worked into all crevices and corners whenever possible. Any runs or sags should be immediately brushed out. Hard-to-reach places may be painted by using sheepskins or daubers. Thorough mixing of the paint before it is applied is essential. A mechanical mixer should be used for stirring the paint when required.

Rolling Painting. Dip the roller lightly into the paint, the paint should cover less than half of the roller. Then roll it backward and forwards on the ramp of the tray to evenly distribute the paint on the roller cover. Roll the paint onto the surface in a large zigzag pattern. Then fill in the space with criss-cross strokes.

Prime the surface. Priming is a very important step in preparing metal for paint, especially if the surface will be exposed to moisture. Iron oxide and zinc chromate primers, for exterior iron and steel. Priming immediately after cleaning the

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surface is imperative to prevent dust or dirt from accumulating and flash rust (rust that occurs within hours) from forming.

Wooden Surfaces: Mix a primer coat in a paint scuttle and stir. Mix to consist of 50% paint, 30% linseed oil, 15% balsam turpentine. Apply the primer coat the entire surface. This should be followed by two coats of 100% paint. Paint is to be applied using a hog hair brush, and finished with an ox hair brush 20 minutes later. The paint should be left for 24 hours between each coat.

Metal Surfaces: For metal surfaces an iron oxide primer, mixed as per the above methodology, should be spot applied to any areas of bare metal / rust. Three coats of 100% paint should then be applied to the surface. Operations to leave 24 hours between the application of each coat.

Lead Works

Lead Removal

Task Specific PPE: Gloves / Dust Mask.

Operatives to access roof via fixed scaffold.

Operatives to wear correct PPE – gloves, dust mask.

All lead to be removed from the valley gutters using hand tools.

Lead to cut into manageable sizes with cladding snips.

All lead to be removed through internal access point with MEWP up to internal hatch and taken to ground level.

Chapter 8 barriers to be put in place around working area and MEWP.

Lead is NOT to be cut with a grinder or anything that can create fumes, snips only for fume free cut.

Lead is then to be loaded into a secure storeroom and locked at ground level.

Plyboard installation

Task Specific PPE: Gloves / eye protection

Valley gutter to be measured and timber plyboard to be cut at ground level using hand power tools and PPE, circular saw, glasses, dust mask, gloves.

Once timber is cut, timber is to be loaded up through internal hatch using MEWP. Gloves, hard hat. Chapter 8 barriers to be put in place around working/loading area.

Once the timber is loaded, timber is to be put into position and then fixed with wood screws using hand power tools - impact gun, combi drill, gloves, glasses.

When plyboard installation complete, work area must be tidied and all waste removed using MEWP through internal hatch. sweeping brush, rubble bags, dust mask, gloves.

All timber cut off waste is to be placed into the onsite skip once removed from working area.

Above is to be repeated to all 4 phases to lower Campfield.

Lead Replacement

Lead replacement works to be completed by specialist contractor.

NSS Site manager to ensure training all subcontractors have completed site induction and appropriate training certificates have been provided (including IPAF for MEWP operation.)

Contractor to replace the lead on all valleys and carry out an inspection of all lead other work, repairing and replacing any damaged areas as required.

Regular inspections of the work area to be carried out by the NSS site manager.

Installation of Pig Diverters

Pre use checks and inspection to be completed on the scissor lift as outlined above.

Scissor lift to be positioned under the desired diverter location internally.

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Consideration to be made to other users of the hall. Hard barriers to be used to create an isolation zone around the scissor lift as required.

All materials to be lifted to roof height via scissor lift.

Diverter to be positioned as required and secured in place around columns or other building structure using rope. .

Hose to be connected to the diverter running to ground level.

Scissor lift to be moved to the next diverter location and the process repeated until all diverters are in place.

Once installation has been completed plastic bins to be placed under the diverters at ground level.

Water level in the bins to be monitored regularly during / following periods of bad weather and emptied as replied.

Removal of Internal Panels to Survey Building Structure

Operatives to set up PASMA Tower as per the above methodology.

Chapter 8 barriers to be set up around the tower to create a safe working zone away from vehicles maneuvering inside the Lower Campfield building.

Operatives to remove fixings around internal liner panel.

Panel to be removed and passed to ground level.

Panel to be stored safely on site for later reinstatement.

Operatives to supervise survey of the structure being undertaken by client's representative.

Removal of Lighting Panel for Client Inspection

DG Electrical services are to remove a lighting panel for inspection.

NSS Site manager is to check subcontractor's training certificates prior to allowing works to commence.

Sub contractor to provide proof of IPAF training prior to works commencing.

NSS site manager to work with subcontractor to ensure that sufficient barriers and signage are in place around the working area to prevent unauthorized access to the area.

Exterior Façade Decoration Works

Task Specific PPE: Refer to product COSHH assessments

All works to take place from the scaffold working platform.

All materials to be transported to the roof via scissor lift or scaffold tower staircase as required.

Waste to be bagged up as required and regularly returned to ground level via scissor lift or rubble chute.

All waste to be placed in NSS skip. Skip to be secured when not in use.

Operatives are to use decorating consumables as laid out in the paint specification.

Prep/Clean the Surface

Operatives to clean the external masonry and any painted surface of dust, dirt and any oils using jetwash and sugar soap. Operatives are to eliminate any environmental contamination.

For painted surfaces that are in sound condition, remove dust with a clean, dry cloth, de-coat the surface with light sanding, and wipe with mineral spirits to ensure good adhesion.

To remove persistent dirt, wash surfaces with a mild detergent solution recommended for cleaning painted surfaces / external masonry walls.

To properly prepare new metal surfaces, use mineral spirits to remove grease and use wire brushes, scrapers, and drills/grinders with wire brush attachments to remove rust and paint in heavily corroded areas.

Ensure all masonry surfaces are fully prepped removing any mortar snags or stains to the external walls.

Remove Loose Mortar, Loose and Peeling Paint and Stains

If the old paint or masonry is in poor condition, remove any defects / stains by hand wire brushing, mechanical prep, sanding, or scraping being careful not to polish the steel to prevent adhesion failures. Care to be taken not to damage any masonry walls.

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Remove Rust

When preparing metal for paint, checking for rust is important to make sure that the paint will adhere properly to the surface.

To restore rusted metal surfaces to their original state, use a brush to clean off loose rust, sand and wire brush the area, and apply Dulux zinc phosphate primer.

Repair Small Holes, Dents and Rough Edges

To repair holes and dents, sand the area until you reach base metal and wipe with a degreaser mixed with mineral spirits.

For small holes and dents apply a putty into the hole and/or dent. For larger holes, apply epoxy filler or metal filler.

Ensure to sand flat or to the profile of the exterior

Elastofill decoration cork to be used to rough edges to make good and painted once dry.

To repair mortar joints, scrape/hack out old failing mortar until clear. Clean the area with water and compressed air to remove all dust and debris.

One the wall is dry and clean, mix the mortar and repoint using a repointing tool, leave to semi-dry before finishing with a joint striking tool to leave the desired finish to match the existing.

Brush Painting

Paint is to be applied using brush and roller.

When using a brush, paint should be worked into all crevices and corners whenever possible.

Any runs or sags should be immediately brushed out.

Thorough mixing of the paint before it is applied is essential.

A mechanical mixer should be used for stirring the paint when required.

Roller Painting

Dip the roller lightly into the paint, remove and excess paint.

Then roll it backward and forwards on the ramp of the tray to evenly distribute the paint on the roller cover.

Roll the paint onto the surface in a large zigzag pattern.

Then fill in the space with criss-cross strokes.

Apply additional pressure when going over mortar joints to fully cover the indented areas.

Priming the Surface

Priming is a very important step in preparing surfaces for paint, especially if the surface will be exposed to moisture.

Zinc phosphate is to be used for exterior metal and Dulux weather shield quick dry primer undercoat for timber.

Priming immediately after cleaning and prepping the surface is imperative to prevent dust or dirt from accumulating and flash rust (rust that occurs within hours) from forming.

Bare external masonry surfaces should be sealed using a thinned coat of Dulux weather shield smooth masonry paint.

Seal coat should be 1 part water to 5 parts paint.

Applying the Paint

Once primed, mix the Dulux paint and pour into a paint scuttle and restrir.

Apply the 1st coat of paint using a brush and roller.

This should be followed by an additional coat of paint.

On metal, Metal shield is to be used. On timber Weather shield is to be used. On masonry, Dulux Weather shield smooth masonry is to be used.

The paint should be left for 6-8 hours between each coat and 2 coats are required once cleaned, prepped, and primed.

Paint Specifications to be Used

Arran Colour match:

Dulux Weather shield. (Timber)

Colour code: 50BG41044

Satin

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Restoration white colour match:

Dulux Metal shield. (Metal)

Colour code: 53YY77064

Satin

Barn red colour match:

Dulux Metal shield. (Metal)

Colour code:30YR07354

Satin.

Wood primer:

Dulux weather shield quick dry primer undercoat.

Colour: White

Metal Primer:

Dulux zinc phosphate primer.

Colour: Light grey.

Masonry:

Dulux Weather shield smooth masonry paint Colour: Black.

Equipment Required

PPE

Task specific PPE as outlined in COSHH Assessment

Gloves, Dust mask, Safety glasses, Hard hat, Hi Vis vest

Hand tools/Equipment:

Wire brushes, sandpaper, Sealant guns, Utility knives, Scrapers, Rags, Paint brushes, Paint scuttles, Roller arms, Roller sleeves, Mortar pointing tools, Bucket, Trowel, Hardboards.

Hand power tools:

Cordless palm sanders, Combi drills with wire brush attachments, Grinder with sanding pad attachments, Jetwash with line and lance.

Emergency Procedures

Rescue Plan for Roof via Fixed Scaffold

Self Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to exit the roof via the access and egress fixed scaffold. If practical, first aid to be delivered prior to egress to make self-rescue as comfortable as possible. Should the injured party require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity.

Assisted Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to exit the roof via the access and egress fixed scaffold. Second operative to aid injured party egress by supporting operative during descent. At any time should the operative be unable to assist; rescue must cease. First aid to be delivered prior to egress to make assisted rescue as comfortable as possible. In this scenario it is likely the injured party will require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity.

Professional/Mechanical Rescue: If the person or persons are incapacitated such that they are unable to descend the fixed scaffold even with the assistance of others, then their condition is likely to be such that only the professional medical or rescue services (ambulance and/or fire service) would have sufficient knowledge and skills to

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effect a safe and successful rescue. It is highly likely that in such circumstance, persons without such professional medical and rescue knowledge and skills, could potentially cause further injury and/or significant risk to themselves or the person or persons in need of rescue. Whilst delivering first aid and preparing for the attendance of medical professionals, NSS to arrange for a sufficient Mobile Elevated Working Platform to attend site should it be required for retrieval. 1. The rescue machine must be positioned to enable the rescue procedure to be carried out without compromising the safety of personnel involved in the rescue. 2. The platforms must be adjacent to each other with a minimal gap between them. 3. A double lanyard must be attached to the person being rescued and the MEWP anchor point before the rescue takes place. 4. Care must be taken not to overload the rescue machine this may mean making more than one journey to complete the rescue. 5. Where Mid Air rescue is not possible via the NSS fleet of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms due to site conditions or where the emergency services deem necessary then the emergency services shall intervene. <u>Rescue Plan for Scaffold</u> Self Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to exit the scaffold via access and egress point. If practical, first aid to be delivered prior to egress to make self-rescue as comfortable as possible. Should the injured party require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity. Assisted Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to exit the scaffold via access and egress point. Second operative to aid injured party egress by supporting operative during descent. At any time should the operative be unable to assist; rescue must cease. First aid to be delivered prior to egress to make assisted rescue as comfortable as possible. In this scenario it is likely the injured party will require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity. Professional/Mechanical Rescue: If the person or persons are incapacitated such that they are unable to descend the scaffold even with the assistance of others, then their condition is likely to be such that only the professional medical or rescue services (ambulance and/or fire service) would have sufficient knowledge and skills to effect a safe and successful rescue. It is highly likely that in such circumstance, persons without such professional medical and rescue knowledge and skills, could potentially cause further injury and/or significant risk to themselves or the person or persons in need of rescue. At this point, the second operative must only deliver first aid, if safe to do so, in preparation for the attendance of medical professionals. 1. The rescue machine must be positioned to enable the rescue procedure to be carried out without compromising the safety of personnel involved in the rescue. 2. The platforms must be adjacent to each other with a minimal gap between them. 3. A double lanyard must be attached to the person being rescued and the MEWP anchor point before the rescue takes place. 4. Care must be taken not to overload the rescue machine this may mean making more than one journey to complete the rescue. 5. Where Mid Air rescue is not possible via the NSS fleet of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms due to site conditions or where the emergency services deem necessary then the emergency services shall intervene. <u>Rescue Plan for Ladder</u> Self Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to descend the ladder. Should the injured party require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity. Assisted Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to descend the ladder with assistance of a second operative to aid injured party egress by supporting operative during descent. At any time should the operative be unable to assist;	
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rescue must cease. In this scenario it is likely the injured party will require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity if required Professional/Mechanical Rescue: If the person or persons are incapacitated such that they are unable to descend the scaffold even with the assistance of others, then their condition is likely to be such that only the professional medical or rescue services (ambulance and/or fire service) would have sufficient knowledge and skills to effect a safe and successful rescue. It is highly likely that in such circumstance, persons without such professional medical and rescue knowledge and skills, could potentially cause further injury and/or significant risk to themselves or the person or persons in need of rescue. At this point, the second operative must only deliver first aid, if safe to do so, in preparation for the attendance of medical professionals. <u>Access Platform - Emergency Rescue / Descent Procedure</u> Under normal circumstances, the back-up systems built into NSS Mobile Elevated Platforms will allow the operator to bring the platform of the machine to ground level under controlled conditions. It is extremely unusual for these systems to fail. All NSS MEWP operators and supervisors are trained on the emergency procedures as outlined below. Emergency Situation Failure of cage mounted functions while elevated Proposed Action Where the normal cage control functions fail, the second operative/banksman will use the auxiliary controls from the platform to lower the boom safely to the ground Emergency Situation Failure of the operator to operate the MEWP functions whilst elevated due to being incapacitated or upper auxiliary failure Proposed Action Where the operator is incapable of lowering the MEWP from the upper controls; the second operative trained in the use of the MEWP will lower the platform using the lower ground controls Emergency Situation Failure of lower ground controls Proposed Action Where the lower ground controls fail to allow the platform to be lowered safely; the second operative will use the auxiliary ground controls to lower the platform safely to the ground Emergency Situation Failure of ALL normal and auxiliary lowering functions Proposed Action Where ALL control functions have failed the second operative shall contact NSS to report the machine failure and request an engineer to attend. MEWP to MEWP mid-air rescue will be initiated as required In the event of system failure of all normal and auxiliary controls and the inability to action onsite or repairs then the Mid Air rescue procedure is deployed. Mid Air rescue by a support vehicle from the NSS fleet of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms 1. The rescue machine must be positioned to enable the rescue procedure to be carried out without compromising the safety of personnel involved in the rescue. 2. The platforms of both machines must be adjacent to each other with a minimal gap between them. 3. A double lanyard must be attached to the person being rescued and the anchor points on both machines before the rescue takes place.	
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4. Care must be taken not to overload the rescue machine this may mean making more than one journey to complete the rescue.
5. Where Mid Air rescue is not possible via the NSS fleet of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms due to site conditions then the emergency services shall be contacted.

