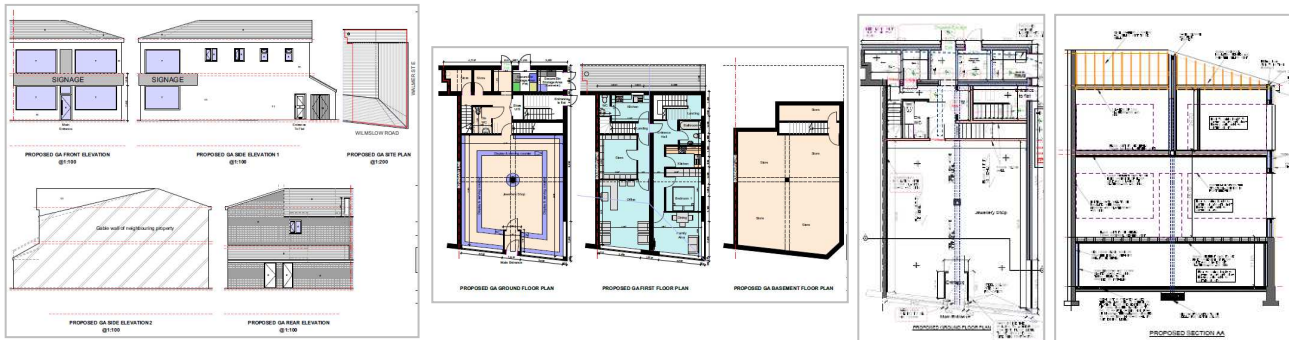




PRE-CONSTRUCTION HEALTH & SAFETY INFORMATION (PCI)

Project Title: 105-107 Wilmslow Road, Manchester, Lancashire M14 5SU



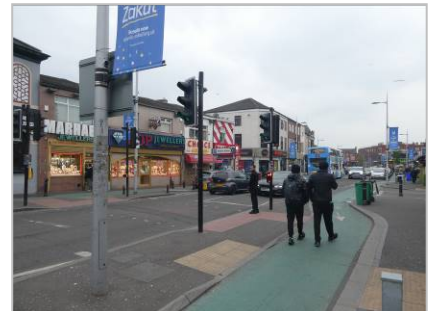
Scope of Works:

Site establishment and enabling works followed by the hand and mechanical demolition of Camel One and Choice Jewellers and the construction of a new two storey building to form a ground floor retail shop, basement storage space, office at first floor together with 1 no. self-contained flat.

Client & Location of the Works:



**Mr. Shakeel Ahmed
(Commercial Client)**
**105-107 Wilmslow Road,
Manchester,
Lancashire M14 5SU**



Project no:

This document comprises the cover page and 57 pages +

- Appendix 'A' – Health and Safety Hazard Identification Survey (Construction) **(to be produced)**
- Appendix 'B' – Health and Safety Hazard Identification and Risk Registers/Assessments/Marked up Drawings (Designers) – Regulation 9 CDM 2015
- Appendix 'C' – Structural Engineer Structural Survey Report, Drawings and Calculations **(to be undertaken)**
- Appendix 'D' – Architects Design Drawings (Construction)
- Appendix 'E' – Form 10 (F10)
- Appendix 'F' – R&D Asbestos Survey Report **(to be undertaken)**

Prepared by: Ahmed Choudhry and John Thorley of:

NADA Architects Ltd

John Thorley Safety Consultancy Ltd respectively

Telephone: 0161 635 0310

Telephone: 01625 428446

Mobile: 07974 735527

Mobile: 07834 553019

E-mail: ahmed@nadaarchitects.com

E-mail: john@johnthorleysafetyconsultancy.co.uk

Website: <https://nadaarchitects.co.uk/>

Website: <http://johnthorleysafetyconsultancy.co.uk/>



INTRODUCTION

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) came into force on the 6th of April 2015, replacing CDM 2007.

Virtually everyone involved in a construction project has legal duties under CDM 2015. These 'duty holders' are defined as follows.

Client - Anyone who has construction work carried out for them. The main duty for clients is to make sure their project is suitably managed, ensuring the health and safety of all who might be affected by the work, including members of the public. CDM 2015 recognises two types of client:

Commercial clients have construction work carried out as part of their business. This could be an individual, partnership or company and includes property developers and companies managing domestic properties.

Domestic clients have construction work carried out for them but not in connection with any business – usually work done on their own home or the home of a family member. CDM 2015 does not require domestic clients to carry out client duties as these normally pass to other duty holders.

Designer - An organisation or individual whose work involves preparing or modifying designs, drawings, specifications, bills of quantity or design calculations. Designers can be architects, consulting engineers and quantity surveyors, or anyone who specifies and alters designs as part of their work. They can also include tradespeople if they carry out design work. The designer's main duty is to eliminate, reduce or control foreseeable risks that may arise during construction work, or in the use and maintenance of the building once built. Designers work under the control of a principal designer on projects with more than one contractor.

Principal designer (PD) - A designer appointed by the client to control the pre-construction phase on projects with more than one contractor. The principal designer's main duty is to plan, manage, monitor and coordinate health and safety during this phase, when most design work is carried out.

Principal contractor (PC) - A contractor appointed by the client to manage the construction phase on projects with more than one contractor. The principal contractor's main duty is to plan, manage, monitor and coordinate health and safety during this phase, when all construction work takes place.

Contractor - An individual or business in charge of carrying out construction work (e.g. building, altering, maintaining or demolishing). Anyone who manages this work or directly employs or engages construction workers is a contractor. Their main duty is to plan, manage and monitor the work under their control in a way that ensures the health and safety of anyone it might affect (including members of the public). Contractors work under the control of the principal contractor on projects with more than one contractor.

Worker - An individual who actually carries out the work involved in building, altering, maintaining or demolishing buildings or structures. Workers include: plumbers, electricians, scaffolders, painters, decorators, steel erectors and labourers, as well as supervisors like foremen and chargehands. Their duties include cooperating with their employer and other duty holders, reporting anything they see that might endanger the health and safety of themselves or others. Workers must be consulted on matters affecting their health, safety and welfare.



During the planning stages of the project Clients must provide any designers and contractors that they wish to supply a tender or engage on the project with project-specific health and safety information that is needed to identify hazards and risks associated with the design and construction work. This information is termed the Pre-Construction Health & Safety Information pack.

The Pre-Construction Information pack is issued as part of the project documentation, and has been prepared in accordance with the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015 by NADA Architects Ltd as Principal Designer (PD) and their CDM Health and Safety Advisors, John Thorley Safety Consultancy Ltd. This information provides a general description of the project, the main project duty holders and the design philosophy relating to construction health and safety issues. It also provides details of the project health and safety management, and the information that the Principal Contractor is required to provide within his Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan, in order to demonstrate that appropriate consideration will be taken of the project health and safety arrangements during the construction phase of the project.

The Principal Contractor shall review the information included or referred to in this document and provide the relevant information in his Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan to demonstrate appropriate Health & Safety arrangements which will be implemented during the construction works. Failure to provide this information within the required period, or to the required standard, may result in a rejection of the Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan. Any conflict between the details contained in this document and any other contract document should be brought to the attention of the Principal Designer for resolution.

The Pre-Construction Information pack provides information to enable the Principal Contractor to meet the legal requirements placed upon him by the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 and other applicable secondary health and safety legislation.

This Information will be developed into a Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan before the commencement of the project and after discussions between the Principal Designer and the Principal Contractor.

The Principal Contractor also has duties in relation to the provision of information, training and consultation with employees including the self-employed. The significant hazards, works sequences, precautions, hazardous substances etc. identified in the Pre-Construction Information pack are those which could reasonably be identified during the preparation of the design. The Principal Contractor and package contractors must recognize that the Pre-Construction Information pack does not address or identify common place hazards and risks which are deemed to be within the normal experience and expertise of a competent contractor and can be controlled by the application of normal good site practice and management practices for health and safety.

The duties under CDM 2015 for the Principal Contractor extend and clarify the existing duties for the planning and management of construction health and safety. The duties under CDM 2015 do not replace the general and specific duties of the Principal Contractor under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and all other statutory provisions relevant to their activities, for the health and safety of their own employees, others under their management control and all others who may be affected by their activities.



Document status and update record

CURRENT DOCUMENT STATUS				
Issue Date	Description	Prepared by	No. of Pages	Update ref
07/05/2022	Pre-Construction Phase Information Pack produced with the information available at this present time and following a visit to the project on Saturday 30 th April 2022.	Ahmed Choudhry & John Thorley	57 including the cover page + appendices	Initial Issue
07/05/2022	A short guide for clients on the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 – INDG411 (rev1) issued as part of the PCI.	John Thorley		
07/05/2022	citb - Industry guidance for Principal Contractors CDM2015 The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 issued as part of the PCI.	John Thorley		
AMENDMENT RECORD / SUPPORTING INFORMATION / COMMENTS				
Date	Update reference	Nature of change		
07/05/2022	F10	Form 10 (F10) to be issued separately as part of this PCI, once the Principal Contractor (PC) has been formally appointed.		
07/05/2022	Asbestos	Refurbishment and Demolition (R&D) Asbestos Survey to be undertaken when both properties have been vacated and before any works commence.		
07/05/2022	Structural Survey	Structural survey and report issued at the earliest opportunity to give the demolition contractor the information to produce the demolition plan.		
07/05/2022	Demolition Section 80 Notice	Appoint the Demolition Contractor who will submit the Section 80 notification to Manchester City Council (MCC).		