Rescue Plan for Roof via MEWP

Self Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to exit the roof via the MEWP. If practical, first aid to be delivered prior to egress to make self-rescue as comfortable as possible. Should the injured party require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity.

Assisted Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to exit the roof via the MEWP. Second operative to aid injured party egress by supporting operative during transit and operating the MEWP. At any time should the operative be unable to assist; rescue must cease. First aid to be delivered prior to egress to make assisted rescue as comfortable as possible. In this scenario it is likely the injured party will require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity.

Professional/Mechanical Rescue: If the person or persons are incapacitated such that they are unable to be moved, then their condition is likely to be such that only the professional medical or rescue services (ambulance and/or fire service) would have sufficient knowledge and skills to effect a safe and successful rescue. It is highly likely that in such circumstance, persons without such professional medical and rescue knowledge and skills, could potentially cause further injury and/or significant risk to themselves or the person or persons in need of rescue. Whilst delivering first aid and preparing for the attendance of medical professionals, NSS to arrange for a sufficient Mobile Elevated Working Platform to attend site should it be required for retrieval.

1. The rescue machine must be positioned to enable the rescue procedure to be carried out without compromising the safety of personnel involved in the rescue.
2. The platform must be as close to the roof as possible with a minimal gap between them.
3. A double lanyard must be attached to the person being rescued and the MEWP anchor point before the rescue takes place.
4. Care must be taken not to overload the rescue machine this may mean making more than one journey to complete the rescue.
5. Where Mid Air rescue is not possible via the NSS fleet of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms due to site conditions or where the emergency services deem necessary then the emergency services shall intervene.

Rescue Plan for PASMA Tower

Self Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to exit the tower via the access and egress point. If practical, first aid to be delivered prior to egress to make self-rescue as comfortable as possible. Should the injured party require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity.

Assisted Rescue: If suitably fit to; injured party to exit the tower via the access and egress point. Second operative to aid injured party egress by supporting operative during descent. At any time should the operative be unable to assist; rescue must cease. First aid to be delivered prior to egress to make assisted rescue as comfortable as possible. In this scenario it is likely the injured party will require medical assistance; this should be called for at the earliest opportunity.

Professional/Mechanical Rescue: If the person or persons are incapacitated such that they are unable to descend the PASMA tower even with the assistance of others, then their condition is likely to be such that only the professional medical or rescue services (ambulance and/or fire service) would have sufficient knowledge and skills to effect a safe and successful rescue. It is highly likely that in such circumstance, persons without such professional medical and rescue knowledge and skills, could potentially cause further injury and/or significant risk to themselves or the person or persons in need of rescue. Whilst delivering first aid and preparing for the attendance of medical professionals, NSS to arrange for a sufficient Mobile Elevated Working Platform to attend site should it be required

for retrieval.

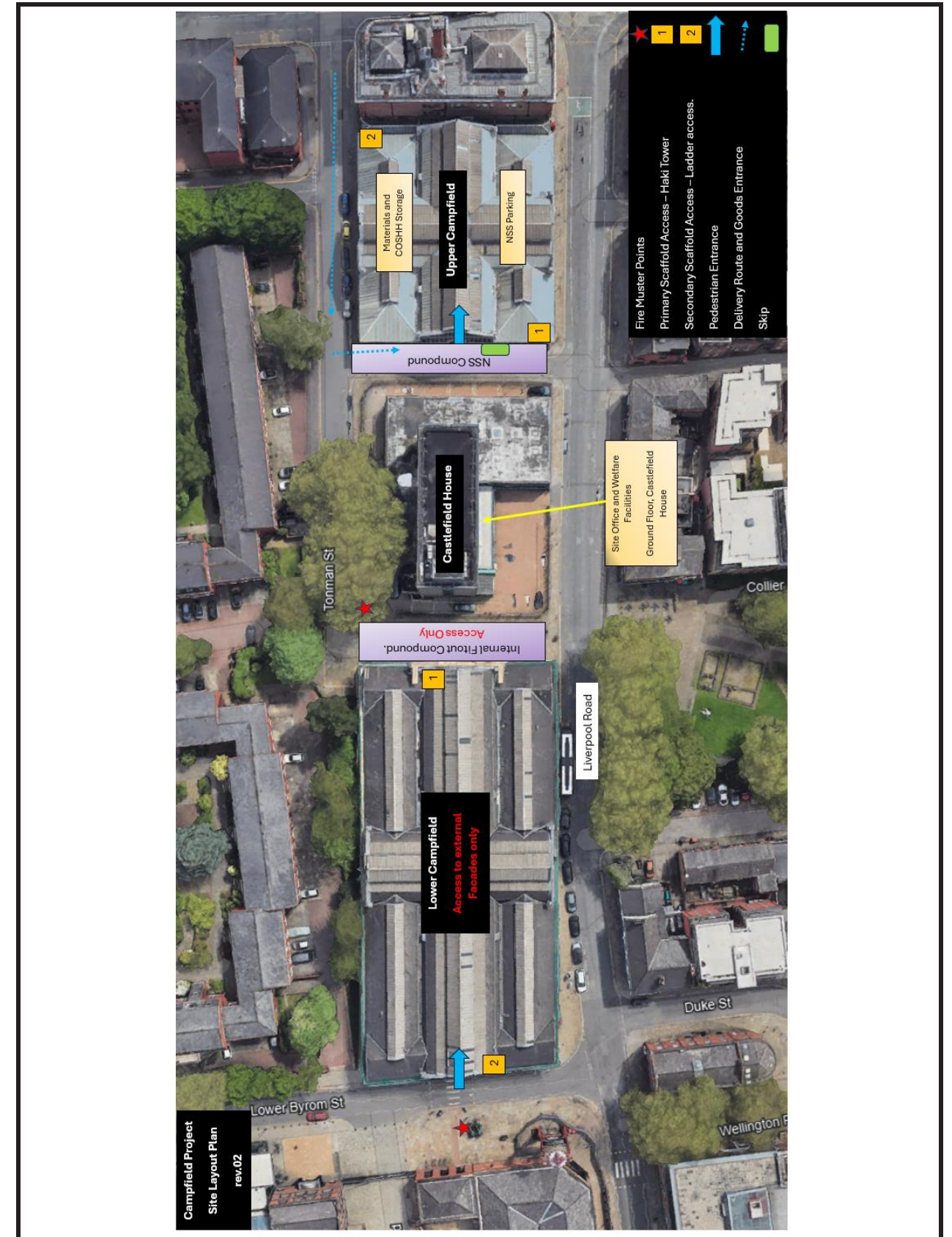
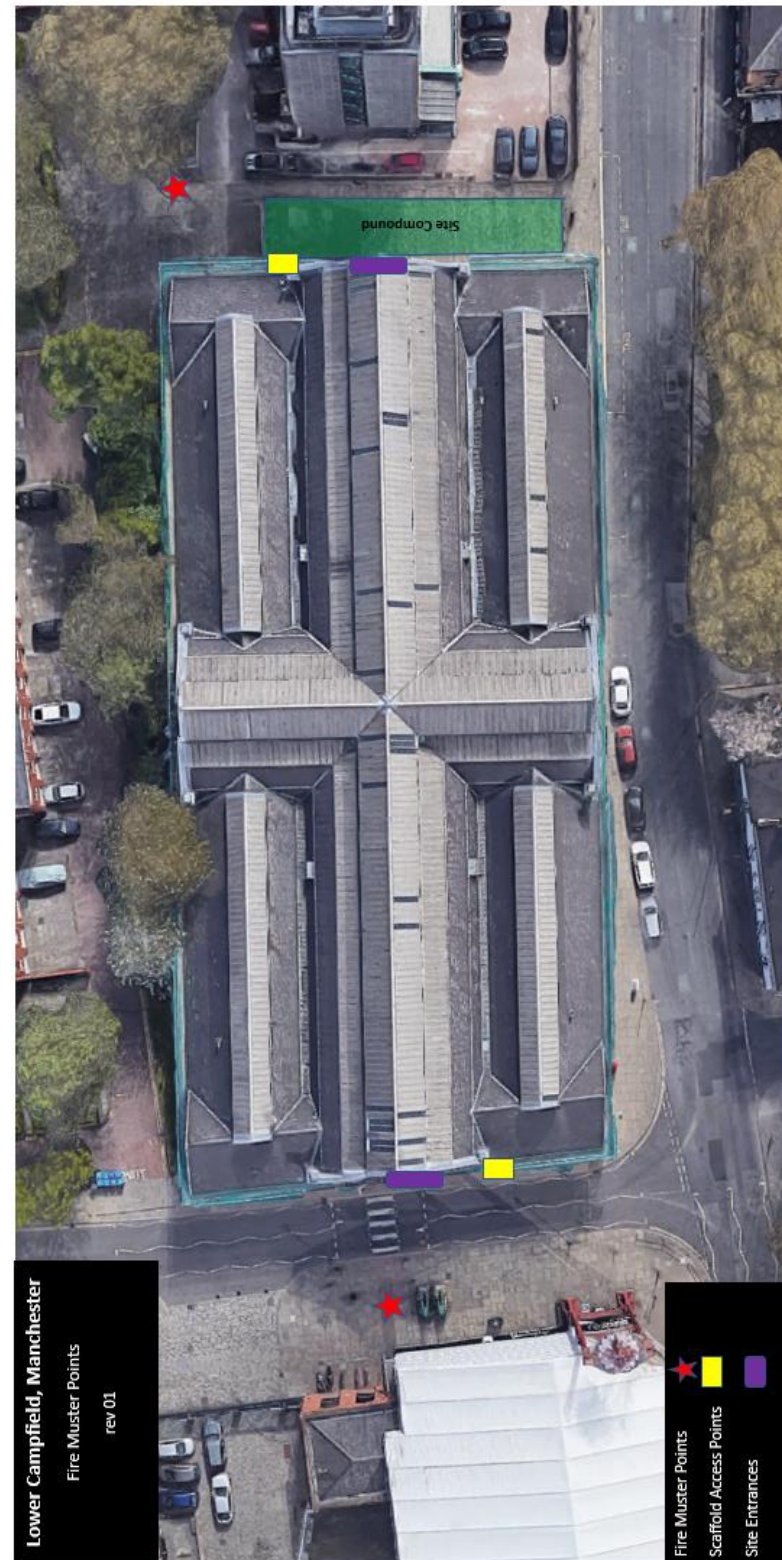
1. The rescue machine must be positioned to enable the rescue procedure to be carried out without compromising the safety of personnel involved in the rescue.
2. The platforms must be adjacent to each other with a minimal gap between them.
3. A double lanyard must be attached to the person being rescued and the MEWP anchor point before the rescue takes place.
4. Care must be taken not to overload the rescue machine this may mean making more than one journey to complete the rescue.
5. Where Mid Air rescue is not possible via the NSS fleet of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms due to site conditions or where the emergency services deem necessary then the emergency services shall intervene.

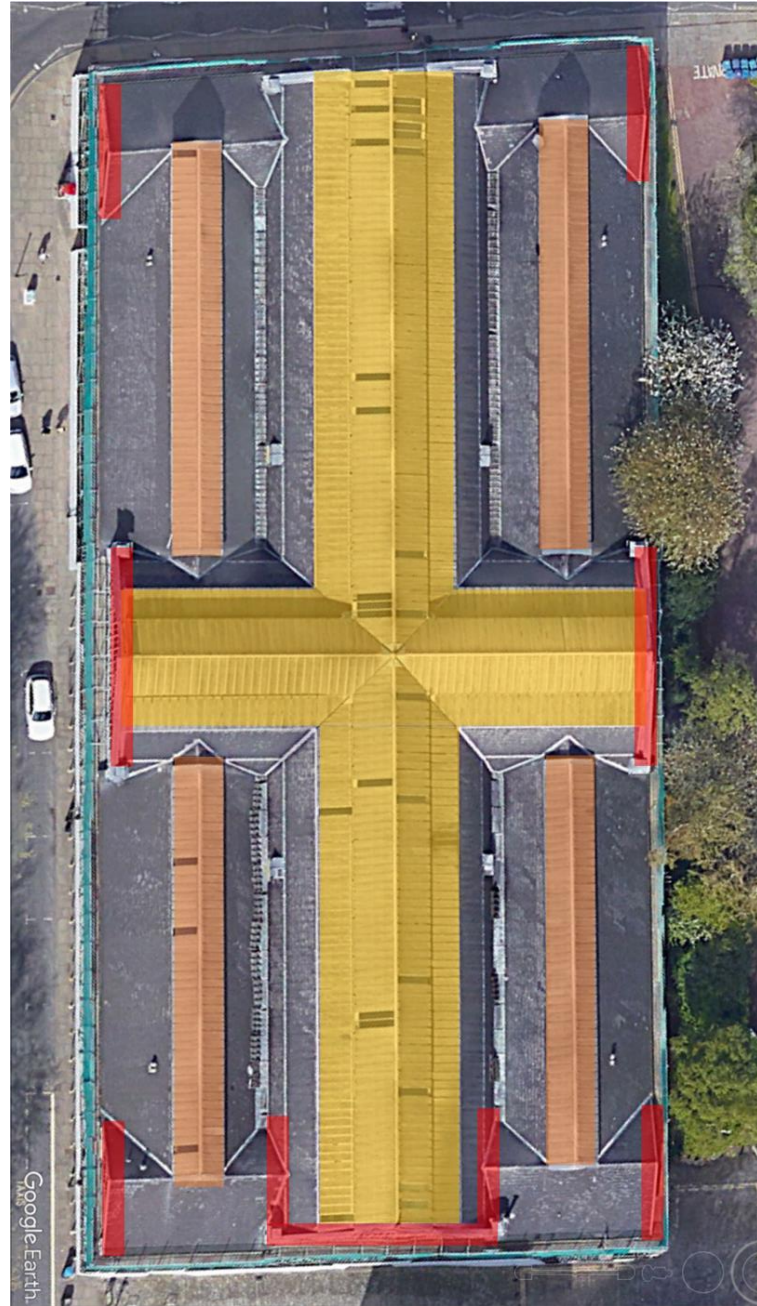
Method of Access and Egress to the work area:	Access/Egress 1: Fixed Tower Scaffold Access/Egress 2: HAKI Tower Access/Egress 3: Internal Fixed Ladder - Emergency roof access ONLY Access/Egress 4: MEWP – Scissor – Material Transfer and Emergency Access ONLY Access/Egress 5: PASMA Tower – Internal survey use ONLY <i>Scissor lift to be used for the transport of materials and waste to and from the roof surface only. Only to be used to access the roof surface in an emergency situation where scaffold access tower are out of use.</i> Internal fixed ladders to be used as emergency exit route only.				
Fall Protection Measures: (Where work at height cannot be eliminated - consider both Personnel & Materials)	Fall Protection Measure 1: Scaffold Edge Protection Fall Protection Measure 2: MEWP Basket Fall Protection Measure 3: Safety Netting Fall Protection Measure 4: Harness and Lanyard Further Comments: Scaffold has been designed to allow a fall arrest connection. Operatives to remain connected to the scaffold via rope & grab during glazing works.				
Required Personnel Protective Equip:					
	Head Protection	Hi-Vis Vest	Protective Footwear	Fall Restraint	Fall Arrest
	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐
					
	Gloves	Eye Protection	Hearing Protection	Protective Clothing	Respiratory Protection
	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒

	Personal Protective Equipment is to be used in accordance with approved training and company policy	
Welfare:	On-site Welfare (Client) Comments: Internal welfare services provided.	
Waste Disposal:	Waste should be segregated in clear plastic bags or designated waste stream skips or bins. Waste to be managed as per the waste hierarchy in Regulation 12 of the Waste England and Wales Regulations 2012. 1. Prevention 2. Re-Use 3. Recycle 4. Disposal All waste will be disposed of in line with our ISO 14001 Environmental Management System	
Waste Skip or Waste Transfer	On Site Waste Skip (NSS)	
Any additional environmental considerations:	Noise	
	Will excessive noise be created?	No
	Is sound measurement required on site?	No
	Nuisance	
	Will the works cause nuisance to the occupants/neighbours? Odour, noise, dust, inconvenience etc.	No
	Have working hours been changed to accommodate the above?	No
	Air Emissions	
	Will NSS activities increase air emissions excessively?	No
	Environmentally Sensitive Areas	
	Is there part of the site deemed an environmentally sensitive area which will affect NSS Works? Inc. Watercourses	No
	Who will manage control measures to protect the area	N/A
Environmental concerns	Report all environmental concerns to safety@nssgroup.com	
Emergency Procedures:	Fire procedure as per clients site specific management plans	
First Aid Facilities:	Emergency Contact Number	03459 677 477 111 for Medical Advice
	First Aid Box Location:	NSS Site Office Within cab of NSS Vehicle

	Location of Nearest Hospital:	Manchester Royal Infirmary Oxford Road Manchester M13 9WL 1.5 miles from site
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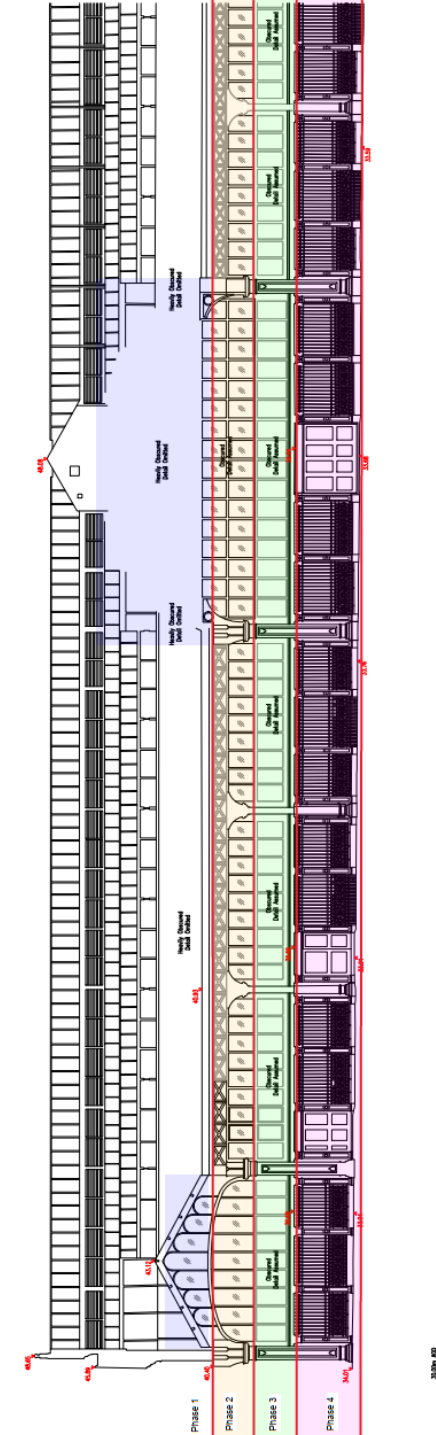
Site Plan

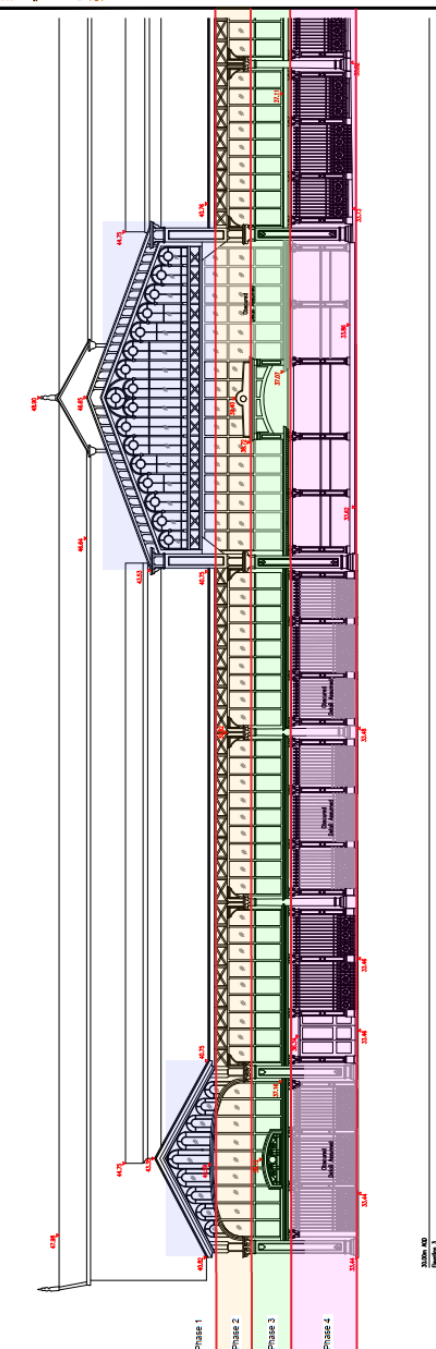
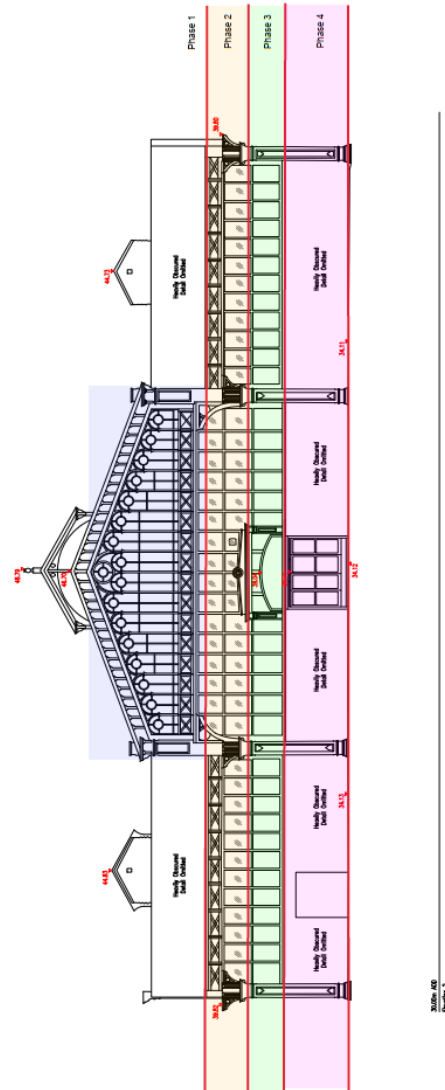


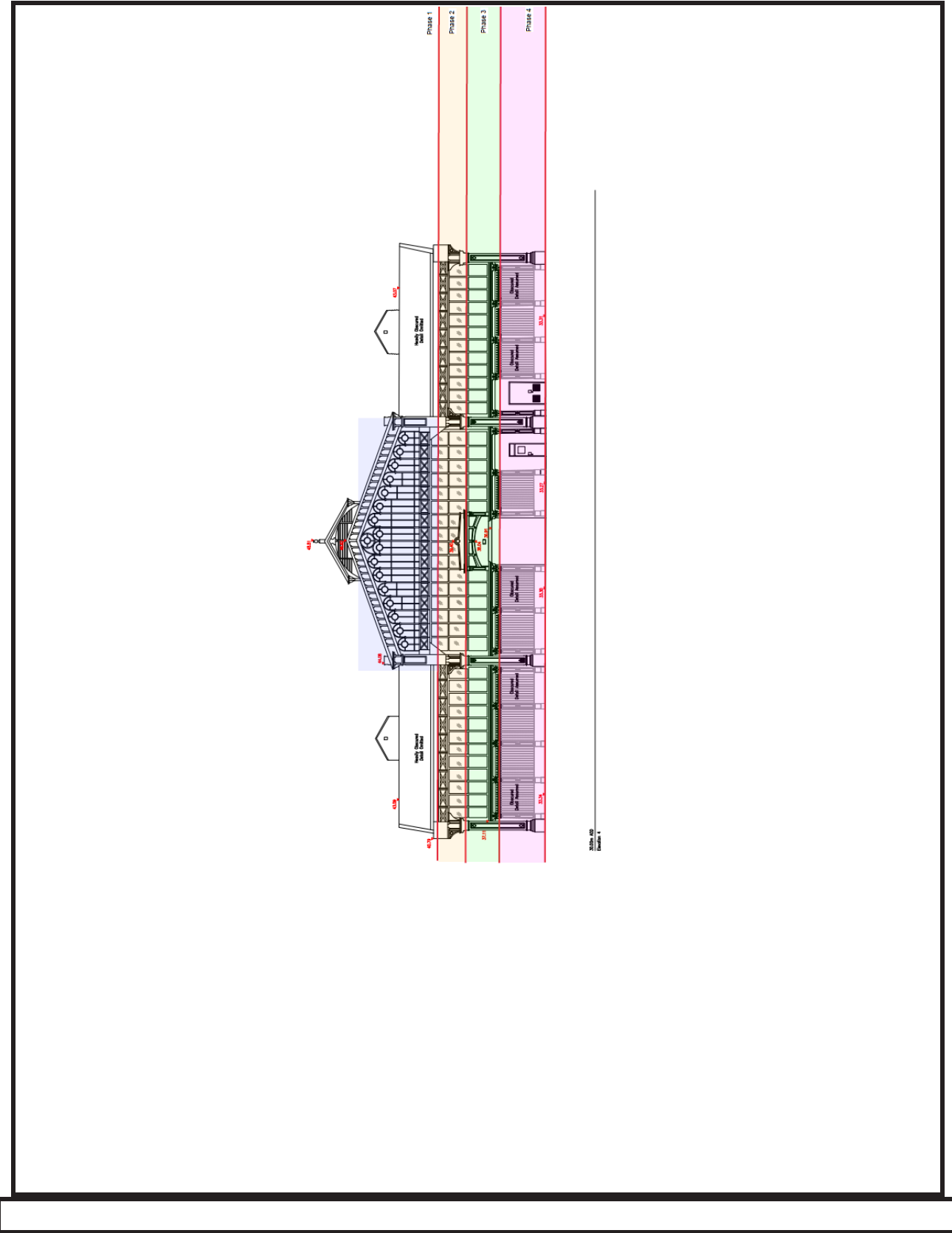


Lower Campfield Scaffold Sequence Plan – Key (Working Platform already installed)	
Scaffold Phase 1	Yellow
Scaffold Phase 2	Orange
Scaffold Phase 3	Red

Lower Campfield Scaffold Sequence Plan – Notes	
Working Platform	– Already Installed / Required for Duration
Scaffold Phase 1	– Central Glazing Lanterns
Scaffold Phase 2	– Outlaying Glazing Lanterns
Scaffold Phase 3	– Pike Decoration and Flashing Details







Risk Assessments	This method statement is to be read in conjunction with the following risk assessments as included in this document.
	☒ RA GEN – General Site Working ☒ RA PPE – Personal Protective Equipment ☒ RA SLIP – Slips, trips and falls ☒ RA MAN – Manual Handling ☒ RA WEATHER - Inclement Weather ☒ RA WAH - Working at Height ☒ RA MEWP - Use of MEWPS ☒ RA TRANS – MEWP to Roof Transfer ☒ RA H&L – Use of Harness and Lanyards ☒ RA PASMA – Use of Mobile Alloy Towers ☒ RA SCAFF – Fixed Scaffolds for Access ☒ RA POWER – Use of Power Tools ☒ RA TOOLS – Hand Tools and Equipment ☒ RA LAD - Ladders ☒ RA SPRAY – Applying Specialist Coatings (Inc. Spraying) ☒ RA COMMS - Communication & Co-ordination ☒ RA VEH – Vehicle Movements ☒ RA COSHH – Hazardous Substances ☒ RA>NNLW – Asbestos>NNLW ☒ RA FRAGILE – Work on Fragile Roofs ☒ RA FALLS – Openings and Edges ☒ RA GLASS – Glazing Works ☐ RA ROPE – Rope Access Works ☒ RA JET – Pressure Washing ☒ RA HOT– Hot Works ☒ RA WEILS - Leptospirosis, Weil’s Disease and Legionnaires ☒ RA AW – Abrasive Wheel ☒ RA GUANO – Bird Guano ☐ RA OVER – Working near Overhead Services ☐ RA WATER – Working near Water ☐ RA BMU – Access by Cradle System ☐ RA LONE – Lone Working ☐ RA PSF – Working in Petrol Station Forecourts

For any substances used refer to COSHH Assessments within the file library on Jobwatch

All work will be undertaken by qualified competent persons with experience of the type of work described above, and in all cases in full accordance with safety procedures specified in the NSS Health and Safety Policy.