CONTENTS

- 1.0 NATURE OF PROJECT
 - 1.1 Project Personnel (CDM Duty Holders)
 - 1.2 Project Notification
 - 1.3 Location
 - 1.4 Description of Works
 - 1.5 Timescale and Phasing
 - 1.6 Health, safety and environmental goals for the project
- 2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT
 - 2.1 Surrounding Land Use
 - 2.2 Existing Services
 - 2.3 Existing Traffic System
 - 2.4 Existing Structures
 - 2.5 Ground Conditions
 - 2.6 Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM's)
- 3.0 EXISTING DRAWINGS/HEALTH & SAFETY FILE
- 4.0 THE DESIGN
 - 4.1 Significant Hazards (design and construction phase)
 - 4.2 Health and Safety Hazard and Risk Register
- 5.0 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
- 6.0 SITE WIDE ELEMENTS
 - 6.1 Site Access and Egress
 - 6.2 Location of Temporary Site Accommodation
 - 6.3 Location of Unloading, Laydown and Storage Areas
 - 6.4 Traffic / Pedestrian Routes
- 7.0 OVERLAP WITH ADJACENT RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES
- 8.0 SITE RULES
- 9.0 CONTINUING LIAISON
- 10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- 11.0 REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR
 - 11.1 The Construction Phase Plan
 - 11.2 The F10 Notification
- 12.0 PROVISION OF PROJECT INFORMATION FOR THE HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE

Appendix 'A' – Health and Safety Hazard Identification Survey (Construction) **(to be produced)**

Appendix 'B' – Health and Safety Hazard Identification and Risk Registers/Assessments/Marked up Drawings (Designers) – Regulation 9 CDM 2015

Appendix 'C' – Structural Engineer Structural Survey Report, Drawings and Calculations **(to be undertaken)**

Appendix 'D' – Architects Design Drawings (Construction)

Appendix 'E' – Form 10 (F10)

Appendix 'F' – R&D Asbestos Survey Report **(to be undertaken)**



1.0 NATURE OF PROJECT

1.1 Project Personnel (CDM Duty Holders)

Client (Commercial Client)

Mr. Shakeel Ahmed
105-107 Wilmslow Road,
Manchester,
Lancashire M14 5SU
Tel:
Mobile: 009 71528 076145
Contact Name: Mr. Shakeel Ahmed
E-mail: choice.jewellers@yahoo.co.uk

End Use

Retail and residential

Principal Designer (PD) (Pre-Construction) RIBA Stages 1 - 4

NADA Architects Ltd
169 Kingsway
Manchester
M19 2ND
Tel: 0161 635 0310
Mobile: 07974 735527
Contact Name: Ahmed Choudhry
E-mail: ahmed@nadaarchitects.com

Principal Designer (PD) – CDM Health & Safety Advisors (Pre-Construction Phase)

John Thorley Safety Consultancy Ltd
PO Box 676
Macclesfield,
Cheshire SK10 9PH
Tel: 01625 428 446
Mobile: 07834 553019
Contact Name: Mr John Thorley
E-mail: john@johnthorleysafetyconsultancy.co.uk



Principal Designer (PD) (Construction Phase) RIBA Stages 5 – 6

NADA Architects Ltd
169 Kingsway
Manchester
M19 2ND
Tel: 0161 635 0310
Mobile: 07974 735527
Contact Name: Ahmed Choudhry
E-mail: ahmed@nadaarchitects.com

Architectural Designer

NADA Architects Ltd
169 Kingsway
Manchester
M19 2ND
Tel: 0161 635 0310
Mobile: 07974 735527
Contact Name: Ahmed Choudhry
E-mail: ahmed@nadaarchitects.com

Civil / Structural Designer / Engineer

Structural –

59 Borrowdale Avenue
Gatley
Cheadle
Cheshire
SK8 4QQ
Tel:
Mobile: 07919 888510
Contact Name: Mr. Peter Podlaski
Email: p.podlaski@virginmedia.com

Mechanical and Electrical Designers

TBC
Tel:
Mobile:
Contact Name:
E-mail:

Principal Contractor

TBC

Tel:
Mobile:
Contact Name:
E-mail:



Appointed Contractors

Appointments to be made:

- Demolition Contractor
- Main Contractor
- Structural steel installer
- Asbestos removal contractor (LARC) TBC
- Strip out contractor
- Electrical
- Mechanical
- Superstructure brick and blockwork
- Roofing
- Partitioning's and ceilings
- Flooring
- Decoration
- Plumbing
- Heating and Cooling
- Fire/ CCTV/ Alarm

Asbestos Management

Asbestos Assessment & Control Ltd
Fernhills Business Centre, Todd Street, Bury, BL9 5BJ
Tel: 0161 762 0201
Mobile: 07951 239 182
Contact Name: Mr. Josh Hulme
Email: josh@asbestosassessment.com
Web: www.asbestosassessment.com

Building Control

PWC Building Control
The Whitehouse
Wilderspool Park
Greenalls Avenue
Warrington WA4 6HL
Tel: 01925 730666
Mobile:
Contact Name: Mr. David Ramsdale
Email: dr@pwc.uk.net

Ecologist / Arboriculturalist

Tel:
Mobile:
Contact Name:
E-mail:

Other

Tel:
Mobile:
Contact Name:
E-mail:



1.0 NATURE OF PROJECT (continued)

Statutory Authorities:

Local Authority

Manchester City Council
Manchester
M60 2LA
Tel: 0161 234 5000



Manchester City Council
Building Control
PO Box 532
Town Hall
Manchester, M60 2LA
Tel: 0161 234 4490
Email: building.control@manchester.gov.uk

Fire Authority (Local Station)

Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service
Withington Community Fire Station
Wilmslow Road
Withington
Manchester
M20 4AW
Tel: 0161 908 5402
Emergency: 9-999
Email:



Local Hospital

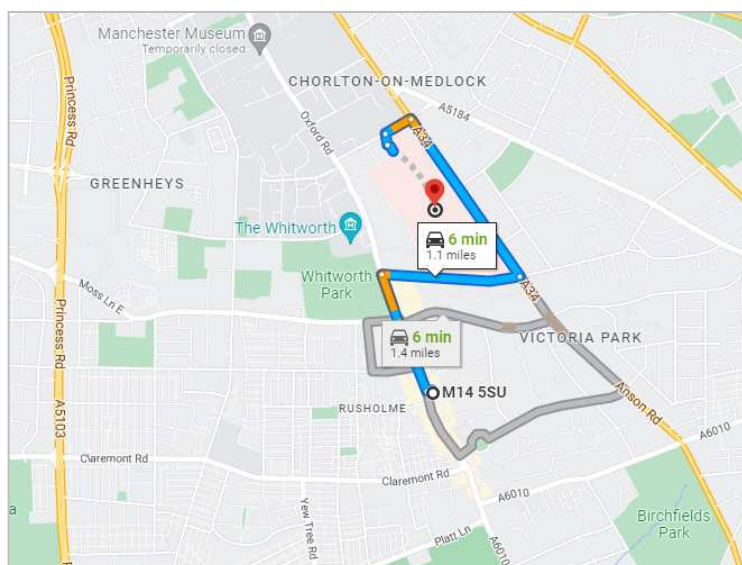
Manchester Royal Infirmary
Oxford Road
Manchester
Lancashire M13 9WL
Tel: 0161 276 1234



Accident and Emergency Reception Tel: 0161 276 4147

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)





← from M14 5SU, Wilmslow Rd, Rusholme, Manches...
to Manchester Royal Infirmary

6 min (1.1 miles)   

via Hathersage Rd and Upper Brook St/A34
Fastest route, the usual traffic

M14 5SU
Wilmslow Rd, Rusholme, Manchester

- > Take Denison St to Curry Mile/Wilmslow Rd/B5117
7 s (66 ft)
- Turn right onto Curry Mile/Wilmslow Rd/B5117
● Continue to follow B5117
2 min (0.3 mi)
- Turn right onto Hathersage Rd
2 min (0.3 mi)
- ← Turn left onto Upper Brook St/A34
1 min (0.4 mi)
- > Continue on Grafton St to your destination
1 min (0.1 mi)

Manchester Royal Infirmary
Oxford Rd, Manchester M13 9WL

Manchester Royal Infirmary 1.1 miles from the site

Local Police Station

Greater Manchester Police

Longsight Police Station
 2 Grindlow Street
 Longsight
 Manchester
 M13 0LL
 Tel: 0161 856 4224 or 101 – Non-emergency
 Emergency: 9-999



Health & Safety Executive

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)
 Redgrave Court
 Merton Road
 Bootle
 L20 7HS
 Tel: 0300 003 1747 (Head Office - Bootle)



Environment Agency

General enquiries

National Customer Contact Centre
 PO Box 544
 Rotherham
 S60 1BY
 Email enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
 Telephone 03708 506 506



Environment incident hotline

Telephone (24-hour service)
 0800 80 70 60

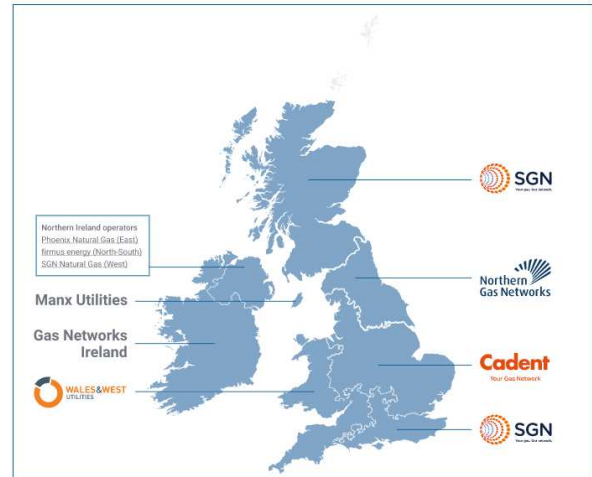


Statutory Undertakers or Distribution Network Operators (DNO's):

Electricity Distribution Operators



Gas Distribution Operators



Electric: Electricity North West Limited
 304 Bridgewater Pl,
 Birchwood Park,
 Warrington,
 Cheshire WA3 6XG
 Tel: 0871 687 0501
 Tel: 0800 195 4141 (Emergency)



Electric: Electricity North West Limited

Data Management
Electricity North West,
Linley House,
Dickinson Street,
Manchester M1 4LF
Tel: 0800 195 4141
Email: planrequest@enwl.co.uk

Electric: SP Energy Networks

SP Energy Networks,
Data Management (England and Wales)
Preston Way
Preston
CH43 3ET
Tel: 0141 614 5666
Tel: 0800 001 5400 (Emergency)

Disconnections

SP Power Systems Ltd
General Administration
2nd Floor Avondale House
Phoenix Crescent
Strathclyde Business Park Bellshill
ML4 3NJ

Electric: Western Power Distribution

New Supplies, Records Team
Toll End Road
Tipton
DY4 0HH

Tel: 0800 096 3080
Tel: 0800 678 3105 (Emergency)
Fax: 0115 876 7458
Email: wpdnewsuppliesmids@westernpower.co.uk

Electric: Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks

No.1 Forbury Place,
43 Forbury Road,
Reading G1 3JH
Tel: 0800 048 3516
Tel: 0800 072 7282 (Emergency)
Tel: Power Cut Call 105
Email: wpdnewsuppliesmids@westernpower.co.uk

Gas: Cadent

Brick Kiln Street
Hinckley
LE10 0NA



North West Network (gas service pipe disconnection)

PO Box 5516

Wolverhampton

WV1 9NZ

Email: wecare@cadentgas.com

Email:

Website:

Tel: 0800 389 555

Tel: 0800 111 999 (Emergency) - If you smell gas, detect carbon monoxide or want to report an explosion.

Tel: 0800 389 8000 (Non-emergency)

Tel: 0800 074 5788

Fax: 0845 366 8911



Here's what to do:

Step 1 - Call us immediately

On Freephone 0800 111 999. We're available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and will send out an engineer to keep you and your property safe.

Step 2 - Turn off all your gas appliances

And, if possible, switch off the gas at the meter (unless the meter is in the cellar or basement, in which case don't go in).

Step 3 - Open windows and doors

Open all your windows and doors

Step 4 - Do not use any electrical appliances

This includes switching your lights on or off

Step 5 - Do not smoke

Do not smoke or use naked flames

Step 6 - If there's a smell of gas in the cellar or basement

Please wait outside or with a neighbour.

What happens next?

Once we have stopped the gas leak, our engineer will explain that any work on appliances (e.g. cookers, boilers or fires) has to be carried out by a Gas Safe Registered engineer.

You can find details of Gas Safe Registered engineers [here](#).

Remember, if you smell gas, call us free on 0800 111 999.

Water & public sewers: **United Utilities**

Property Searches

Ground Floor

Grasmere House

Lingley Mere Business Park

Great Sankey

Warrington

WA5 3LP

Tel: 0870 751 0101

Tel: 0345 672 3723 (Emergencies) Report a leak Tel: 0800 330 033



Water & public sewers: Severn Trent Water Limited

Severn Trent Centre,
PO Box 5309,
Coventry
CV3 9FH
Main switchboard
Tel: +44 (0)24 7771 5000
Tel: 0800 707 6600 (General enquiries)
Tel: 0800 783 4444 (Emergencies (24hrs))

Water & public sewers: Yorkshire Water

Western House,
Halifax Road,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire
BD6 2SZ
Main switchboard
Tel: 0345 1 24 24 24

Water: Affinity Water Limited

Tamblin Way,
Hatfield,
Hertfordshire AL10 9EZ
Tel: 0345 357 2402 / 0345 357 2401
0345 357 2407 (Emergencies)

Telecom: BT National Notice Handling Centre

PP 3EW45
Telecom House
Trinity Street
Hanley
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5ND
From a landline: 0800 800 151
From a mobile: 0330 123 4151

DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG

Tel: 0800 917 3993
Email: dbyd@openreach.co.uk

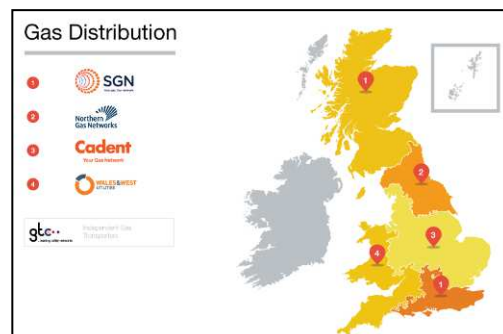
Non-emergency enquiries

Gas Emergencies

999 is for use when an IMMEDIATE RESPONSE is required and should only be used if:

- Someone is in immediate danger.
- Someone needs immediate emergency medical care.
- A crime is taking place or about to happen.

In any other circumstance, please use the contact number below.





If you smell gas or are worried about gas safety, call **0800 111 999** at any time, day or night and you will be put through to a trained operator who will take all the details.

If a gas main pipe is dug up or breached, contractors should call the emergency helpline number on **0800 111 999**.

If you smell gas:

- Open windows and doors to get rid of gas by ventilating the rooms.
- Don't touch electrical switches – turning switches on or off can ignite escaping gas.
- Extinguish all naked flames.
- Turn off gas at the valve unless the meter is in the basement or cellar – if you smell gas there, evacuate the building.
- Don't smoke or strike matches.

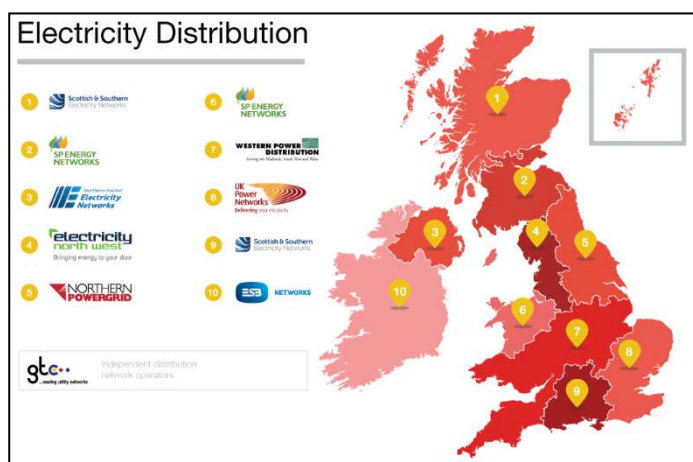
For non-emergency enquiries – including advice in severe weather conditions/flooding situations please call the relevant Gas Distribution Network Operator for your area:

- **North East and North Yorkshire: Northern Gas Networks**
0800 040 7766, www.northerngasnetworks.co.uk, Twitter [@NGNGas](https://twitter.com/NGNGas).
- **North West, Midlands, East of England and North London: Cadent**
0845 835 1111, www.cadentgas.com, Twitter [@CadentGasLtd](https://twitter.com/CadentGasLtd).
- **Scotland: SGN**
0800 912 1700, www.sgn.co.uk, Twitter [@SGNGas](https://twitter.com/SGNGas).
- **South/South East of England: SGN**
0800 912 1700, www.sgn.co.uk, Twitter [@SGNGas](https://twitter.com/SGNGas).
- **Wales and the West Country: Wales & West Utilities**
0800 912 2999, www.wwutilities.co.uk, Twitter [@WWUtilities](https://twitter.com/WWUtilities).

If your network is operated by an Independent Gas Transporter, for non-emergency enquiries please call:

- GTC – 01359 240363, www.gtc-uk.co.uk.

Distribution Network Operator (DNO) Companies





Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) own and operate the distribution network of towers and cables that bring electricity from the national transmission network to homes and businesses. They don't sell electricity to consumers. This is done by the electricity suppliers.

Electricity

The UK electricity network is split into regions and each region has a local distribution company. They keep a record of who supplies electricity to every home in their area. If you have just moved into a property and need to find out who your supplier is then you can contact your local distribution company using the numbers below.

North of Scotland:

Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks

0345 026 2554 (SEEN Meter Point Administration Service) for your Meter Point Administration Number (MPAN)

Central & Southern Scotland:

SP Energy Networks

0330 1010 300

North East England & Yorkshire:

Northern Powergrid

0800 011 3332

North West England:

Electricity North West

0800 195 4141

Merseyside, Cheshire, North Wales & North Shropshire:

SP Energy Networks

0330 1010 300

East Midlands & West Midlands:

Western Power Distribution

0800 096 3080

South Wales & South West England:

Western Power Distribution

0800 096 3080

London, South East England & Eastern England:

UK Power Networks

0800 029 4285 (General Enquires)

0800 3163 105 (Emergencies)

Central Southern England:

Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks

0345 026 2554 (SEEN Meter Point Administration Service) for your Meter Point Administration Number (MPAN)

Northern Ireland:

Northern Ireland Electricity Networks

03457 643 643

Republic of Ireland:

ESB Networks

00353 1850 372 757



1.0 NATURE OF PROJECT (continued)

1.2 Project Notification

The project programme is approximately 40 weeks in duration and therefore entails 120 days of construction. Regulation 6(1)(a) does not apply given that 20 workers will not be working simultaneously at any point in the project.

The Principal Designer (PD) – CDM Health & Safety Advisor will establish if the threshold of 500-person days of construction is applicable and if so will notify the Health and Safety Executive of the project on the Form 10 (F10) – Notification of Construction Project i.e. <10 workers a day x 5 days' x 24 weeks = 1200-person days of construction. Project is notifiable – Regulation 6(1)(b).

Remember - the requirements of CDM 2015 apply whether or not the project is notifiable. Source paragraph 52 of L153.

The Principal Designer, CDM Health and Safety Advisor on the behalf of the Client will notify the project as such to the HSE, once the Principal Contractor has been appointed - **Date submitted:**
Notification Serial Number: A copy of the F10 will be issued as part of this pre-construction information document (post issue) and must be displayed on site to comply with Regulation 6(3)(b) of CDM 2015.

NADA Architects Ltd is acting as the Principal Designer through stages 1-4 of the RIBA Plan of Work. The Principal Contractor will be responsible for appointing a Principal Designer through stages 5-6, however in this instance NADA Architects Ltd will be novated to the Principal Contractor. Project appointed designers will have an input and provide information at key stages 1-7 i.e. drawings, calculations and CDM Hazard and Risk Management (HARM) registers or Hazard Awareness & Risk Identification (HARI) Checklist / Register.

RIBA

The RIBA Plan of Work 2013 organises the process of briefing, designing, constructing, maintaining, operating and using building projects into a number of key stages. The content of stages may vary or overlap to suit specific project requirements. The RIBA Plan of Work 2013 should be used solely as guidance for the preparation of detailed professional services contracts and building contracts.

www.ribaplanofwork.com

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Strategic Definition	Preparation and Brief	Concept Design	Developed Design	Technical Design	Construction	Handover and Close Out	In Use
Core Objectives	Identify client's Business Case and Strategic Brief and other core project requirements.	Develop Project Objectives, including Quality Objectives and Project Outcomes, Sustainability Aspirations, Project Budget, other parameters of constraints and develop Initial Project Brief. Undertake Feasibility Studies and review of Site Information.	Prepare Concept Design, including outline proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications and preliminary Cost Information along with relevant Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme. Agree submissions to brief and issue Final Project Brief.	Prepare Developed Design, including coordinated and updated proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications, Cost Information and Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme.	Prepare Technical Design in accordance with Design Responsibility Matrix and Project Strategies to include all architectural, structural and building services information, specialist subcontractor design and specifications, in accordance with Design Programme.	Orchestrate manufacturing and construction in accordance with Construction Programme and resolution of Design Queries from site as they arise.	Handover of building and conclusion of Building Contract.	Undertake In Use services in accordance with Schedule of Services.
Procurement *Variable task bar	Initial considerations for assembling the project team.	Prepare Project Roles Table and Contractual Tree and continue assembling the project team.	The procurement strategy does not fundamentally alter the progression of the design or the level of detail prepared at a given stage. However, Information Exchanges will vary depending on the selected procurement route and Building Contract. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will set out the specific tendering and procurement activities that will occur at each stage in relation to the chosen procurement route.			Administration of Building Contract, including regular site inspections and review of progress.	Conclude administration of Building Contract.	
Programme *Variable task bar	Establish Project Programme.	Review Project Programme.	Review Project Programme.	The procurement route may dictate the Project Programme and may result in certain stages overlapping or being undertaken concurrently. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will clarify the stage overlaps. The Project Programme will set out the specific stage dates and detailed programme durations.				
(Town) Planning *Variable task bar	Pre-application discussions.	Pre-application discussions.	Planning applications are typically made using the Stage 3 output. A bespoke RIBA Plan of Work 2013 will identify when the planning application is to be made.					
Suggested Key Support Tasks	Review Feedback from previous projects.	Prepare Handover Strategy and Risk Assessments. Agree Schedule of Services, Design Responsibility Matrix and Information Exchanges and prepare Project Execution Plan including Technology and Communication Strategies and consideration of Common Standards to be used.	Prepare Sustainability Strategy, Maintenance and Operational Strategies and Risk Assessments. Undertake third party consultations as required and any Research and Development aspects. Review and update Project Execution Plan.	Review and update Sustainability, Maintenance and Operational Strategies and Risk Assessments. Undertake third party consultations as required and conclude Research and Development aspects. Review and update Project Execution Plan, including Change Control Procedures.	Review and update Sustainability, Maintenance and Operational Strategies and Risk Assessments. Prepare and submit Building Regulations submission and any other third party submissions requiring consent. Review and update Project Execution Plan. Review Construction Strategy, including sequencing and update Health and Safety Strategy.	Review and update Sustainability Strategy and Implement Handover Strategy, including agreement of information required for commissioning, training, handover, asset management, future monitoring and maintenance and ongoing compilation of 'As-constructed' information. Update Construction and Health and Safety Strategies.	Carry out activities listed in Handover Strategy including Post-occupancy Evaluation, review of Project Performance, Project Outcomes and Research and Development aspects. Updating of Project Information as required.	Conclude activities listed in Handover Strategy including Post-occupancy Evaluation, review of Project Performance, Project Outcomes and Research and Development aspects. Updating of Project Information, as required, in response to ongoing client Feedback until the end of the building's life.
Sustainability Checkpoints	Sustainability Checkpoint – 0	Sustainability Checkpoint – 1	Sustainability Checkpoint – 2	Sustainability Checkpoint – 3	Sustainability Checkpoint – 4	Sustainability Checkpoint – 5	Sustainability Checkpoint – 6	Sustainability Checkpoint – 7
Information Exchanges (at stage completion)	Strategic Brief.	Initial Project Brief.	Concept Design including outline structural and building services design, associated Project Strategies, preliminary Cost Information and Final Project Brief.	Developed Design, including the coordinated architectural, structural and building services design and updated Cost Information.	Completed Technical Design of the project.	'As-constructed' information.	Updated 'As-constructed' information.	'As-constructed' information updated in response to ongoing client Feedback and maintenance or operational developments.
UK Government Information Exchanges	Not required.	Required.	Required.	Required.	Not required.	Not required.	Required.	As required.