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Risk Assessments

Criticality Matrix

Probability of Occurrence (P)	Severity Rating (S)				
	Major	Serious	Significant	Minor	Negligible
Certain	25	20	15	10	5
Occasionally	20	16	12	8	4
Probable	15	12	9	6	3
Unlikely	10	8	6	4	2
Improbable	5	4	3	2	1

Severity Rating (S)

1	Negligible	Slight, no potential risk of injuries, no significant effect on health and safety
2	Minor	Minor injuries or equipment damage, minimal effect on health and safety
3	Significant	Significant injuries or multiple minor injuries, equipment damage and effect on health and safety
4	Serious	Severe/multiple injuries, equipment damage or major environmental effect that can be controlled
5	Extreme	Death and/or serious structural damage or major environmental effect that cannot be controlled

Likelihood Rating (P)

1	Improbable	A highly unlikely event
2	Unlikely	An unlikely event, could occur if control measures are disregarded
3	Probable	An event which may occur despite existing control measures
4	Occasionally	An event likely to occur unless control measures are improved
5	Certain	An event which will occur unless immediate controls are applied

Scoring Matrix (R)

1-4	Low	Activities in this category present minimal levels of impact or risk and are unlikely to occur, proceed with these activities as planned and monitor against objectives
5-9	Medium	Activities in this category present minor levels of impact or risk. The application of risk management strategies to reduce the impact or risk is advised. Consider ways of modifying the process or implementing controls to reduce the impacts and risks to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)

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10 +	Serious	Activities in this category present serious and unacceptable levels of impact or risk. Consider ways of modifying the process and implementing controls to reduce the impacts and risks to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). Additional control measures and monitoring may be required.
15 +	High	Activities in this category present high levels of impact or risk and should not be allowed to proceed without very careful planning. Consider consulting specialists. The company should evaluate whether the activity is actually necessary in the first place or whether alternative processes are available.
20 +	Extreme	Activities in this category present extreme levels of impact or risk, such as loss of life or breach of legislation and must not be undertaken.

Reason for current review:	Significant additions made – consult with guidance document for breakdown of these changes	Added to RAMS template:	10/11/22
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	Hazard / Description	People at Risk	Initial Assessment			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
			S	P	R		S	P	R
RA GEN – General Site Working	Slips Trips and Falls Mobile Plant and Vehicles Fall from Height Fire Electricity Structure Collapse Cranes; falling loads Manual Handling	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ Slip, Trips and Falls – Assess, eliminate and control the risk for others and yourself during the works. Maintain excellent housekeeping ➤ Mobile Plant and Vehicles – Only to be operated by trained and authorised operatives ➤ Falls from Height – Comply fully with site rules; permits to work, PPE and work at height training ➤ Fire – Fully comply with Hot Works permit controls ➤ Electricity – Never assume electrical equipment/cables are dead or that they are safe ➤ Manual Handling – Assess; Task, Individual, Load, Environment, use mechanical aids whenever possible	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work. ➤ All works to be adequately planned to eliminate or reduce the risk of any foreseen hazards		
						Physical Controls ➤ Obey all signs, instruction and barriers ➤ Ensure site safety rules are clearly displayed ➤ Appropriate PPE to be worn at all times	Procedural Controls ➤ All site operatives and visitors to be fully inducted ➤ All operatives to be briefed regarding RAMS and complete dynamic risk assessments prior to commencing works ➤ Site inspections to identify and eliminate hazards. Regular site audits by Safety and Management		
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ Managing for Health and Safety HSG65 ➤ Health and safety in construction HSG 150 ➤ CDM Regulations 2015 – Legal Series Guidance (L153) ➤ The Absolutely Essential Health and Safety Toolkit INDG 344	Comments This risk assessment will be reviewed annually or following a related accident or incident		
							5	1	5

RA PPE – Personal Protective Equipment	Failure of PPE leading to: Slips Trips and Falls Fall from Height Falling objects Manual Handling	Public Employees Contractors	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ Operatives to wear PPE determined within the RAMS and required for the tasks to be undertaken. ➤ All operatives to use PPE as per training and the manufacturer's instructions ➤ Use the correct lanyard for fall restraint and fall arrest systems ➤ Wear gloves to keep hands warm and dry during tasks with vibrating hand and power tools. ➤ Check cut resistance and permeability of hand protection ➤ Wear safety helmets where there is a risk of falling objects ➤ Safety boots to be worn and secured ➤ Wear eye protection where there is a risk of flying/airborne debris such as paint splashing, grinding and scraping gutters	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work. ➤ Provision of PPE in line with the risk assessments and COSHH assessments produced. ➤ Mandatory inspections as required by manufacturer's instructions to be completed or scheduled by competent management.	5	1	5
						Physical Controls ➤ Obey all safety signs and instruction noting PPE requirements	Procedural Controls ➤ All operatives to be briefed and inducted regarding RAMS ➤ All appropriate PPE to be determined by RAMS ➤ Pre-use checks to be undertaken on all PPE used. ➤ Report any failed or faulty PPE and quarantine for repair or replacement. ➤ Frequent site inspections to identify and eliminate hazards. Regular site audits by Safety and Management			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ The Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 1992 ➤ Personal Protective Equipment at Work (Amendment) Regulations 2022 ➤ Respiratory protective equipment at work: A practical guide HSG53 ➤ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) At Work, INDG174	Comments ➤ Harness (EN 361) ➤ Fall Restraint Lanyard (EN 354:2010) ➤ Shock Absorber Lanyard (EN 355:2002) ➤ Safety boots (EN ISO 20345) ➤ Safety glasses (EN166) ➤ High Vis Vest (EN 20471:2013) ➤ Safety Gloves (EN388 / EN 374-2 / EN 374-3)			

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						This risk assessment will be reviewed annually or following a related accident or incident				
RA SLIP – Slips, trips and falls	Uneven surfaces Obstacles Trailing cables Wet or slippery surfaces Changes in level	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training	Managerial Controls	5	1	5
						➤ Housekeeping – Implement excellent housekeeping, keeping sites and transit routes clear of trip hazards ➤ Deliveries - planning deliveries to minimise the amount of materials on site ➤ Waste - designating areas for waste collection and making clear the responsibilities for waste removal. ➤ Trailing cables/Hose: Run cables and hoses where they are unlikely to be tripped over such as: ○ At height ○ Along walls ○ Along kerbs or gutters ➤ Wet or slippery surfaces: Ensure adequate grip on footwear. Don't access slippery wet. or icy surfaces if likely to slip. Allow to thaw or dry ➤ Uneven surfaces/Changes in level: Be aware of your environment. Complacency around uneven surfaces and changes in levels cause easily avoidable slips and trips	➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work.			
						Physical Controls	Procedural Controls			
						➤ Obey all signs, instruction and barriers ➤ Ensure site safety rules are clearly displayed ➤ Appropriate PPE to be worn at all times	➤ All site operatives and visitors to be fully inducted ➤ All operatives to be briefed regarding RAMS ➤ All appropriate PPE to be worn ➤ Frequent site inspections to identify and eliminate hazards. Regular site audits by Safety and Management			
						HSE & Other Guidance	Comments			
						➤ Health and safety in construction HSG 150 ➤ CDM Regulations 2015 – Legal Series Guidance (L153) ➤ The Absolutely Essential Health and Safety Toolkit INDG 344	This risk assessment will be reviewed annually or following a related accident or incident			

RA MAN – Manual Handling	Load weight and task frequency Hand position from the lower back Torso twisting/bending Postural constraints Poor grip Floor surface/distance Environmental factors; wind, rain, cold, heat etc.	Public Employees Contractors Customers	4	4	16	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ Maintenance work, by its very nature, involves many lifting, carrying and handling activities. ➤ Eliminate/Avoid: Using mechanical lifting aids like conveyors, hoists, telehandlers or cranes. Specialist devices and attachments (e.g. for roof sheets, windows) are also available, delivering materials directly to their point of use. Plan so you can lift materials to the building/roof and distribute them by pallet truck while plant such as cranes and telehandlers still have access. Making the load smaller or lighter and easier to lift. ➤ Techniques: Reduce the need to bend to materials, twist, stoop or stretch. Where possible, store heavier loads at waist height. Only store lighter or more easily / infrequently handled items on the floor. Mast climbers provide an alternative work platform to scaffolding while allowing the platform height to be precisely controlled so workers can lay materials at the most comfortable and productive height.	➤ Environment: Plan the route from lifting to work location including rest stops. The ground should be even and firm where possible, particularly when pushing / pulling loads. Use suitable coverings if necessary. Keep the workspace clean and tidy. Ensure sufficient lighting so that workers can clearly see what they are doing. Avoid working in extremes of temperature if possible. Provide the right additional controls or personal protective equipment (PPE) where you cannot change these conditions.	4	1	4
						Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work.	Procedural Controls ➤ Risk assess all manual handling tasks ➤ Communicate with your supervisor or manager any concerns			
						Physical Controls ➤ PPE must be worn and must be approved, suitable and compatible for the task ➤ All mechanical lifting aids must be suitable for the task and free from damage and subject to inspection	➤ Check the load for hazards or potential hazards i.e. damage that may cause an accident or injury whilst lifting such as: ○ Faulty handles ○ Sharp corners or breaks ○ Leaking liquids or solids ○ Structural integrity			
						HSE & Other Guidance	Comments			

						➤ MHOR '92 ➤ Manual handling: What you need to know as a busy builder (CIS61)	This risk assessment will be reviewed annually in January and following any relevant incident/accident.			
RA WEATHER - Inclement Weather	High Winds, Rain, Snow, Ice / Unsafe working conditions – slips / falls.	Public Employees Contractors Customers	4	3	12	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ Operatives to be trained in the use of equipment and it's limitations in certain weather ➤ Operatives educated on how to determine the weather and where to find this information. Use Met Office app sent out to all phones ➤ Keep warm and dry	Managerial Controls ➤ Consider the weather and upcoming weather when planning works. ➤ Stop works immediately if weather creates a significant hazard ➤ Roof works to be thoroughly assessed to determine if wet, windy or icy weather prohibits roof access	4	1	4
						Physical Controls ➤ Wear suitable PPE and uniform such as thick coat and gloves when it is cold ➤ Implement supervisor on each job to lead communication ➤ Use salt grit on icy walkways ➤ Do not tie items to scaffolding or edge protection unless undertaken by and designed by the scaffolding contractor	Procedural Controls ➤ MEWPS not to be used in wind speeds above the manufacturer's guidelines. MEWPS designed to a max. wind speed of 12m/s ➤ Mobile Alloy towers should not be used in windspeeds exceeding 24mph ➤ Scaffolds, safety netting and edge protection inspected after extreme winds, snow or other weather prior to allowing access ➤ Where possible remove items from the roof when expecting strong winds. Where this is not possible, ensure items left on roofs are secure in case of strong winds.			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999	Comments			

RA WAH - Working at Height	Operatives fall from height Injury/damage from falling objects Suspended at height (Syncope risk) Extreme weather	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ All operatives to be made aware of the risks and hazards associated with working at height and to be instructed in the contents of the risk assessment method statement RAMS ➤ All staff to be trained in the use and inspection of their harnesses and lanyards ➤ All workers to be provided with training in working at height ➤ Extreme weather conditions; heat, cold, wind, ice etc which increases risk must be avoided or controlled	Managerial Controls ➤ All WAH tasks must be adequately planned ➤ A suitable rescue plan should be planned for and implemented on site. ➤ Works must be adequately planned to ensure no employee works with 2m of an open edge or fall risk without fall protection. ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Inspections must be completed at the work site during work activity to ensure adequate controls are in place and effective ➤ MEWP's to be LOLER inspected 6 monthly with records available ➤ Scaffolds, safety nets and edge protection to be inspected every 7-days or after adverse weather conditions.	5	1	5
						Physical Controls ➤ A safe system of access and egress to the working area shall be provided ➤ Communal fall protection "handrails" must be used in preference to personal fall protection "lanyards" ➤ Work restraint lanyards to be used to prevent access to hazardous areas, fall arrest lanyards to be used when the work has a potential for falling such as; edge work, skylights ➤ The area shall provide physical barrier for protection to pedestrians below the work area ➤ Access and Egress must be cordoned off or secured to create an exclusion zone while in operation and prevent unauthorised access ➤ Use of tool tethers to eliminate equipment falls	Procedural Controls ➤ No materials or debris shall be allowed to be thrown from height ➤ A full method statement and safe system of work shall be prepared prior to the commencement of any works ➤ Warning signs shall be erected to warn public and others of works overhead ➤ Works shall not be permitted to take place during periods of adverse weather such as in strong winds or wet weather ➤ Harnesses and lanyards must be inspected a minimum of 6 monthly for signs of wear and tear ➤ Pre-use inspections should be undertaken on all equipment and PPE being used			
						HSE & Other Guidance	Comments			