*Variable task bar – In creating a bespoke project or practice specific RIBA Plan of Work 2013, www.ribaplanofwork.com a specific task is selected from a number of options.

© RIBA

*Variable task bar – in creating a bespoke project or practice specific RIBA Plan of Work 2013, www.ribaplanofwork.com a specific bar is selected from a number of options.



1.3 Location

105-107 Wilmslow Road
Rusholme,
Manchester,
Lancashire M14 5SU

1.4 Description of the Works

Site establishment and enabling works followed by the hand and mechanical demolition of Camel One and Choice Jewellers and the construction of a new two storey building to form a ground floor retail shop, basement storage space, office at first floor together with 1 no. self-contained flat.

1.5 Timescale and Phasing

Works will commence on site towards the end of July 2022 for a 40 week period.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

COVID-19 Response: Living with COVID-19

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-response-living-with-covid-19/covid-19-response-living-with-covid-19> Updated 6 May 2022

[Site-Operating-Procedures-Version-9.1.pdf \(constructionleadershipcouncil.co.uk\)](https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/roadmap-further-guidance.htm)

[https://www.hse.gov.uk/coronavirus/roadmap-further-guidance.htm](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/)

<https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/>

<https://www.northerncarealliance.nhs.uk/patient-information/covid-19-information>

<https://www.manchester.gov.uk/covid19>



Version 9.1 – 27 January 2022

Construction Sector - Site Operating Procedures
Protecting Your Workforce During Covid-19

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Current Guidance

Social Distancing

Any national guidance on social distancing in [England](#), [Scotland](#), [Wales](#) and [Northern Ireland](#) must be adhered to.

Going to Work

Workplaces should be [safe from Covid-19](#).

Face Coverings

The CLC has published [The Use of Face Coverings in Construction](#) which includes the current requirements in canteens and rest areas.

Self-Isolation

Build UK has published a [flowchart](#) showing the actions to take if a worker has Covid-19 or has to self-isolate.

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Version 9.1 – 27 January 2022

Introduction

Covid-19 will be a feature of our lives for the foreseeable future and needs to be managed to reduce the risk of transmission.

These Site Operating Procedures (SOP) are based on Government guidance on [Working safely during Coronavirus \(Covid-19\) - Construction and other outdoor work in England](#); other restrictions and advice may apply in [Scotland](#), [Wales](#) and [Northern Ireland](#), as well as in areas subject to a localised lockdown.

The objective is to ensure consistent measures on construction sites of all types and sizes.

The [HSE](#) is the relevant enforcing authority for occupational health and safety legislation and guidance to control public health risks in the construction sector. **If a site is not complying with the latest Government guidance on Covid-19, it may be subject to enforcement action.**

The health and safety requirements of any construction activity must not be compromised. If an activity cannot be undertaken safely, it should not take place.

Where Covid-19 measures are in place, organisations should remind the workforce of them during inductions and daily briefings and have effective monitoring arrangements in place to ensure compliance.

Travelling

Sharing Vehicles

If workers share transport, they should try to:

- Share with the same individuals and with the minimum number of people at any one time
- Keep the windows open
- Travel side by side or behind other people, rather than facing them, where seating arrangements allow
- Maximise the distance between people
- Wear a face covering
- Clean the vehicle between journeys, especially touch points, using gloves and standard cleaning products.

Using Public Transport

If workers use public transport, they:

- Should try to avoid travelling during peak times (05:45 - 08:15 and 16:00 - 17:30); and
- Should comply with the face covering requirements of the transport operator.

Sites should consider:

- Changing and staggering site hours to reduce congestion on public transport
- Parking arrangements for additional vehicles and bicycles
- Providing facilities such as lockers and showers
- Providing hand cleaning facilities at entrances and exits. This should be soap and water wherever possible or hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available
- How someone taken ill would get home.

Site Access and Egress Points

- Minimise non-essential visitors
- Consider introducing staggered start and finish times to reduce congestion and contact
- Plan and manage site access and egress points to minimise contact and ensure current social distancing requirements are met – you may need to change the number of access points, either increase to reduce congestion or decrease to enable monitoring, including in the case of emergencies
- Introduce one-way systems
- Allow plenty of space between people waiting to enter site

Page 2 of 5

COVID-19 has not gone away, so it's important to remember the actions you can take to [keep yourself and others safe](#). Everybody needs to continue to act carefully and remain cautious.



Enabling works

Demolition Phase

- Submit the Section 80 notice to Manchester City Council (MCC)
- Consultation and engagement with the representatives of the adjacent businesses on Wilmslow Road and Walmer Street East and the occupiers of the nearby residential properties
- Provision of tube and fitting wrap around scaffolding/protective screens (LPCB'S – LPS 1215) – permit obtained from MCC
- Site to be ring fenced with solid hoarding to support the existing boundary treatment
- Provision of exclusion zones supported with safety signage
- Confirmation that services have been terminated to all areas, (written confirmation required) where services remain live, that they are identified and clearly marked (tagged), signed and protected
- Provision of a temporary electrical supply
- Written confirmation that all known ACMs have been removed or that a refurbishment and demolition (R&D) asbestos survey is required
- Removal of Licensed and non-licensed asbestos containing materials (ACM's) in line with the R&D asbestos survey report, **if so required** (this element will be undertaken in line with a separate plan of work / MS)
- A structural engineer is to appraise the building and issue a report to assist the appointed demolition contractor in producing a demolition plan of work
- Background noise monitoring (pre-demolition)
- Provision of temporary welfare accommodation units or a temporary office space
- Pollution prevention measures
- Placement of 40-yard containers
- Effective communication with the neighbours on and around Wilmslow Road with respects to the risk control measures to be adopted
- Soft-strip of the buildings
- Provision of protective screens / barriers to be installed to the highway elevation
- Set-up Drop / waste processing zones
- Set up the drop-down dust control mist system (Dust Boss or Moto PC) and or a charged hose.

Construction Phase

- The Principal Contractor for the construction phase will need establish the site set-up, **to include** the welfare facilities, which will be situated on site or on an adjacent section of land or within a rented space. **No** works are to continue until such time that the facilities are fully operational.
- Provision of an exclusion zone to the site to prevent pedestrians / unauthorised persons from entering the work area.
- Safety signage to be placed at vantage points, particularly to the front entrance to the site on Wilmslow Road and to the side on Walmer Street East.
- Introduction with those neighbours adjacent to the site, and the protection of their assets.
- Effective cooperation and coordination with third party contractors working in close proximity to the site.
- Secure the accessible part of the construction areas.
- Provision of suitable fire precautions and pollution prevention measures.



Construction Phase

The works are to commence in July 2022 (TBC) with an expected duration of 40 weeks to complete the works.

The appointed Principal Contractor (PC) will have approximately 4 weeks to prepare the Construction Phase Plan (CPP). The supporting safety management system (SMS) will follow. This will be reviewed by the CDM Health & Safety Advisor before the site works commence, if requested to do so by the Principal Designer / Client.

The construction phase works will be executed in line with the programme of works, the construction phase plan CPP, this PCI and supporting documentation.

1.6 Health, safety and environmental goals for the project

Mr. Shakeel Ahmed as a Commercial Client, is committed to supporting the ethos of good, comprehensive health, safety and welfare management during the construction phase of the project. The Client employ Contractors who will implement a safety strategy with a reasonable emphasis of zero accidents of all types. The Clients duties under CDM 2015, will transfer to the Main Contractor once the construction phase commences.

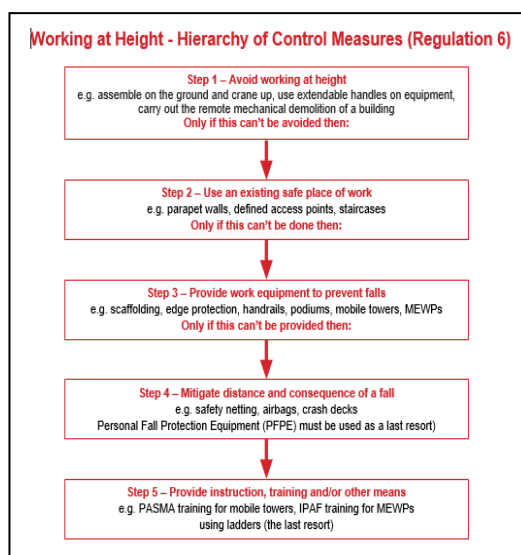
This project is to be implemented within the proposed timescale, to the specified design criteria, within the project specifications, whilst at all times giving due consideration to the health, safety and welfare of all persons affected both directly and indirectly by the project:

- Works to be undertaken with due consideration for those people who work and live close to and pass the site on this section of Wilmslow Road, Walmer Street East and Basil Street.
- Provision of suitable welfare facilities
- Zero harm & RIDDOR Reportable Incidents
- Management of construction health risks
- Compliance with current HSE guidance regarding Coronavirus (COVID 19)
- Zero Enforcement Action, including Notification of Contravention
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/fee-for-intervention/what-is-ffi.htm>
- Full compliance of health & safety rules and by all site personnel
- Promotion and engagement/consultation with the workforce
- 100% induction of all personnel on arrival to site
- All working areas to be clean and tidy at all times and at the end of every working day
- All access and egress points to be kept clear at all times
- Pedestrian and traffic routes to be maintained and kept clear at all times
- Traffic management to be monitored and complied with throughout the Construction Phase, including deliveries and vehicle movement to and from the site
- Protection of the surrounding Flora & Fauna
- To ensure the health and safety of those reasonably affected by the works i.e. visitors to site, delivery drivers and those collecting skips, adjacent residents & business,



pedestrians, and users of the highway and footways within and around the project on Wilmslow Road

- Suitable and sufficient fire precautions throughout the construction phase in line with CDM, and the Principal Contractors emergency arrangements
- Provision of suitable access equipment and fall protection measures during the works (Collective fall prevention measures – tube and fitting working platforms, crash decks, mobile access towers MAT's etc. to take precedent over personal fall prevention measures – harness/lanyard)
- Due precautions to be taken when working on or near to fragile surfaces – load bearing covers, edge protection around openings/fragile surfaces, temporary work platforms with guardrails, collective fall-arrest system (such as safety nets or airbags). These arrangements are to be clearly outlined in the construction phase plan and supporting RAMS
- Adequate planning and execution of lifting operations
- The works are to be undertaken by suitably skilled, knowledgeable, experienced and trained (SKEAT) individuals
- Back propping etc installed in line with the temporary works design issued by the structural designer/engineer and or the manufacturers information manual / guidance note

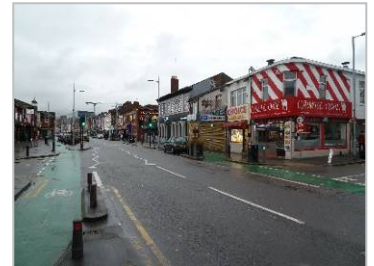
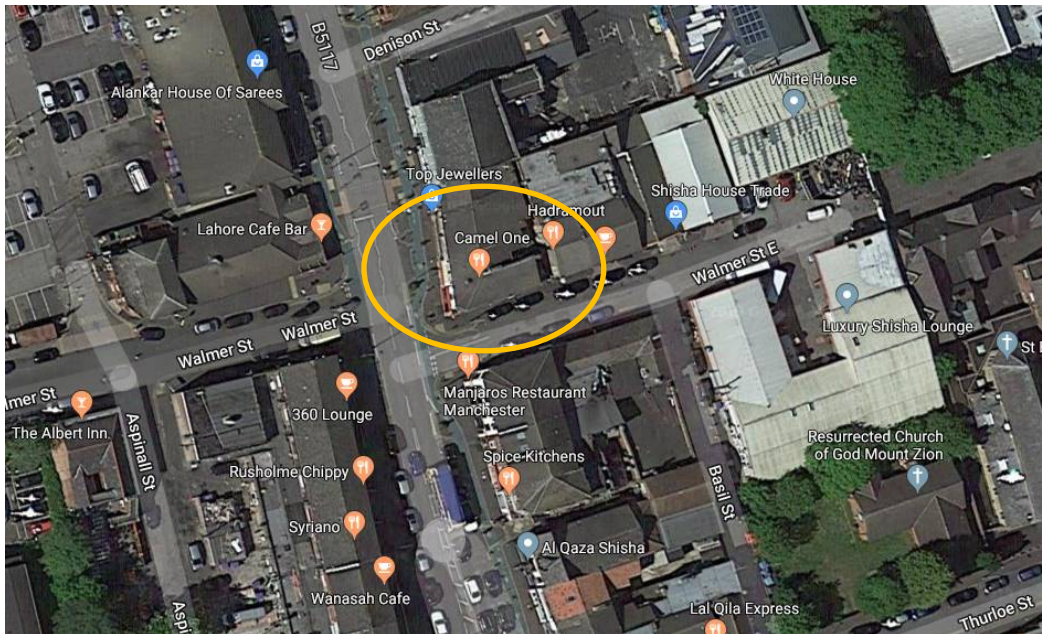


- Provision of suitable and adequate welfare facilities during the construction phase. Please see below a link to the HSE's website and the guidance available in this regard. These are to be provided by the Principal Contractor.

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/cis59.pdf>



2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT



2.1 Surrounding Land Use

During both the demolition and construction phase to demolish the current buildings and construct a new two storey building to form a ground floor retail shop, basement storage space, office at first floor together with 1 no. self-contained flat it is to be ensured that the appointed Demolition Contractor and Principal Contractor for the construction phase carefully controls the works so that they do not have a significant adverse impact on the tenants, residents and businesses of this section of Wilmslow Road, including the places of worship, and indeed the residential dwellings and businesses on Walmer Street East, Basil Street and the surrounding environment, including members of the public, people using the bus stop close to the site and those using the dedicated cycle route. Both the Client, Mr. Shakeel Ahmed and the construction contractor Principal Contractor (to be appointed) have key responsibilities in ensuring that these environmental impacts are controlled adequately.



This area of Rusholme is awash with shops/stores, places of worship and eateries (Curry Mile), supported by green spaces. This section of Wilmslow Road is a main arterial road leading to the A34 and M60 to the South and Manchester City Centre to the North.

As noted above this section of Wilmslow Road is a mixture of both residential dwellings and business. Educational establishments are located close by i.e. Xaverian College, Manchester Academy High School, and Manchester Grammar School to name but a few.



Holy Trinity Platt Church and Manchester Central Mosque (Jamiat-ul-Muslimin) are located close to the site along with green spaces. It should also be noted that this area supports significant student accommodation and rental properties given the location of the nearby Universities and Manchester Royal Infirmary. Bus shelter and stops are located close to the proposed construction site on Wilmslow Road.



All personnel, visitors etc., will access the site via the site entrance point on Walmer Street East, following the particulars of the site logistics/TMP. **Note:** a survey will be undertaken to establish if access can be gained directly onto Walmer Street East given its restricted nature. All delivery and collection vehicles (including plant, multi-lift wagons & 8 wheeled tippers) to and from the site will be via the same route and will access Walmer Street East (subject to the above) from Wilmslow Road (B5117) via Dickenson Road (A6010) and the A34. **Note:** The area leading towards Oxford Road is a controlled cycle route.

Note: When leaving site, collection and delivery vehicles are to proceed with due care and attention, adhering to the sites speed limit always. Once a delivery or collection has taken place vehicles will turn left out of the site, following Wilmslow Road, to the junction of the Dickenson Road.

The privacy and safety of the local residents and businesses is to be respected and will be given due consideration by the Principal Contractor, especially where deliveries to, and collection of goods, material and waste from the site are concerned. As identified above, this section of Wilmslow Road is busy throughout the course of the day, given the location of the shops, the bus stops, green spaces, and fast food outlets and its proximity to Manchester City Centre, with Wilmslow Road being a main arterial road.

The management and control of traffic during the works shall be of high priority, particularly where the movement of delivery and collection vehicles is concerned to and from the site. Vehicle movement is to be encouraged out of hours.

The following topics require specific consideration:

- Provision of safety signage to the front and side elevations of the site to advise those reasonably affected of the construction works taking place and the dangers present
- Planning deliveries out of peak hours, where possible to do so in line with planning requirements and given how busy Wilmslow Road is
- Ensuring sufficient space for vehicles to enter and leave the site area (Delivery vehicles cannot directly enter the site given the space constraints present. Materials and goods will be delivered directly outside the entrance gates on Walmer Street East (kerb side), save that the junctions will not be obstructed in any way) – controls measures to be clearly documented in the Principal Contractors Safe System of Work – RAMS
- The front, and access walkways / footways to remain free of spoil and materials



- Delivery and collection vehicles to be parked responsibly and not obstruct the frontage of the adjacent businesses and residential dwellings, footways and at all times ensure the safe passage of the public and building occupants in this busy area
- Ensure the health, safety and wellbeing of the adjoining neighbours (business and residential)



The principal contractor shall ensure the health and safety of site workers, residents, visitors to this section of the curry mile, users of the highway and visitors to the site, with particular attention paid to those identified above.

During the works, it is to be ensured that unauthorised access is strictly prohibited to the site. The site access gate on Walmer Street East and side pedestrian entrance door should remain closed, save only for when vehicles and pedestrians enter and leave the site.

Effective communication is to take place with the neighbouring businesses and residential properties on both Walmer Street East and Wilmslow Road with respects to deliveries and any restrictions that may apply. Particularly with the occupants of the property next door and the businesses opposite and to the side of the site e.g. Midway store, who will be fully apprised of the works and the control measures to be adopted by the Principal Contractor.

Pedestrian routes are to be kept free from obstruction during the works and safety signs should be placed at vantage points to give due warning of the construction works. An infographic traffic management plan (TMP) will be produced by the appointed Principal Contractor to identify how deliveries are to be managed; the traffic management plan shall be updated as the works progress or if site conditions change dramatically increasing the risk to the persons identified above.

Given the location of the site due consideration will need to be given to **a)** advise motorists that a construction site entrance is approaching (see example signage above) **b)** ensuring that delivery and collection vehicles do not park on and obstruct the highway at any time and **c)** ensure that workers vehicles are parked in a safe and responsible manner on the surrounding roads and streets (there will be no parking on site and a pay and display car park is present on Walmer Street).

Due consideration must be given to peak traffic periods so that deliveries can be coordinated effectively minimising the impact on the abovementioned and ensuring their safety. Deliveries are prohibited from taking place between the hours of **8:00am – 9:00am and 3:30pm – 5pm**. Although not directly affected by the works, Educational establishments and places of worship are located close-by.



2.2 Existing Services



Utility services are present to the building and include gas, water and electric. The incoming services are present within the basement and ground and first floor areas, where the meters are located. Metered supplies are provided for both the store and fast food outlet on the ground floor and the flats on the first floor.

Services are present within the highway and nearby footways. These include electricity cables and infrastructure, gas supply and infrastructure. Telecoms/Cable – ducts, trenches, chambers and cabinets, poles, joint boxes, manholes bound the site. Water mains and sewers bound the site e.g. combined wastewater sewer and clean water pressurised main. These will not be directly affected by our works. A BT pole and lines are located on the properties boundary on Walmer Street East.

The Principal Contractor shall be responsible for liaising with the Client with respect to any isolation/diversion/termination or indeed protection of the services that may be required.

Service termination or installation notices have not been issued to the CDM Health and Safety Advisor in preparing this PCI. The Principal Contractor will carry out a survey to ascertain the incoming supplies and isolations that will/may be required during the works. The location of the services identified within the survey will be marked up on a site plan supported by service drawings.



The Principal Contractor is to ensure that appropriate safety checks are undertaken, including CAT scans, and to obtain any information as necessary prior to commencement of any works to ascertain the existence and location of any hidden/buried services (chartered and unchartered). This should be undertaken by competent personnel in line with an SSoW developed by reference to the HSE guidance document HSG47 Avoiding Danger from Underground Services. It is to be ensured that a competent electrical contractor carries out any disconnection, isolation or temporary supply works to the electrical supply to the site where so required and issues documentation to the same.

The Principal Contractor is responsible for the provision of any temporary electrical supply that may be required. Where supplies remain live for operational reasons then these are to be clearly identified and protected.

The Principal Contractor will produce details of any changes to services that have been carried out during diversionary / installation works for existing services as well as details of any previously unidentified services (including redundant service installations).

The Principal Contractor shall forward the information to the utility owner and designer to be compiled as part of the 'as-built' drawings. The contractor shall ensure that all services installed and identified (including redundant service installations) within the area of the works are clearly identified and labelled in accordance with Regulation 25 of the CDM regulations.