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						➤ HSG33 Safety and Roof Work ➤ HSG150 Health and Safety in Construction ➤ Work at Height Regulations 2005				
RA MEWP - Use of MEWPS	Operatives falling from height Falling objects / tools Overturning Collision with other plant or structures Failure of lifting mechanism Impact with overhead cables or other obstructions	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ All operators to be trained in the safe use of the specific type of platform being used (IPAF/PAL or equivalent) including emergency decent/rescue ➤ All operators trained in hazard awareness associated with MEWP work; power lines, obstructions, ground surface etc. ➤ All persons using a MEWP should be provided with training for working at height ➤ All persons using a MEWP shall be provided with training in the use safety harnesses and in the importance of ensuring a harness & lanyard is always used and secured to the basket	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Checks shall be made prior to use to ensure that all MEWP’s are in a serviceable state and are accompanied by a valid LOLER Thorough Examination (required every 6 months)	5	1	5
						Physical Controls ➤ Work restraint lanyards to be used ➤ The working area beneath the MEWP will be fenced off to safeguard any persons below from falling objects and from the risk of collision with the MEWP ➤ The area in which it is anticipated the MEWP will operate shall be cleared of all materials, debris and other obstructions ➤ The ground should be inspected prior to use by a competent person to ensure it can sustain the load. ➤ Spreader plates to be used with the outriggers always ➤ Large plywood spreader plates positioned to protect cobbled/blocked paving detail ➤ Outriggers shall be extended prior to the raising of the platform ➤ When not in use, the platform should be lowered and the keys removed	Procedural Controls ➤ MEWP’s will only be used on firm level ground ➤ Spreader plates to be used with outriggers. ➤ Vehicle daily inspection to be completed by the operative ➤ RAMS to be read and acknowledged by all operatives ➤ Dynamic risk assessment to be completed for all works ➤ Emergency lowering and rescue procedures to be planned for and implemented. ➤ If used for loading materials; MEWP must be positioned at a safe distance from the building to extend the basket and outriggers used to stop the machine moving			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ The Work at Height Regulations 2005	Comments			

RA TRANS – MEWP to Roof Transfer	Operatives falling from height Falling objects / tools Overturning Collision with other plant or structures Failure of lifting mechanism Impact with overhead cables or other obstructions Operative fall and suspended by lanyard Damage to building from MEWP	Employees Contractors Customers	5	5	25	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ All operators to be trained in the safe use of the specific type of platform being used (IPAF/PAL or equivalent) including emergency decent/rescue ➤ All operators trained in hazard awareness associated with MEWP work; power lines, obstructions, ground surface etc. ➤ All persons using a MEWP should be provided with training for working at height ➤ All persons using a MEWP shall be provided with training in the use safety harnesses and in the importance of ensuring a harness & lanyard is always used and secured to the basket	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Checks shall be made prior to use to ensure that all MEWP's are in a serviceable state and are accompanied by a valid LOLER and test certificate ➤ All documentation must be; available, signed off, suitable and sufficient to control the risk ➤ Works must be adequately planned to ensure no employee works with 2m of an open edge or fall risk without fall protection. ➤ If safety is not ensured, the work must be postponed	5	2	10
						Physical Controls ➤ Lanyards to be connected during use and transfer ➤ The working area beneath the MEWP will be fenced off to safeguard any persons below from falling objects and from the risk of collision with the MEWP ➤ The area in which it is anticipated the MEWP will operate shall be cleared of all materials, debris and other obstructions ➤ The ground should be inspected prior to use by a competent person to ensure it is capable of sustaining the load ➤ Spreader plates to be used with the outriggers at all times ➤ Large plywood spreader plates positioned to protect cobbled/blocked paving detail ➤ Outriggers shall be extended prior to the raising of the platform ➤ When not in use, the platform should be lowered and the keys removed	Procedural Controls ➤ MEWP to Roof transfer must be the safest option available ➤ Transfer method must be authorised by Contract Manager prior to attempting transfer ➤ Emergency lowering and rescue procedures to be planned for and implemented. ➤ MEWP's will only be used on firm level ground ➤ Vehicle daily inspection to be completed by the operative ➤ RAMS to be read and acknowledged by all operatives ➤ Site Inspection for hazards; ground stability, overhead power lines, rivers/streams etc			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ IPAF Operators Safety guide	Comments			

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						➤ The Work at Height Regulations WAHR 2005 ➤ Lifting Operations Lifting Equipment Regulations LOLER 1998 ➤ Provision & Use of Work Equipment Regulations PUWER 1998			
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RA H&L – Use of Harness and Lanyards						Information/Instruction/Training	Managerial Controls			
						➤ All operatives should be informed of the hazards and instructed on the required safe systems of works and control measures ➤ All operatives to be provided with appropriate PPE and trained in its use and application ➤ Specific training in the use of the harness, lanyard and associated system should be provided to all those using the equipment	➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Ensure appropriate safety equipment and PPE are made available ➤ Ensure that those carrying out the works are fit and healthy			
						Physical Controls	Procedural Controls			
						➤ All equipment to be thoroughly checked and inspected prior to use ➤ Damaged equipment is to be taken out of use immediately and reported to the supervisor ➤ Wherever practical, the lanyard is to be clipped on to a secure anchor point at head height to reduce the fall distance ➤ Harnesses and lanyards should must only be used as per their intended designed use	➤ Ensure that consideration is given to how a person can be rescued after an arrested fall ➤ Ensure that all anchor points have been thoroughly tested and inspected and are suitable for use ➤ Ensure that all harnesses and lanyards are properly stored in a warm dry area, where they are unlikely to get damaged ➤ Harness and Lanyards to be formerly inspected every six months			
	Incorrect length lanyard Damaged lanyard/harness Not secured to anchor point Harness incorrectly worn Failure of anchor point Insufficient clearance to absorb fall (lanyard too long)	Employees Contractors Customers	5	5	25	HSE & Other Guidance ➤ Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations ➤ Work at Height Regulations ➤ PPE against falls from height. Lanyards BS EN 354 ➤ PPE against falls from height. Full body harnesses BS EN 361 ➤ PPE against falls from height. Fall arrest systems BS EN 363 ➤ PPE against falls from height. Energy absorbers BS EN 355	Comments The use of safety harnesses and fall arrest systems should always be the last choice for providing protection against falls from height	5	1	5

RA SCAFF - Fixed Scaffolds for Access	Fall from height Falling objects Slips and Trips Pinch points Unauthorised access	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ Operatives building towers to be trained in the safe erection and use of the mobile alloy towers i.e. PASMA or equivalent ➤ All persons using a tower should be provided with training for working at height ➤ All scaffolds must be erected, adjusted and dismantled by competent and approved scaffolders	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Scaffold contractors must be approved by the organisations approved contractor process. ➤ Scaffold must be inspected by the contractor every seven days or following adverse weather conditions ➤ A handover certificate must be provided by the contractor	5	1	5
						Physical Controls ➤ The working area beneath and around the scaffold will be barriered off to safeguard any persons below from falling objects. ➤ Appropriate measures should be implemented to prevent or deter unauthorised access. This may include: ○ Heras fencing ○ Barriers ○ Removal of access ladders ○ CCTV or Alarm systems ○ Site security ➤ The area in which it is anticipated the scaffold will be constructed shall be cleared of all materials, debris and other obstructions ➤ The ground should be inspected prior to use by a competent person to ensure it can sustain the load ➤ Components to be positioned to prevent trip hazards during construction, use and deconstruction. ➤ Scaffold should be dismantled as soon as possible following completion of works	Procedural Controls ➤ Always use the designated access point shutting gates behind you ➤ Remove access ladders when not in use ➤ Operatives must not stand on a platform without edge protection ➤ RAMS to be read and acknowledged by each operative ➤ Dynamic risk assessment to be completed for all reactive works ➤ Operatives to ensure 7-day check has been completed before use and there are no signs of tampering ➤ Do not overload the scaffold with materials			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ The Work at Height Regulations 2005 ➤ SG20	Comments			

RA TOOLS – Hand Tools and Equipment	Splintering/shattering tools Sharp blades/edges Manual handling Damaged tools Incorrect tool for the job	Public Employees Contractors Customers	3	4	12	Information/Instruction/Training	Managerial Controls	3	1	3
						➤ Operatives must be deemed competent to use hand tools ➤ Operatives should be trained to clean, store and maintain all tools ➤ Wear eye protection where there is a risk of flying/airborne debris	➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Ensure adequate tools, equipment and resources are available for the operatives and each job			
						Physical Controls	Procedural Controls			
						➤ Appropriate PPE to be worn ➤ Damage tools to be returned to the supervisor ➤ All tools shall be regularly inspected and maintained ➤ Tools should only be used for their intended purpose	➤ Ensure adequate tools, equipment and consumables are available prior to the start of each job ➤ All tools are to be inspected prior to use for damage etc. deficiencies reported to management immediately ➤ All tools are to be kept safe and tidy to prevent damage or theft			
						HSE & Other Guidance	Comments			
						➤ Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 ➤ PUWER Approved Code of Practice L22				

RA COMMS - Communication & Co-ordination	Failure to Communicate Risks between Multiple Contractors on One Site	Public Employees Contractors Customers	3	5	15	Information/Instruction/Training	Managerial Controls	3	1	3
						➤ All employees training in the use of systems such as Jobwatch, HR etc ➤ Operatives to be competent in the use of the tablets and associated software ➤ All operatives to be provided with adequate information, instruction and training to undertake their activities inc. RAMS ➤ Report accidents, incidents or near misses as soon as possible via NSS reporting procedures and software	➤ Ensure pre-start discussions are undertaken during job handover. ➤ Communicate job scope clearly including images, diagrams and maps ➤ On long term works regularly communicate for updates ➤ Communicate any possible inconveniences to clients/tenants/other contractors as soon as possible ➤ Supply client with RAMS as soon as possible			
						Physical Controls	Procedural Controls			
						➤ Ensure phones, tablets and laptops remain charged ➤ In areas where phone signal is low, inform management as soon as possible to arrange a sufficient communication process ➤ Use signage and barriers to make others aware of the work area ➤ Implement a team leader on each job to lead communication	➤ Induct any subcontractors on site ensure their RAMS are sufficient and they are aware of our scope ➤ Regularly update clients/tenants/other contractors with progress ➤ Use email where possible to have information in writing			
						HSE & Other Guidance	Comments			
						➤ Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 ➤ Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996				

RA VEH – Vehicle Movements	Operatives being struck by traffic Traffic colliding with stationary plant, materials or equipment	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	5	25	Information/Instruction/Training	Managerial Controls	5	1	5
						➤ All operatives to be informed and instructed of the risk and hazards of working adjacent to live traffic ➤ Appropriately qualified site supervisor trained in accordance with the NRSWA to be on site at all times ➤ All operatives to be familiar with the requirements of Chapter 8 of the Street Works Manual	➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Where traffic management is required, NSS will appoint an approved NRSWA contractor ➤ Ensure approval has been obtained from the local highways authority before commencing work			
						Physical Controls	Procedural Controls			
						➤ During the setting up of the traffic management systems, vehicles with roof mounted flashing amber beacons, men at work signs and keep left/right arrows shall be used to provide protection to the operatives setting out the cones, barriers and signage etc ➤ Advance warning signs will be erected on the approaches to the works area to warn motorists of the impending works ➤ All staff will wear high visibility clothing when working in the public highway Sufficient road width will be provided to enable buses, cars and lorries etc to pass safely ➤ All works should be signed in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual ➤ Ensure sufficient lighting is provided to warn motorists during periods of poor light All works should be securely fenced off and separated from other road users and pedestrians	➤ All traffic management proposals should be carefully planned in advance and agreed with the highways authorities and where applicable with the emergency services ➤ A detailed method statement should be prepared for the works, this should include traffic management proposals as agreed with the local authority where required ➤ All traffic management schemes are to be designed in accordance with Chapter 8 of the NRSWA ➤ Ensure sufficient supplies of cones, signs and other products are available before the commencement of operations ➤ Operatives will always face the traffic when setting out cones, barriers and signs etc Regular inspection and checking of signs and other elements of the traffic management proposals will be carried out to ensure they remain in the correct position etc			
HSE & Other Guidance	Comments									
						➤ CIS No. 52 – Crossing High Speed Roads on Foot During Temporary Traffic Management Works ➤ Safety at Street Works and Road Works – A Code of Practice				

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V1.5
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RA COSHH – Hazardous Substances	Injury through inhalation Injury through ingestion Injury through injection Injury through absorption Explosion Injury through skin contact	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ All operatives should be informed of the hazards and instructed on the required safe systems of works and control measures including PPE selection and use ➤ All staff to be informed of the potential hazards to their health from contact with hazardous substances ➤ All staff who are considered to be at risk should be provided with instruction on the precautions to be taken when using and handling such substances ➤ All staff to be informed that a specific COSHH assessment must be completed for every potentially hazardous substance used in the workplace	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Ensure appropriate safety equipment and PPE are made available ➤ Managers to ensure all safeguards are in place and that the appropriate PPE is provided and used ➤ Substitute any substance with an equally effective but less hazardous material wherever possible ➤ Management to report any new substance to QHSE for assessment prior to use	5	1	5
						Physical Controls ➤ Staff must be made aware of, and adhere to the control measures on the specific COSHH/risk assessments ➤ The COSHH/risk assessments need to be reviewed on a regular basis ➤ Contractors must not be allowed to bring chemicals onto the premises unless they have undertaken an assessment of risk and have adequate control measures in place to reduce those risks ➤ Suitable PPE must be provided and worn where the COSHH assessment determines this to be necessary ➤ All substances must be adequately and securely stored	Procedural Controls ➤ All hazardous substances must be identified. ➤ Any substance that is no longer in use must be disposed of safely, and in accordance with information on the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). ➤ A written COSHH risk assessment must be completed for any hazardous substances retained or used in the workplace ➤ A MSDS must be obtained for every hazardous material used in the workplace. ➤ The need to use hazardous substances must be eliminated wherever possible.			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ INDG136 COSHH: A Brief Guide to the Regulations ➤ COSHH essentials: Easy steps to control chemicals. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations HSG193	Comments ➤ This assessment is not substance specific and a specific COSHH Assessment must be carried out for all hazardous substances used in the workplace.			