All existing live services adjacent to the site areas along with those which are to be retained are to be adequately protected from any damage which may occur because of the work.



2.3 Existing Traffic System

In order to mitigate the impact of construction traffic during peak hours, a traffic management plan will be developed and implemented. A pre-construction TMP will be provided as part of the Construction Management Plan (CMP) submission to Manchester City Council (MCC) to show general arrangements. The plan developed by the Principal Contractor will focus on ensuring that routes to and from the site are carefully considered and risk assessed, taking into account the need to avoid where possible any cycle routes, nearby schools, places of worship as identified above, offices, fast food restaurants / filling stations, public buildings, and the retail outlets etc.

Consideration will also be given to weight restrictions, low bridges and cumulative impacts of construction (including neighbouring construction sites) on the public highway network. The route(s) to and from the site will be suitable for the size of vehicles that are to be used. Access to and from the site will be via the B5117 Wilmslow Road.

General control measures:

- 1) Co-ordination of car parking for construction personnel (in a safe and responsible manner in the surrounding streets and Walmer Street car park).
- 2) Restriction of unnecessary vehicle movements during the day.
- 3) Co-ordination of deliveries to arrive outside peak times where appropriate, given the location of the site and its proximity to the nearby schools, residential dwellings, business and arterial roads in and out of Manchester City Centre.
- 4) Dedicated gate person / vehicle marshal, where so required.
- 5) Off road deliveries and unloading kerbside on Walmer Street East. An application will be made to MCC to suspend the 2 bays directly outside the building on Walmer Street East.

Note: All access routes to the site, including the road(s) outside of the site must be kept clear and clean at all times to prevent slips, trips and falls. Work equipment and materials must be stored accordingly as not to present danger to those reasonably affected by the works i.e. local residents, adjoining businesses, visitors to site and the general public at large in this area of Rusholme.

The Principal Contractors traffic management plan must clearly identify the control measures/arrangements to ensure the health and safety of those affected by the works.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that both contractor vehicles and deliveries to site are given clear instructions on access routes to the site.

The Principal Contractor should provide an agreed vehicle hold point for those deliveries not able to attend site.



Reversing should be avoided where possible; **if** not possible vehicles should be assisted by a **competent banksman as determined by the Principal Contractors risk assessment**.

Pedestrian access must not be compromised and access must be maintained for emergency vehicles.

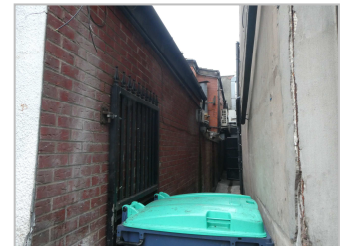


2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT (continued)

2.4 Existing Structures



105 – 107 Wilmslow Road is presented over 3 floors with the main businesses located on the ground floor, flats with separate access on the 1st floor and a basement within Choice Jewellery. The building is of a traditional construction with a pitched roof with the chimney stacks having been removed / reduced in height. The façade is brick and the floors are a mixture of timber joists and floorboards and concrete beams and screed. To the rear of the building on Walmer Street East is a gated area leading to the properties and those beyond.



The site is situated on Wilmslow Road. The immediate area supports residential properties and businesses amongst others and this area is busy throughout the course of the day given the location of local amenities, schools, including the shops, take-aways and small local businesses.

A designated area must be agreed for storing building materials that does not compromise access for pedestrians. **Materials are to be stored on a firm level surface to ensure stability and the safety of all.** Materials may have to be delivered on a just on time basis if required or stored in bulk in a nearby area.

Note: Flammable building components stored directly outside or on the inside of the building undergoing construction are to be covered with a certified flame-retardant protection to LPCB's Loss Prevention Standard LPS 1207 to comply with the Fire Prevention on Construction Sites – Joint Code of Practice 9th edition.

The monarflex used to screen the works is to comply with the LPCB's Loss Prevention Standard LPS 1215.





2.5 Ground Conditions

Commensurate with a new build project. No site investigation (SI) report issued at this stage.

2.6 Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM's)

A Refurbishment and Demolition (R&D) asbestos survey is to be undertaken to both properties once they are vacated and prior to ANY WORKS commencing to comply with CAR 2012 and by extension Asbestos: The survey guide (HSG264).



Note: Should suspect ACM's be identified during the works, the works in question must cease and the suspect material bulk sampled by a suitably qualified competent person.

Should the samples show the presence of asbestos then it is to be removed by a licensed asbestos removal contractor for licensed work, in line with a plan of work and ASB5 notification, unless of short duration and in accordance with the requirements of the training received for non-licensed asbestos work.

3.0 EXISTING DRAWINGS/HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE

An existing Health and Safety File has **not been made** available.

4.0 THE DESIGN

4.1 Significant Hazards (design and construction phase)

Throughout the design development the design team will provide design risk assessments identifying any hazards in relation to the construction phase.

The Principal Contractor is required to produce detailed site-specific method statements and site-specific risk assessments for all significant work activities prior to each operation commencing, giving adequate time for each method statement and risk assessment to be communicated to the relevant persons.

The Principal Contractor must be able to demonstrate how approval of all Contractors/Sub-contractors risk assessments and method statements has been achieved.

The Principal Contractor must ensure adequate information is provided for all **temporary works**, together with details of temporary works designer(s) and the temporary works co-ordinator/Supervisor. There should also be a temporary works register held on site, this must be reviewed and revised where necessary.

Regarding Temporary Works Design, the Principal Contractor must provide the following (as applicable):

- a) Who will be their Temporary Works Design Co-ordinator for the project (in-house or outsourced)
- b) A copy of their Temporary Works Design Management Procedure
- c) A schedule of specific temporary works design items for the project
- d) The category of temporary works i.e. 0,1,2 or 3 with supporting manufacturer(s) information manuals, design drawings and calculations, design checks and permits to load or strike.



BS 5975:2019 Code of practice for temporary works procedures and the permissible stress design of falsework

Table 2 — Categories of design check in temporary works

Category	Scope	Comment	Independence of checker
0	Restricted to standard solutions only, to ensure the site conditions do not conflict with the scope or limitations of the chosen standard solution. These may include standard trench boxes.	This applies to the use of standard solutions and not the original design, which requires both structural calculation and checking to Category 1, 2 or 3, as appropriate.	Because this is a site issue, the check may be carried out by another member of the site or design team.
1	For simple designs. These may include: formwork; falsework; needling and propping to brickwork; openings in single storey construction.	Such designs would be undertaken using simple methods of analysis and be in accordance with the relevant standards, supplier's technical literature or other reference publications.	The check may be carried out by another member of the design team.
2	On more complex or involved designs. Designs for excavations including excavation support using sheet piles, for foundations, for structural steelwork connections, for reinforced concrete. Designs where stability is obtained by restraint at the top of the temporary works (e.g. top restrained falsework).	Category 2 checks would include designs where a considerable degree of interpretation of loading or soil's information is required before the design of the foundation or excavation support or slope is carried out.	The check should be carried out by an individual not involved in the design and not consulted by the designer.
3	For complex or innovative designs, which result in complex sequences of moving and/or construction of either the temporary works or permanent works. It also includes basement excavations and tunnels.	These designs include unusual designs or where significant departures from standards, novel methods of analysis or considerable exercise of engineering judgment are involved.	The check should be carried out by another organization and should include an overall check to assure co-ordination of the whole design.

Note:

Any ongoing issues ensuing from Temporary Works Design must be copied into the Principal Designer and Structural Engineer/Designer for comment.

Key Topics of Concern

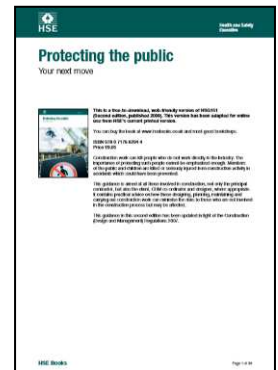
- Working in close proximity to residential properties and businesses
- Hand and mechanical demolition including the provision of split lines between Choice Jewellers and Top Jewellers
- Working in an occupied area
- Working within a live construction site environment
- Close proximity to the general public
- Close proximity to local amenities and a places of worship
- Busy public highways
- Adjacent pedestrian route, cycle route and public right of way
- Working at height (fall protection/prevention measures to comply with the Work at Height Regulations 2005)
- Security of the site
- Fire precautions
- Presence of and protection of live and temporary services
- Dust and noise control (nuisance and health effects)
- Movement of vehicles (traffic management)
- Fragile surfaces
- Manual handling
- Structural stability during the works to also include noise, dust and vibration control
- Potential presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM's)
- Lifting operations
- Vermin



Interface with the public and unauthorised access

It is anticipated that the site and surrounding areas will be subject to frequent pedestrian and vehicular traffic use. Suitable precautions should be taken when entering or leaving the site to avoid causing harm to pedestrians and road users. The Principal Contractor is to provide a good comprehensive traffic management plan to segregate pedestrian and vehicular routes on the site and surrounding areas. Effective communication is to take place with the adjoining business on Wilmslow Road regarding the coordination of deliveries.

Measures to ensure public protection are required including provision of safe pedestrian routes, use of banks man when vehicles are reversing (subject to risk assessment), scheduling deliveries to avoid peak traffic flow periods due to high traffic volumes and provision of appropriate warning signage.



Educational Establishments & Nurseys

Several educational establishments, including Xaverian College, Manchester Academy High School, and Manchester Grammar School are located within a short distance from the site, however it is not envisaged that they will be directly affected by the works. The Principal Contractor must ensure that deliveries of materials are delivered outside of normal school opening / closing times and strictly enforced throughout the duration of the contract.

Site Security

The site is located within the heart of Rusholme and is surrounded by roads / footpaths / junctions, recreational areas and residential dwellings, supermarkets, places of worship, take-ways and small local businesses etc. The surrounding area is subject to high levels of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, both in and around the location of the site.

The site is secured by way of the existing boundary treatment with a gated area to the rear of the building to prevent any resident, member of the public and unauthorised person or child from entering the site for the duration of the project, save that site hoarding will be erected after an application is made to MCC. The Principal Contractor is expected to provide risk assessments and method statements identifying how the site will remain secure throughout the construction phase.

All and any additional site security fencing / screening should be opaque to protect the privacy of the abovementioned and to prevent construction materials / dust entering adjoining roads / footpaths / properties. Skips should be located in the layby or a wait and load process implemented.

The Principal Contractor should also identify how general site access will be undertaken carefully to consider the frequent use and presence of pedestrians and vehicles in the surrounding area.

Dirt to Surrounding Areas

The Principal Contractor is to ensure the public highways and public footpaths are maintained and remain free from excessive levels of dirt arising from construction traffic for the duration of the project.

Signage

The Principal Contractor must provide adequate signage where necessary to warn the general public or adjoining businesses / residents of the construction works. Signage should equally be installed in prominent locations throughout the site to warn construction workers of any dangers / relevant site requirements / information. (see page 23 for examples of appropriate signage and site security measures).