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						➤ The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (as amended). Approved Code of Practice and guidance L5				
RA NNLW – Asbestos NNLW	Operative exposure to ACMs Release of fibres into the air / water 3rd party exposure to asbestos	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	5	25	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ All operatives to be made aware of the risks and hazards associated with working at height and to be instructed in the contents of the method statement and safe system work ➤ All operatives likely to work ACM’s will be trained to NNLW (Notifiable Non Licensed Works) ➤ All operatives who may expose ACMs during their activities will be training to Asbestos Awareness ➤ Asbestos awareness and NNLW training will be provided where appropriate	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Ensure Risk Assessments and Method Statements are suitable and sufficient to control the hazard identified ➤ Contract Managers will ensure the operatives will be chosen by their competency, training and supervision ➤ Licensed Asbestos works will only be carried out by approved UKAS sub-contractors	5	1	5
						Physical Controls ➤ A safe system of access and egress to the working area shall be provided, ➤ Until “no asbestos present” due to age of construction, sampling or asbestos survey can be proven it will be presumed that asbestos is present and appropriate controls adopted ➤ All operatives will wear Type 5 disposable overalls and over boots, disposable or orinasal respirator with a FFP3 filter protection where required ➤ Decontamination process to be implemented where there is risk of exposure	Procedural Controls ➤ A full method statement and safe system of work shall be prepared prior to the commencement of any works ➤ All NNLW works will be carried out as detailed in Asbestos Essentials ➤ No material shall be allowed to be thrown from the roof area ➤ Warning signs shall be erected informing others of works going on overhead ➤ All waste to be disposed of as hazardous waste ➤ Works shall not be permitted to take place during periods of adverse weather such as in strong winds or wet weather			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ HSG33 Safety and Roof Work ➤ HSG150 Health and Safety in Construction ➤ Work at Height Regulations 2005 ➤ Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 ➤ Asbestos Essentials	Comments All “Licensed” work on ACM’s will be completed by approved UKAS sub-contractors and their work monitored and reviewed			

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RA FRAGILE – Work on Fragile Roofs	Falls through fragile materials Traversing across fragile roofs Asbestos contamination/ exposure	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	5	25	Information/Instruction/Training	Managerial Controls	5	1	5
						➤ All operatives to be competent in the risks of working at height and with fragile roofing materials ➤ Operatives to be competent in the selected safe system of work required in each individual case ➤ Only persons with experience of this type work shall be used ➤ Operatives to have asbestos awareness training or>NNLW as a minimum	➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ All work involving fragile roofs shall be clearly identified prior to the start of work ➤ All WAH tasks must be adequately planned ➤ A suitable rescue plan should be planned for and implemented on site. ➤ Suitable and sufficient RAMS and SSOW to be produced ➤ All NLW will adhere to the Asbestos Essentials guidance and methods			
						Physical Controls	Procedural Controls			
						➤ Safe and adequate means of access and egress to be provided to the roof area ➤ Where fragile material is restricted to a small area (i.e.: roof lights) these areas should be cordoned off ➤ No person shall be permitted to walk or traverse over a fragile roof without the use of; Easi-Dec, Valley walk system crawling boards, roof ladders, scaffolding, staging or other protective devices such as skylight protectors ➤ Consideration shall be given to the use of safety nets suspended below the roof where applicable	➤ All work will be subject to a full permit to work system ➤ No employee must be within 2m of a fragile surface without adequate fall protection in place ➤ No lone working will be permitted ➤ All NLW will follow and adhere to the procedures stated in the HSE Asbestos Essentials			
						HSE & Other Guidance	Comments			
						➤ HSG33 Safety in Roof Work ➤ HSE Fragile Roof Safety Alert for Builders ➤ Work at Height Regulations 2005 ➤ Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 ➤ Asbestos Essentials guidance and methods				

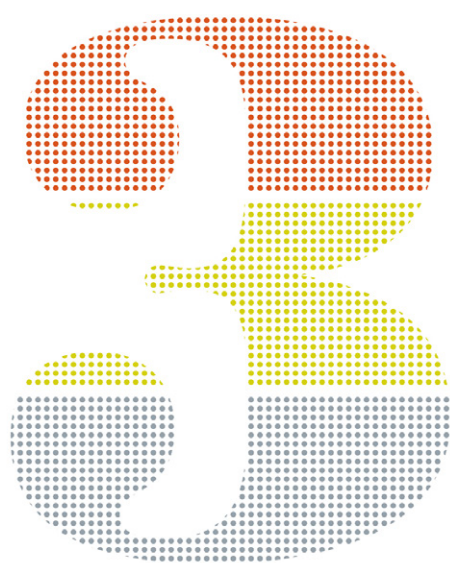
RA FALLS – Openings and Edges	Falls of persons from height through openings/over edges Objects falling/being kicked through openings/over edges	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ All operatives should be informed of the hazards and instructed on the required safe systems of works and control measures ➤ All operatives to be provided with appropriate PPE and trained in its use and application	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ All WAH tasks must be adequately planned ➤ A suitable rescue plan should be planned for and implemented on site. ➤ Ensure appropriate safety equipment and PPE are made available	5	1	5
						Physical Controls ➤ Secure double guard rails and toe boards to be erected around all open edges where the risk of a fall exists ➤ All guardrails should be securely fixed so as to provide an effective barrier against persons falling against them ➤ Where openings and holes are present in floors and ceilings etc, these should be securely covered to prevent persons from falling through them, any boards should be secured in position, so that they cannot be easily removed and they should have sufficient strength to prevent them breaking or collapsing if anyone should walk across or fall onto them ➤ Care should be taken to ensure that barriers and boards do not cause additional trip hazards, where necessary, use hazard tape to highlight such risks	Procedural Controls ➤ Plan all works so that no work takes place next to an unguarded opening or edge ➤ No employee must be within 2m of an open edge without adequate fall protection in place ➤ Ensure that barriers are erected as the work progresses to provide protection to all persons ➤ Ensure that where openings and edges are being formed that adequate protection, such as crash decks or safety harnesses are provided during the works to safeguard those involved in carrying out the work			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ Work at Height Regulations 2005 ➤ Working at Height: A brief guide (INDG401)	Comments ➤ Falls from height are one of the biggest causes of accidents in the construction industry, every precaution needs to be taken to prevent falls from height			

RA GLASS – Glazing Works	Manual Handling Sharp Edges Falling Objects/Materials Ladder Work	Public Employees Contractors Customers	4	4	16	Information/Instruction/Training	Managerial Controls	4	1	4
						➤ Only competent experienced glazers to be employed ➤ All operatives should be informed of the hazards and instructed on the required safe systems of works and control measures ➤ All operatives to be provided with appropriate PPE and be competent in its use and application ➤ All staff to be provided with training in safe lifting techniques, manual handling and working at height	➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Ensure first aid kit is readily available close to the works being undertaken ➤ Ensure the PPE provided is appropriate for the task			
						Physical Controls	Procedural Controls			
						➤ All power tools to be either cordless or low voltage (110v or less) ➤ Restrict use of power tools to competent persons over the age of 18 years ➤ Avoid trailing lead and keep walkways clear ➤ Ensure adequate storage areas are provided ➤ Ensure safe access is provided to the working area ➤ Clear up all breakages immediately ➤ Use approved suction pads to lift and handle glass sheets	➤ Daily checks of all equipment to be made prior to its use ➤ Carry out COSHH assessment on all substances used, wherever possible substitute for less hazardous substance ➤ Clear debris and waste on a regular basis ➤ Avoid working from ladders and other temporary platforms, ensure an adequate safe working platform is always provided ➤ Ensure a first aider is present within each glazing team			
						HSE & Other Guidance	Comments			
						➤ HSE Guidance Note – Safe Use of Ladders, Stepladders and Trestles ➤ Work at Height Regulations 2005 ➤ Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations ➤ Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations ➤ Getting to Grips with Manual Handling (INDG 143) ➤ Control of Noise at Work Regulations ➤ Control of Vibration at Work Regulation				

RA WEILS - Leptospirosis, Weil' s Disease and Legionnaires	Work related illnesss	Employees Contractors	4	3	12	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ Operatives to be informed on the risks of working near water where potential water borne diseases may be present ➤ Operatives educated on how to determine the weather and where to find this information	Managerial Controls ➤ Determine whether the area is vermin free and implement control measures if not.	4	1	4
						Physical Controls ➤ Wear suitable PPE including gloves. ➤ Observe good hygiene before eating drinking or smoking. Was cuts and grazes immediately with soap and running water ➤ Cover all cuts and broken skin with nitrile gloves/covers and waterproof plasters	Procedural Controls ➤ Avoid contact with rats or vermin ➤ Report evidence of rats or vermin to site and manager ➤ If you have flu-like symptoms two weeks after potential exposure seek medical advice			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999	Comments			

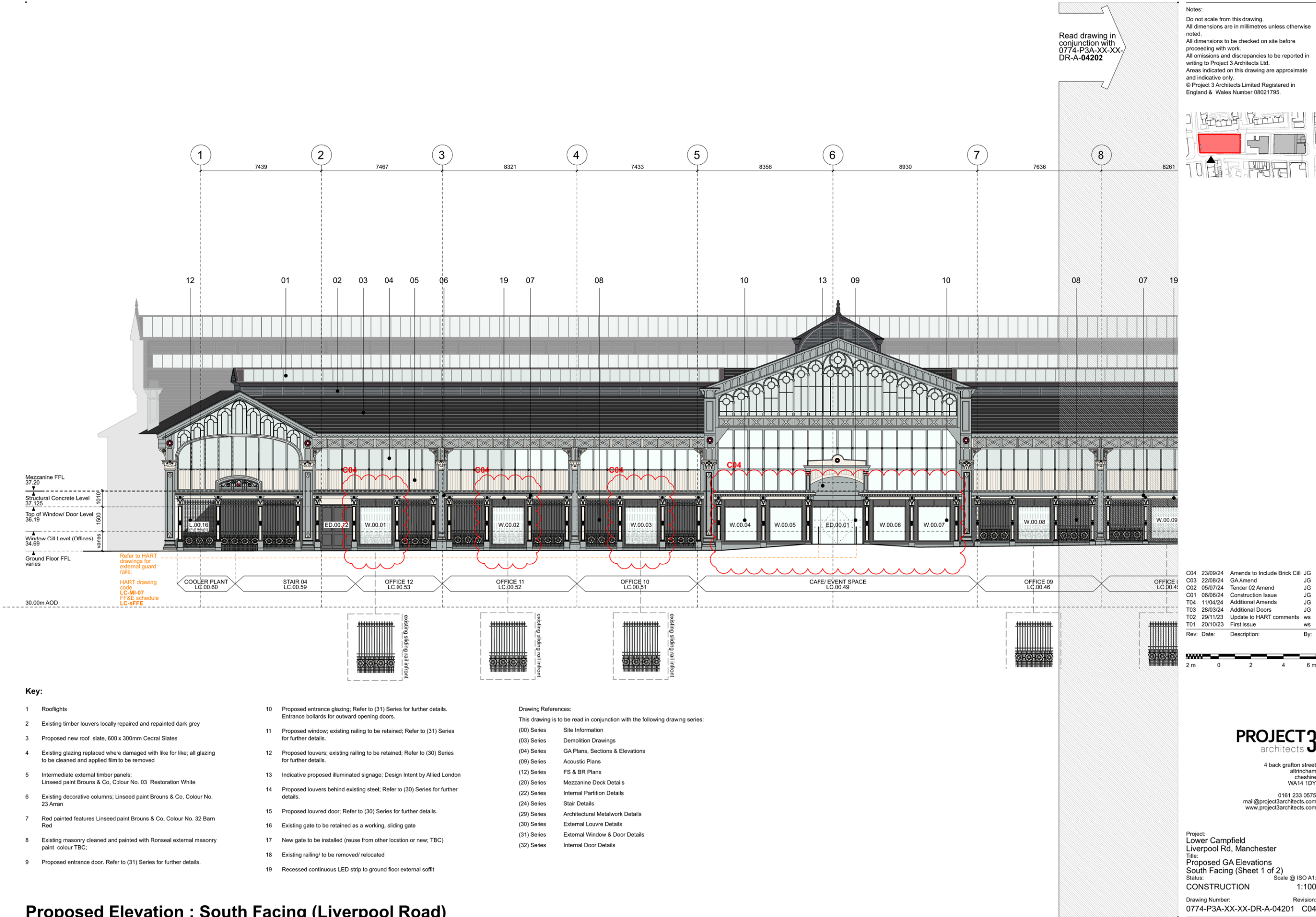
RA GUANO – Bird Guano	COSHH Psittacosis, Histoplasmosis, Cryptococcosis Slips trips and falls	Public Employees Contractors Customers	4	5	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ Operatives must read the RAMS and ensure they fully understand it before commencing any work with substances hazardous to health ➤ Operatives to be trained in the use of the equipment, its maintenance and inspection prior to use ➤ Operatives to be instructed in the hazards and harm which can be caused by removing pigeon guano ➤ Face Fit testing inc. fitting of RPE	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate training/ supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Provide welfare adequate for suitable decontamination. ➤ Ensure unauthorised access of other trades or occupants is prevented during cleaning activities ➤ Ensure the required PPE/RPE is provided ➤ Site Inspections by Contract Managers ➤ H&S department to be consulted on all works	4	1	4
						Physical Controls ➤ RPE with FFP3 filter to be worn by operatives. Operatives to be clean shaven ➤ Safety glasses/goggles or face shield to be worn to protect the eyes ➤ Gloves and coveralls to be worn to protect the skin and clothing. To be disposed of at the end of each shift. ➤ Wellington boots to be worn. ➤ Keep trailing hoses away from walkways. Elevate where possible; use signage where not. ➤ Where possible, secure the area with polythene sheeting to prevent further spread.	Procedural Controls ➤ Guano to wetted by low pressure water. Under no circumstance must high pressure washers to be used. ➤ Observe good hygiene measures upon completing each shift and before eating, drinking or smoking. ➤ Rest areas to be outside the work area. ➤ PPE/RPE/Equipment must be inspected prior to use to ensure it is in the correct working order.			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ INDG136(rev5) – Working with substances hazardous to health ➤ HSG53 (Fourth Edition) – Respiratory Protective equipment at work	Comments Note: If you have flu like symptoms in the 4 weeks following works please ensure you explain to your doctor that you have recently undertaken works removing bird droppings			