Contact with existing services

The site service layout drawings are to be obtained and issued prior to commencement. Should it be the case, live services must be located, identified, marked and isolated/protected as necessary. Please refer to section 2.2 Existing Services.

Works affecting public footpath

Arrangements should be agreed with the Local Authority Highways department and include provision for safe pedestrian access, warning signage and generally be in accordance with the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs manual. Operatives undertaking works in or adjacent to the public highway must wear high-visibility clothing.

Slips, trips and falls

The workplace should be kept in good order – clean, tidy and well organised. Pedestrian routes and workplaces should be kept free of obstruction and materials should be stored in a safe and accessible manner. Waste should be removed from work areas as work proceeds and at the end of the working day.

Work at Height

Under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 and the Work at Height Regulations 2005 (Regulation 4), work at height activities are to be adequately planned and undertaken in a manner which is **so far as reasonably practicably safe**.

Information regarding the nature of the project gleaned from the Pre-Construction Information Plan must be incorporated into the Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan and suitable and sufficient Risk Assessments/Method Statements developed. In addition to this, in the case where work packages are contracted out, all Contractors safe working methods are vetted in advance of the commencement of works.

The hierarchy of work at height control measures ranging from total avoidance through to fall mitigation/protection **shall** be strictly adhered to throughout the construction phase of the project.



Scaffolding

The Work at Height Regulations 2005 defines effective controls for the safe work at height including adequate planning, selection of work equipment and inspection of work equipment for access at height.



Collective measures such as scaffolding are preferred as they are further up the hierarchy of controls as they protect the many as opposed to the measures that protect individuals.

- It is a requirement of the Work at Height Regulations 2005 that unless a scaffold is assembled to a generally recognised standard configuration, e.g. NASC Technical Guidance TG20:21 for tube and fitting scaffolds or similar guidance from manufacturers of system scaffolds, the scaffold should be designed by bespoke calculation, by a competent person, to ensure it will have adequate strength, rigidity and stability while it is erected, used and dismantled. This would be applicable for façade retention scaffolds or those outside the scope of TG20
- Scaffolds should be designed, erected, altered and dismantled only by competent people and the work should always be carried out under the direction of a competent supervisor. This is a requirement of the Work at Height Regulations 2005. **Under no circumstances must any worker alter, modify or tamper with scaffolding**
- Scaffolding Contractors must prepare a method statement, in the form of a scaffolding plan covering the work contemplated. This must be supported by a suitable and sufficient risk assessment and training records
- All Scaffolders must hold a CISRS card to the appropriate level (e.g. Advanced Scaffolders, Scaffolders, Trainee Scaffolders or Scaffolding Labourers)
- All scaffolding must be erected, dismantled and altered in a safe manner. This is achieved by following the guidance provided by the NASC in document SG4:15 'Preventing falls in scaffolding operations' for tube and fitting scaffolds or by following similar guidance provided by the manufacturers of system scaffolding
- Basic/standard scaffolds should be accompanied by a Scaffold Compliance Sheet to demonstrate that it has been erected to a recognised standard and that a bespoke design is not required
- Measures must be taken to prevent the fall of materials or objects to those below. This should be in the form of brick guards or debris netting. Materials must not be stored above the height of guardrails
- The scaffold should be tied into the structure as per the compliance sheet or design with a percentage of the ties subject to a preliminary and proof test (Pull Test) in line with TG4:19.

Scaffold Inspection - It is the scaffold user's / hirer's responsibility to ensure that all scaffolding has been inspected as follows:

- Following installation / before first use (handover certificate)
- At an interval of no more than every 7 days thereafter
- Following any circumstances liable to jeopardise the safety of the installation e.g. high winds.

All scaffolding inspections should be carried out by a competent person whose combination of skills, training and experience is appropriate for the type and complexity of the scaffold.

A non-scaffolder who has attended a scaffold inspection course (e.g. Site Supervisor) could be deemed competent to inspect a basic scaffold structure.

The scaffold inspection report should note any defects or matters that could give rise to a risk to health and safety and any corrective actions taken, even when those actions are taken promptly, as this assists with the identification of any recurring problem.



A scaffold tagging system (e.g. Scaffoldtag) must be used on all access scaffolds. The tag holder must be positioned prominently at each point of access. Following the handover inspection, the tag insert must be completed and inserted in the holder. Following each subsequent scaffold inspection, the tag must be completed.

Should scaffolding be erected on Wilmslow Road or Basil Street the scaffolding contractor will apply to Manchester City Council for a permit.

It is also envisaged that an access staircase e.g. Haki and loading bay will be provided to the rear elevation. A compliance sheet and manufacturer's instruction manual is to be provided by the scaffold contractor.

Statement - Work at Height

The work to be carried out requires Operatives to work at height; consequently, there is a risk of a person falling from height. This must be addressed by the Principal Contractor and control measures put in place to mitigate the likelihood of such an event. These controls must follow those required by the Work at Height Regulations – Hierarchy of Controls (Regulation 6) to provide Collective protection measures where reasonably practicable to do so.

Where work at height cannot be avoided Mobile Access Towers (MAT) or Folding Aluminium Hop-Up Platforms, are to be considered to provide a safe working platform for the works. Operatives using such work equipment are to be suitably trained i.e. PASMA trained or would have received familiarisation training in the use of the hop-up platform.

All mobile towers used and hop-ups are to comply with BS EN 1004:2004 and EN131. All erecting / dismantling work is to be undertaken by a competent person holding for example a PASMA card who will pass these as safe to use and Scaffoldtag them to indicate this prior to the Operatives using them. Each tower used is to be recorded in the Principal Contractors site register.

Towers are to be built on stable floors/surfaces and visually inspected by those using them prior to use each time. The manufacturer's instructions on safe working load (SWL) are to be complied with. Towers have wheels locked when in use & they are not moved with persons or materials on the working platform (surfing). No work is to be undertaken that may cause lateral forces on the tower which may de-stabilise them.

Where Mobile Towers are in place for longer than 7 days or have been reassembled, or where they may have been adversely affected by site conditions, an inspection is to be carried out by a competent person and a record made of the inspection, (this will be recorded on a Scaffoldtag), all such inspections will also be recorded in the site register. Should damage be found, the mobile tower will not be accessed for work purposes until it has been repaired and declared safe by the Competent Person. It will be tagged with a Do Not Use notice to identify that it must not be used.



Low-level
Access tower
<2.5metres



Mobile Access
Tower >2.5metres



Ladders and Stepladders are to be used in line with a method statement and risk assessment by suitably trained individuals. Ladders and stepladders are to be inspected prior to use.



Given the nature of these works Powered Access i.e. Mobile Elevating Work Platforms (MEWP'S) **may** be used to gain access externally from the safety of a suitable working platform. These will provide a safe working platform from which to undertake the works and will provide collective means of fall protection. All operatives operating the MEWPS must hold an International Powered Access Federation (IPAF) Powered Access Licence (PAL) for the category being used i.e. (3a – Scissor) and or (3b – Self-propelled boom (cherry picker)).

Strict exclusion zones are to be provided at ground level to ensure that unauthorised people do not enter the danger area and are therefore protected from the potential risk of falling objects or materials (Regulation 10 – Falling Objects & Regulation 11 – Danger Areas of the Work at Height Regulations). These exclusion zones will be in addition to the secure boundary fencing.

If used, the Self-Propelled Boom (SPB) Cherry Pickers are to have Anti-Entrapment/Crush devices fitted (Secondary Guarding). The type of which is to be discussed with the hire company when placing the order. Examples below:



Pressure Sensing Device

When activated, it stops further movement and activates audible and visual warning devices.



Physical Barrier

Side protection barriers.



Physical Barrier

Operator protective structure.



A lanyard to EN354:2010 (General) and EN358:2018 (Restraint) will be provided, inspected, and worn, when using a SPB MEWP (Cherry Picker).



MEWP's provide collective means of fall protection and a suitable working platform from which to undertake the high-level works – under **NO** circumstances are operatives to stand on a guard rail to achieve additional height or leave the safety of the platform to climb onto any part of the building.



Push around vertical lifts (PAV) and Podium Step ladders



The examples shown are for illustration purposes only

Low-level access mobile towers <2.5m or a delta deck platform may be used where suitable access equipment is required.



The floor to ceiling height in is around 2 – 2.5 metres. Push around vertical lifts (PAV) and or battery powered scissor lifts can be used to carry out the construction works where suitable access equipment is required.

Anti-surf podium steps may also be used to provide a safe means of access during the construction phase.

Training requirements Yes, you need training, and there is a half-day course for this [IPAF Push Around Vertical Operator Course | HSS Training](#)

If you have a valid licence with Static Vertical (1a) or Mobile Vertical (3a), you will only require familiarisation on the machine.

Personal Fall Protection Equipment (PFPE) – Fall Arrest

Given the nature of the works collective fall-prevention measures are to be given priority by the Principal Contractor (working platforms, barriers, guard-rails and so on).



However, **personal fall protection equipment** i.e. safety harnesses and lanyards, may also be required when a site worker is exposed to an unprotected leading edge during the works. These are to be fixed to a suitable anchorage point. The lanyard will be work restraint or fall arrest as decided by the package contractors' company or site representative, in association with the Principal Contractors Site Manager.

Inspection

Fall protection equipment must be formally inspected, with results recorded at intervals not exceeding every 6 months, but many circumstances reduce this interval to as little as three months.

In addition to formal checks, carried out by a competent person, the user of the equipment must inspect the equipment for damage prior to each period of use.

Items to be checked during inspection of fall protection equipment include:

- Stitching for completeness
- Webbing for signs of damage, this can include chemical damage, heat damage, cuts and abrasions
- Buckles and metal components for cracks or distortion
- Friction damage
- Excessive contamination (by grease or dirt etc.)

If any of these faults are identified, the equipment will and must be withdrawn from service immediately.



Fragile Surfaces



Regulation 9(2) of the Work at Height Regulations 2005 places a duty on the employer which states 'Where it is not reasonably practicable to carry out work safely and under appropriate ergonomic conditions without passing across or near to, or working on, from or near, a fragile surface, every employer shall –

(a) ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that suitable and sufficient platforms, coverings, guard rails or similar means of support or protection are provided and used so that any foreseeable loading is supported by such supports or borne by such protection;

(b) where a risk of a person at work falling remains despite the measures taken under the preceding provisions of this regulation, take suitable and sufficient measures to minimise the distances and consequences of his fall.'

The precautions to be taken in any particular situation would be dependent on the nature of the work activity. The underlying principle, embodied in the Work at Height Regulations 2005, is that the works should have been carried out without the need to pass over or near to the fragile roof material. If this is unavoidable, then the fragile materials should be identified, and precautions put in place to prevent or minimise the effects of a fall. It is important not to forget that a safe system of work should also consider the protection of those installing the safety measures.

Given the nature of the proposed works the information highlighted above must be given due consideration when formulating safe systems of work when working near to, or working on, from or near, a fragile surface is concerned. Risk control measures must include the covering of skylights with a proprietary protective cover.