RA PASMA – Use of Mobile Alloy Towers	Fall from height Falling objects Slips and Trips Pinch points Unauthorised access	Public Employees Contractors Customers	5	4	20	Information/Instruction/Training ➤ Operatives building towers to be trained in the safe erection and use of the mobile alloy towers i.e. PASMA or equivalent ➤ Tower must be erected as per the manufacturer's instructions ➤ All persons using a tower should be provided with training for working at height	Managerial Controls ➤ Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work ➤ Checks shall be made prior to use to ensure that all towers are in a serviceable state and are accompanied by the manual from the supplier (electronic or paper form) ➤ Alloy towers to be used to access another level only as a last resort with a robust safe access method in place preventing falls during transfer. Double span towers preferred.	5	1	5
						Physical Controls ➤ The working area beneath and around the tower will be barriered off to safeguard any persons below from falling objects and from the risk of collision with the tower. ➤ The area in which it is anticipated the tower will operate shall be cleared of all materials, debris and other obstructions ➤ The ground should be inspected prior to use by a competent person to ensure it can sustain the load ➤ Keep a safe distance from overhead powerlines including tower components ➤ Store all components away from walkways and in a safe and secure area ➤ Wear head protection and gloves as all times ➤ Tower to be lowered to 4m prior to moving	Procedural Controls ➤ Never work or climb up the outside of the tower ➤ Operatives must not stand on a platform without edge protection ➤ Scaffold must not be moved with personnel, materials or equipment on the platform ➤ Mobile alloy towers will only be used on firm level ground ➤ Outriggers to be used at all times when working above 2m ➤ Tower should be inspected every seven days if left erected ➤ RAMS to be read and acknowledged by each operative ➤ Dynamic risk assessment to be completed for all works ➤ When not in use, where possible, the tower should be dismantled. If not, left in a secure area where public or trespassers cannot access			
						HSE & Other Guidance ➤ The Work at Height Regulations 2005	Comments			



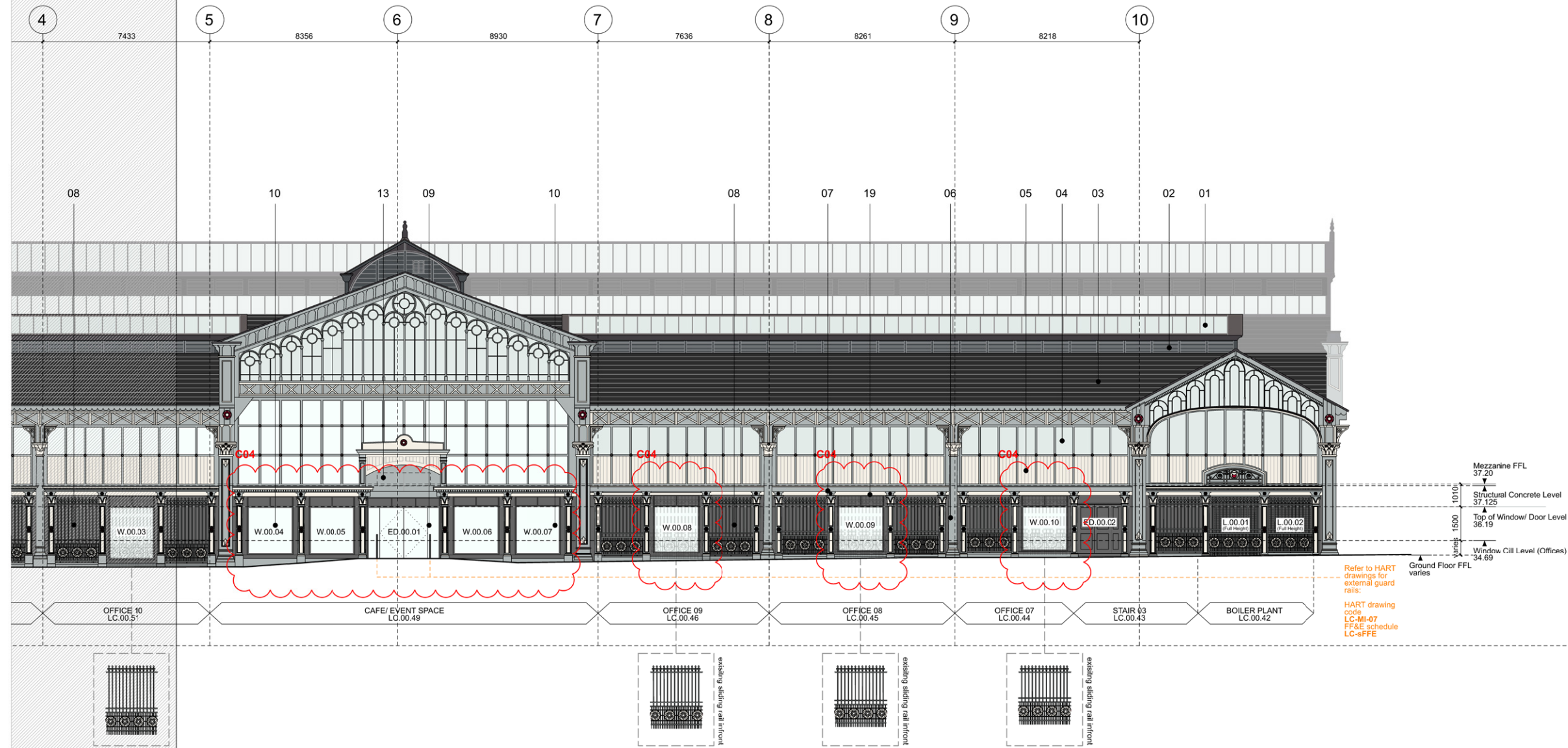
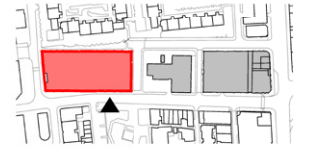
Sections 02

This section includes Project 3 Architects elevation drawings outlining the proposed work to Lower Campfield.



Read drawing in
conjunction with
0774-P3A-XX-XX-
DR-A-04201

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Key:

- 1 Rooflights
- 2 Existing timber louvers locally repaired and repainted dark grey
- 3 Proposed new roof slate, 600 x 300mm Cedar Slates
- 4 Existing glazing replaced where damaged with like for like; all glazing to be cleaned and applied film to be removed
- 5 Intermediate external timber panels; Linseed paint Brouns & Co, Colour No. 03 Restoration White
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Drawing References:

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- (03) Series Demolition Drawings
- (04) Series GA Plans, Sections & Elevations
- (09) Series Acoustic Plans
- (12) Series FS & BR Plans
- (20) Series Mezzanine Deck Details
- (22) Series Internal Partition Details
- (24) Series Stair Details
- (29) Series Architectural Metalwork Details
- (30) Series External Louvre Details
- (31) Series External Window & Door Details
- (32) Series Internal Door Details

Refer to HART
drawings for
external guard
rails:
HART drawing
code
LC-MI-07
FF&E schedule
LC-sFFE

Mezzanine FFL
37.20
Structural Concrete Level
37.125
Top of Window/ Door Level
36.19
Window Cill Level (Offices)
34.69
Ground Floor FFL
varies

C04	23/09/24	Amends to Include Brick Cill	JG
C03	22/08/24	GA Amends	JG
C02	05/07/24	Tender 02 Amend	JG
C01	01/05/24	Construction Issue	JG
T04	11/04/24	Additional Amends	JG
T03	28/03/24	Additional Doors	JG
T02	29/11/23	Updated to HART comments ws	ws
T01	20/10/23	First Issue	ws
Rev:	Date:	Description:	By:

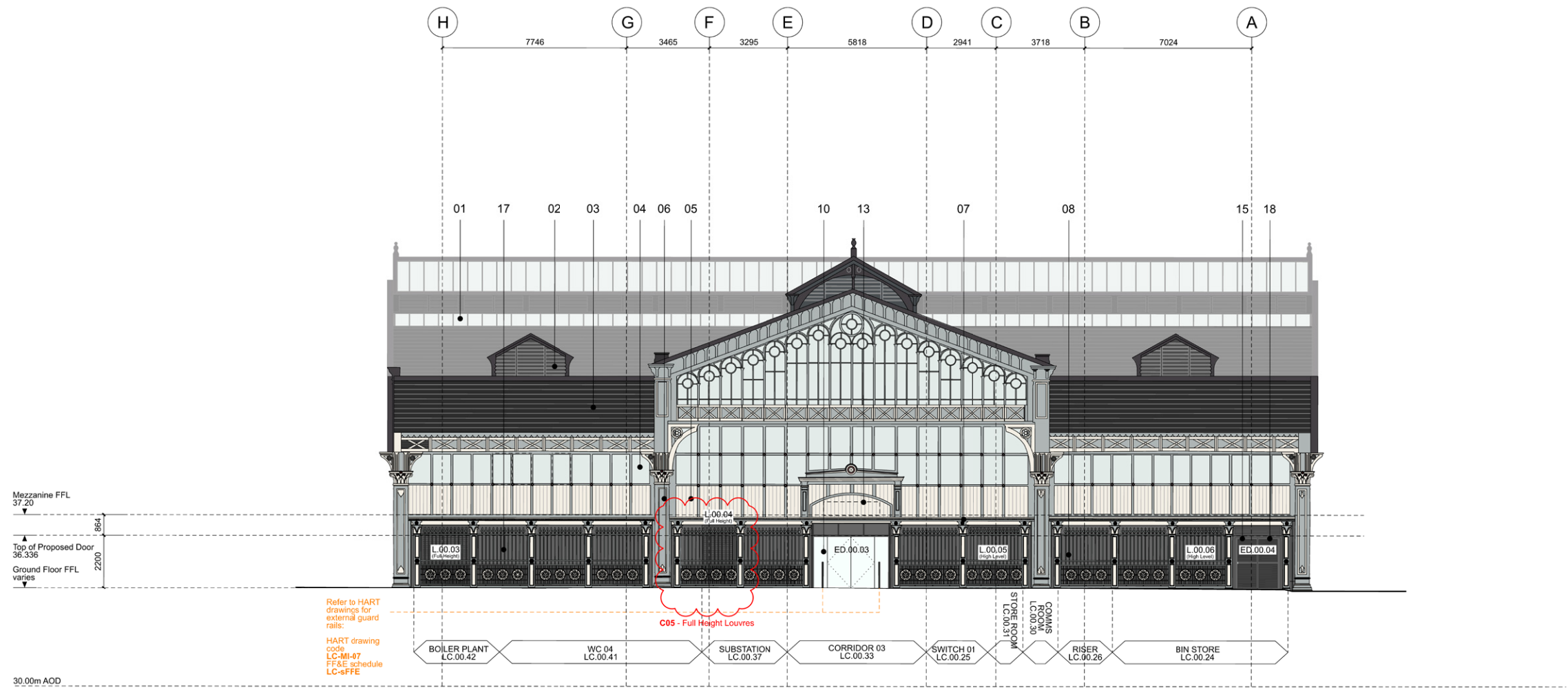
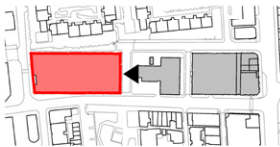
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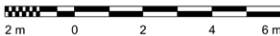
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Project:
Lower Campfield
Liverpool Rd, Manchester
Title:
Proposed GA Elevations
South Facing (Sheet 2 of 2)
Status:
CONSTRUCTION
Drawing Number:
0774-P3A-XX-XX-DR-A-04202
Scale @ ISO A1:
1:100
Revision:
C04

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C05	08/10/24	Full Height Louvre Amend	JG
C04	07/10/24	Louvre Size Amend	JG
C03	23/08/24	OBI Instructed Amends	JG
C02	05/07/24	Tancer 02 Amend	JG
C01	01/05/24	Construction Issue	JG
T02	29/11/23	Updated to HART comments ws	
T01	20/10/23	First Issue	ws
Rev:	Date:	Description:	By:



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- (31) Series External Window & Door Details
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Proposed Elevation : East Facing (Byrom Street)

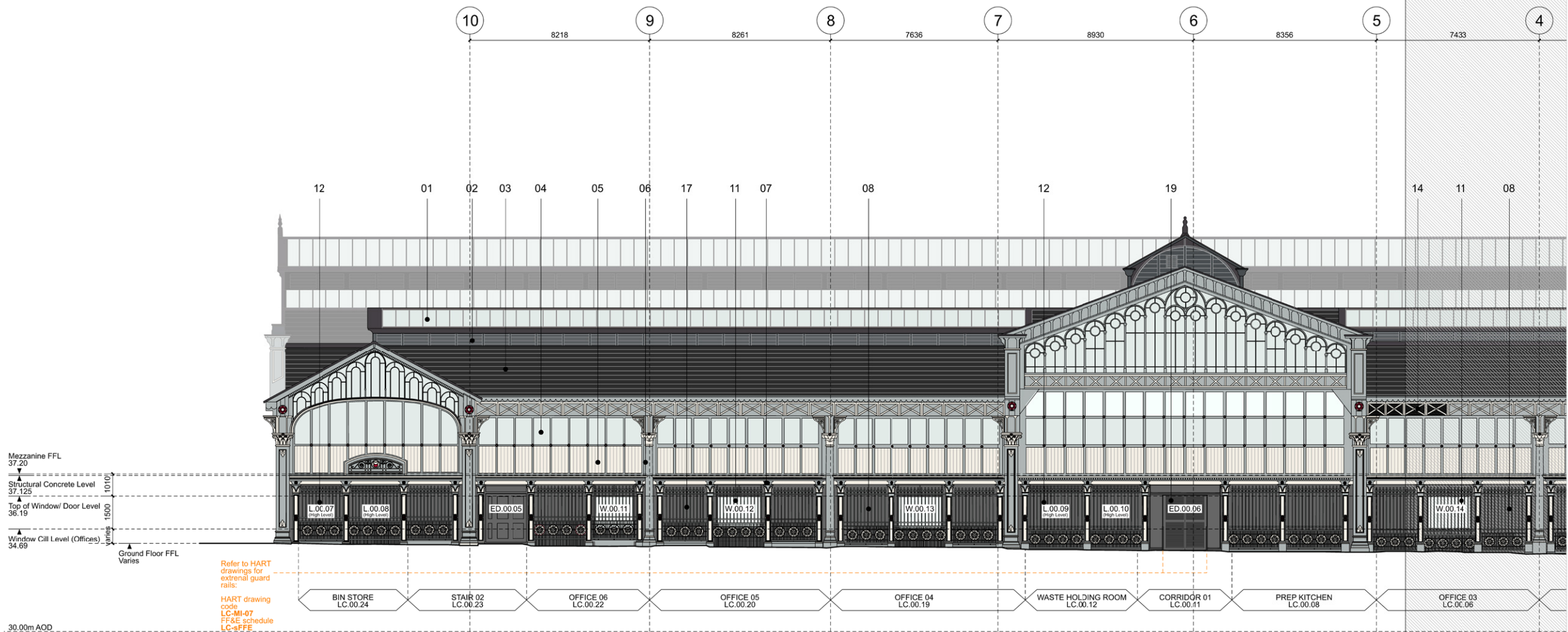
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Project:
Lower Campfield
Liverpool Rd, Manchester
Title:
Proposed GA Elevations
East Facing
Status: CONSTRUCTION Scale @ ISO A1: 1:100
Drawing Number: 0774-P3A-XX-XX-DR-A-04203 C05 Revision:

Read drawing in
conjunction with
0774-P3A-XX-XX-
DR-A-04205

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C02	05/07/24	Tender 02 Amend	JG
C01	01/05/24	Construction Issue	JG
T02	29/11/23	Updated to HART comments ws	
T01	20/10/23	First Issue	ws
Rev:	Date:	Description:	By:



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- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
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| (29) Series | Architectural Metalwork Details |
| (30) Series | External Louvre Details |
| (31) Series | External Window & Door Details |
| (32) Series | Internal Door Details |

Proposed Elevation : North Facing (Tonman Street)

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4 back grafton street
altrincham
cheshire
WA14 1DY

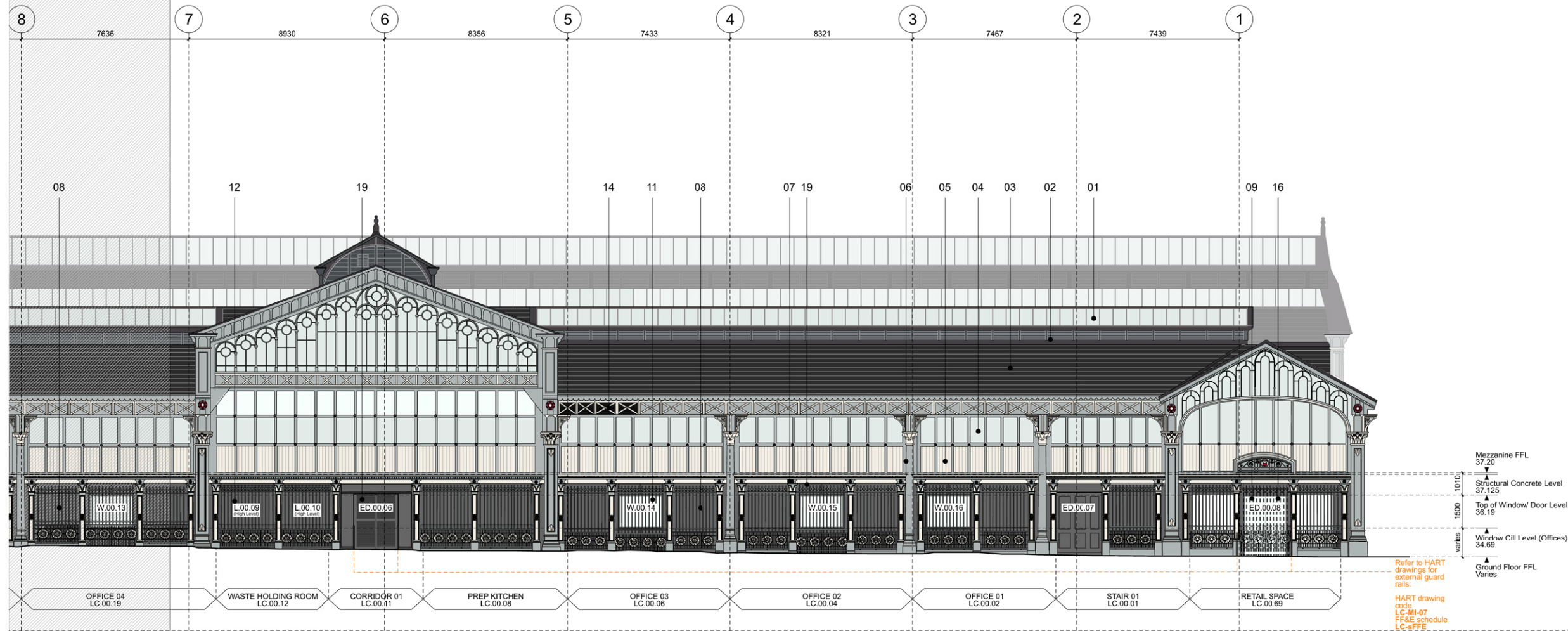
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Project:
Lower Campfield
Liverpool Rd, Manchester
Title:
Proposed GA Elevations
North Facing (Sheet 1 of 2)
Status:
CONSTRUCTION
Scale @ ISO A1:
1:100

Drawing Number:
0774-P3A-XX-XX-DR-A-04204
Revision:
C02

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conjunction with
0774-P3A-XX-XX-
DR-A-04204

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Mezzanine FFL
37.20
Structural Concrete Level
37.125
Top of Window/ Door Level
36.19
Window Cill Level (Offices)
34.69
Ground Floor FFL
Varies
Refer to HART
drawings for
external guard
rails.
HART drawing
code:
LC-MI-07
FF&E schedule
LC-8FFFE

C02	05/07/24	Tencer 02 Amend	JG
C01	01/05/24	Construction Issue	JG
T02	29/11/23	Updated to HART comments ws	
T01	20/10/23	First Issue	ws
Rev:	Date:	Description:	By:



Key:

- | | | | |
|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | Rooflights | 10 | Proposed entrance glazing; Refer to (31) Series for further details. Entrance bollards for outward opening doors. |
| 2 | Existing timber louvers locally repaired and repainted dark grey | 11 | Proposed window; existing railing to be retained; Refer to (31) Series for further details. |
| 3 | Proposed new roof slate, 600 x 300mm Cedral Slates | 12 | Proposed louvers; existing railing to be retained; Refer to (30) Series for further details. |
| 4 | Existing glazing replaced where damaged with like for like; all glazing to be cleaned and applied film to be removed | 13 | Indicative proposed illuminated signage; Design Intent by Allied London |
| 5 | Intermediate external timber panels; Linseed paint Brouns & Co, Colour No. 03 Restoration White | 14 | Proposed louvers behind existing steel; Refer to (30) Series for further details. |
| 6 | Existing decorative columns; Linseed paint Brouns & Co, Colour No. 23 Arran | 15 | Proposed louvred door; Refer to (30) Series for further details. |
| 7 | Red painted features Linseed paint Brouns & Co, Colour No. 32 Barn Red | 16 | Existing gate to be retained as a working, sliding gate |
| 8 | Existing masonry cleaned and painted with Ronseal external masonry paint colour TBC; | 17 | New gate to be installed (reuse from other location or new; TBC) |
| 9 | Proposed entrance door. Refer to (31) Series for further details. | 18 | Existing railing/ to be removed/ relocated |
| | | 19 | Recessed continuous LED strip to ground floor external soffit |

Drawing References:

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with the following drawing series:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| (00) Series | Site Information |
| (03) Series | Demolition Drawings |
| (04) Series | GA Plans, Sections & Elevations |
| (09) Series | Acoustic Plans |
| (12) Series | FS & BR Plans |
| (20) Series | Mezzanine Deck Details |
| (22) Series | Internal Partition Details |
| (24) Series | Stair Details |
| (29) Series | Architectural Metalwork Details |
| (30) Series | External Louvre Details |
| (31) Series | External Window & Door Details |
| (32) Series | Internal Door Details |

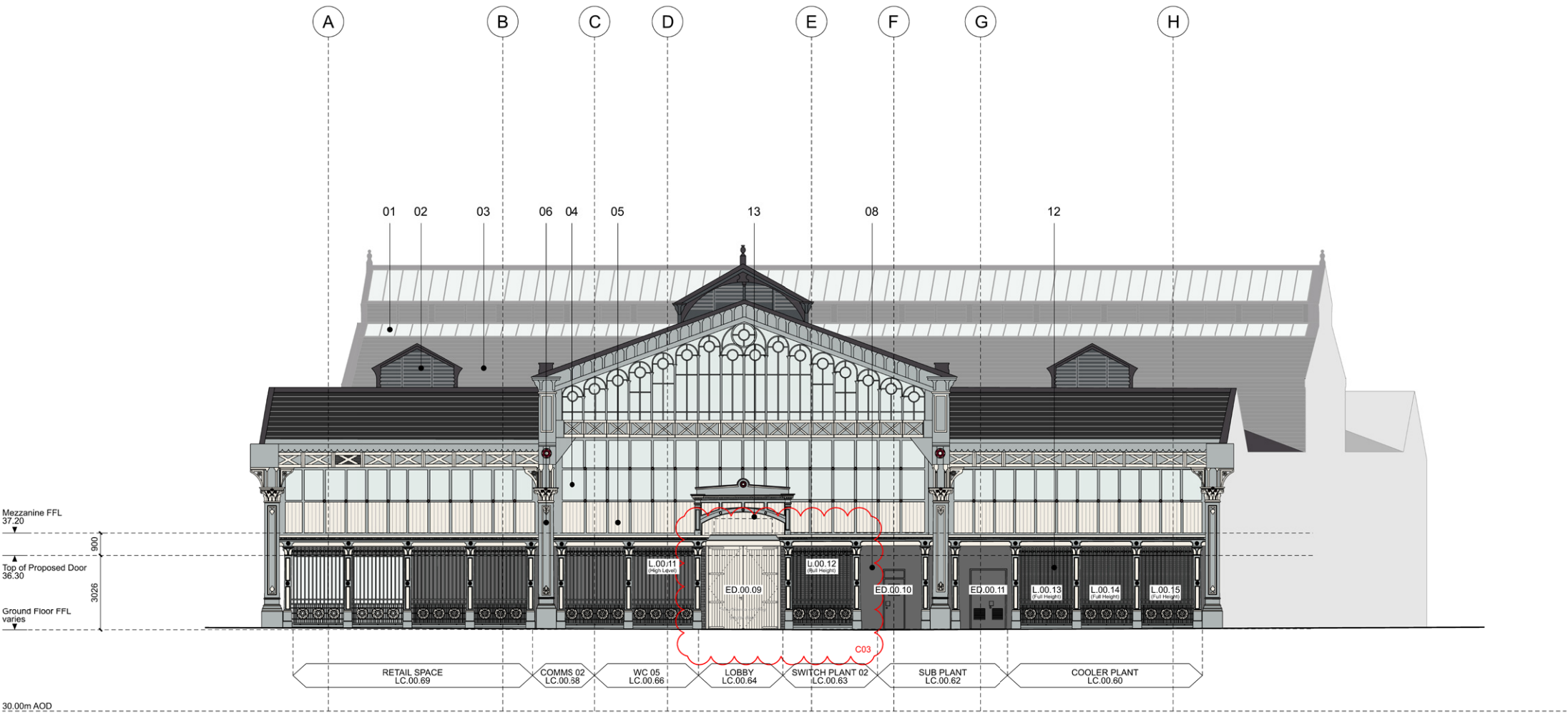
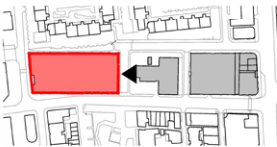
Proposed Elevation : North Facing (Tonman Street)

PROJECT 3
architects

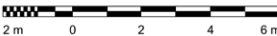
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Project:
Lower Campfield
Liverpool Rd, Manchester
Title:
Proposed GA Elevations
North Facing (Sheet 2 of 2)
Status:
CONSTRUCTION
Drawing Number:
0774-P3A-XX-XX-DR-A-04205
Scale @ ISO A1:
1:100
Revision:
C02

Notes:
Do not scale from this drawing.
All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise noted.
All dimensions to be checked on site before proceeding with work.
All omissions and discrepancies to be reported in writing to Project 3 Architects Ltd.
Areas indicated on this drawing are approximate and indicative only.
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C03	11/12/24	Louvre Amend	JG
C02	05/07/24	Tencer 02 Amend	JG
C01	01/05/24	Construction Issue	JG
T02	29/11/23	Updated to HART comments ws	
T01	20/10/23	First Issue	ws
Rev:	Date:	Description:	By:



Key:

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- 2 Existing timber louvers locally repaired and repainted dark grey
- 3 Proposed new roof slate, 600 x 300mm Cedral Slates
- 4 Existing glazing replaced where damaged with like for like; all glazing to be cleaned and applied film to be removed
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 - (24) Series Stair Details
 - (29) Series Architectural Metalwork Details
 - (30) Series External Louvre Details
 - (31) Series External Window & Door Details
 - (32) Series Internal Door Details

Proposed Elevation : West Facing (Lower Byrom Street)

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Project:
Lower Campfield
Liverpool Rd, Manchester
Title:
Proposed GA Elevations
West Facing
Status: CONSTRUCTION Scale @ ISO A1: 1:100
Drawing Number: 0774-P3A-XX-XX-DR-A-04206 Revision: C03