In addition to the above - **Under no circumstances is a worker to leave the safe confines of the load bearing cover and stand directly onto the fragile surface. Site Management to monitor compliance.**

Precautions

Effective precautions are required for all work on or near fragile surfaces, no matter how short the duration, whether the work concerns construction, maintenance, repair, cleaning or demolition.

The hierarchy of steps to be taken to deal with the danger is:

Avoidance: Plan and organise work to keep people away from fragile surfaces so far as possible, e.g. by working from below the surface on a mobile elevating work platform or other suitable platform.

Control: Work on or near fragile surfaces requires a combination of staging's, guard rails, fall restraint, fall arrest and safety nets slung beneath and close to the roof.

Communication: Warning notices must be fixed on the approach to any fragile surface. Those carrying out the work must be trained, competent and instructed in use of the precautions required.

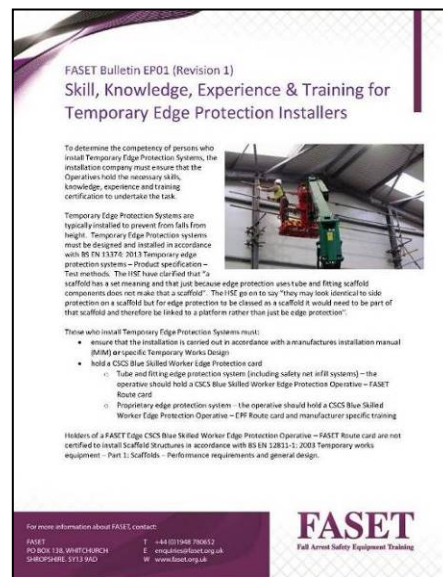
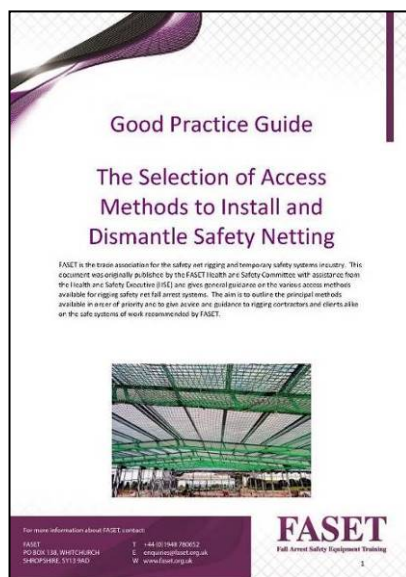
Co-operation: Contractors should work closely with the client and agree arrangements for managing the work.

Given the nature of the proposed works the information highlighted above must be given due consideration when formulating safe systems of work where working near to, or working on, from or near, a fragile surface is concerned.



Safety Nets (fall arrest/collective protection measure)

- Nets should **not be** used with the properties room voids, given the loading on the internal walls and the floor to ceiling height
- If used, the nets are to be rigged as close to the underside of the roof structure as is possible, by a qualified and competent net rigging company; who's riggers will hold the Fall Arrest Safety Equipment Training (FASET) qualification requirements i.e. CSCS skills card/NVQ <https://www.gmsafetytynetting.co.uk/nvq-assessment/>
- The nets will be rigged in line with a SSoW and in accordance with the training received, FASET guidelines and Technical Bulletins
- The nets will be tested and tagged
- The nets will be inspected before first use and weekly thereafter to comply with Regulation 12 of WAHR 2005. A hand-over certificate must be issued before the nets go into use for the first time.



Where so required, tool tethers are to be used to secure hand tools and other items of work equipment, to prevent them from falling and potentially striking and injuring someone below.

Glazed Units

Operatives wearing suitable PPE to include gloves to EN388 with a cut level of 3 and above and Kevlar Knit Sleeves to cut level 4 are to install the glazed window frames carefully and safely within their aperture using hand tools, glass suckers etc.



Super touch 14 Inch Kevlar Chrome Sleeve - Conforms to EN388 (4444)

Eye protection to EN166 B to be worn during this activity.





Temporary Works Coordinator

The Principal Contractor must employ a suitably competent Temporary Works Coordinator for all temporary works associated with the project and ensure coordination of temporary works design with the appointed design team. All temporary works must be carried out in accordance with BS 5975: 2019 Code of practice for temporary works procedures and the permissible stress design of falsework, SIM 02/2010/04: The management of temporary works in the construction industry and CDM 2015.

Noise

The levels of noise produced by machinery and equipment should be as low as possible. Where the upper exposure action values of 85 dB(A) are reached, or exceeded, a noise assessment should be carried out and PPE, hearing protection zones, signage, training etc provided, as necessary.

There are four related aspects of noise control and exposure reduction which the Principal Contractor shall consider and comply with:

- The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 and Approved Code of Practice L108
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise
- Requirements of the local authority to minimise nuisance to neighbours.

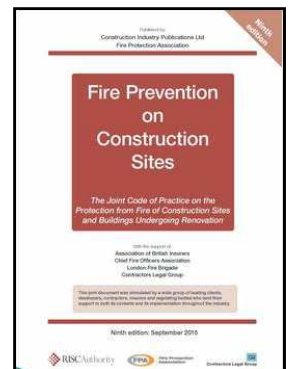
The Principal Contractors control measures shall include:

- Selection of work methods which limit noise emissions
- Specification, use and maintenance of equipment with as low noise emission as practicable
- Fitting, use and maintenance of noise suppression devices such as exhaust silencers
- Informed choice and management of noise generating equipment and processes, to minimise noise emissions
- Assessment of noise emissions and exposures by a competent person
- Selection of, supply to and use by personnel of suitable personal hearing protection.

Fire Precautions and arrangements

The Principal Contractor is to ensure that their general fire precautions meet with the legal requirements, approved codes of practice, and industry best practice and guidelines identified below. Particular attention must be paid to the following information given in relation to fire prevention and emergency procedures:

- HSE - Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 – Regulations 29-32
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- HSE - HSG 168 Fire Safety in Construction (second edition 2010)
- Construction Confederation - JCoP Fire Prevention on Construction Sites – Ninth Edition: October 2015
- Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 – Duty to Notify Fire Brigade of a Construction Project
- Fire Safety (Employee Capabilities) (England) Regulations 2010



The Principal Contractor is expected to implement his own fire precautions in those areas **under his site control**. Where significant construction work is carried out or where there is a significant fire risk, the contractor will be expected to have in place a Site Fire Plan in accordance with 'The Joint Code of Practice on the Protection from Fire of Construction Sites and Buildings Undergoing Renovation' produced by the Fire Protection Association and the Association of British Insurers and others (Ninth Edition).



The burning of rubbish or other materials on site is strictly forbidden





The building has in place a means of detection, means of raising the alarm and protected escape routes. However this will be terminated and removed prior to the demolition phase.



<https://ramtechglobal.com/wes/>

The Principal Contractor under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, HSG168 and the Joint Code of Practice for Fire Prevention on Construction Sites has a duty of care to ensure fire prevention measures and emergency procedures are adequate. These are also the requirements of the Insurance provider and as such, must strictly be adhered to.

With the above in mind, fire points are to be adequately distributed at vantage points throughout the site and also in areas of particular risks i.e. hot works, power tool charging areas and vehicle/plant refuelling points. As a minimum, fire points are to contain the following:

- Fire Action Notice
- Details of Fire Marshals
- Emergency Procedures Poster
- Alarm Point (preferably wireless or interconnected EN54)
- Means of Detection (smoke/heat – preferably optical)



Note: A wireless fire alarm system should be considered to provide due warning of an emergency situation within the construction site particularly during working hours. This control measure will **a)** ensure that a fire is detected in a timely manner or an activation investigated, **b)** a false alarm can be identified and **c)** a timely evacuation can be made of the construction site or specifically the adjacent businesses and flats. A wireless fire alarm unit should be placed within Top Jewellers to make any tenants and staff aware of an emergency and to evacuate the building.



They should at all times be clearly identifiable and unobstructed.

Emergency and pedestrian traffic routes and final exit points are to be kept clear at all times during the works. These are to be clearly indicated by the required suitable signage.

Appropriate tested portable extinguishers are to be located at each fire point. All hot works are to be controlled under a Hot Works Permit with the emphasis on the importance of good housekeeping stressed during the site induction. Ideally, hot works are to be avoided in the loft area, with strict controls put in place where this cannot be avoided i.e. 30 and 60 minute fire watch post hot works.

In order to discharge the duties that have been identified above, the Site Supervisor or his deputy should assume the role of Principal Fire Marshal and Emergency Co-ordinator. They will be responsible for implementing the fire management plan and liaising with the emergency services.



Workers must not tamper with or compromise the general fire precautions that are in place on the project and should be encouraged to report any areas of concern during the site induction.

Health Hazards arising from construction materials where particular precautions are required:

- Masonry products – control of dust from use of cut off saws which can give rise to silicosis and other respiratory diseases.
- Manual handling and dust during onsite cutting operations.
- Cement and Gypsum based products.
- Solvent based paints, stains and adhesives.
- Any product or material that contains urea formaldehyde foam or other toxic material.
- Machining or sanding of hardwoods or MDF.
- Glazing – cuts and lacerations.
- Glass wool or similar mineral fibre insulation.
- Concrete repairs / patching – potential skin irritants in concrete mix
- Lead Sheet flashings – operatives carrying out works with lead should be made aware of the requirements and recommendations in 'The Control of Lead at Work (3rd Ed.) Regulations 2002.
- Bitumen based products.

Please note that this list is not exhaustive, and that any other significant health hazards identified by the Principal Contractor, or other Contractors, should be incorporated in the CPHSP.

Safety Bulletin



18th October 2019 JTSC/SB03 – Welding Fume Control and Hot Cutting

Introduction

There is new scientific evidence from the International Agency for Research on Cancer that exposure to mild steel welding fume can cause lung cancer and possibly kidney cancer in humans. The Workplace Health Expert Committee has endorsed the reclassification of mild steel welding fume as a human carcinogen. (source HSE)

Welding Fume Hazards and Risks

The fume given off by welding and hot cutting processes is a varying mixture of airborne gases and very fine particles that can cause a range of respiratory ill health effects if inhaled. Stainless steel fume is considered more harmful than mild steel fume as it contains chromium oxide (CrO₃) and nickel oxide, which are both asthmagens and carcinogens - although there is a higher risk of lung cancer for all welders. Flu-like symptoms of "metal fume fever" are caused by short-term exposure to high fume concentrations. Metal fume fever is a temporary effect, however, prolonged and repeated exposure to welding fume is associated with the neuro physiological and psychological effects of manganism (due to inhalation of manganese fume); respiratory irritation, bronchitis and possibly pulmonary oedema (due to inhalation of ozone and nitrous oxides); and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) including emphysema. Welders are known to be particularly susceptible to lung infections that can, in some cases, lead to pneumonia. Other health hazards include asphyxiation through using inert gases that reduce the amount of oxygen in enclosed spaces.

Exposure to tobacco smoke acts with welding fume to cause more damage to the lungs than would be the case with exposure to welding fume or smoking alone.

Additionally, the main hazards associated with hot cutting steel include: 1) Fire caused by heat, sparks, molten metal or direct contact with the flame, 2) explosion when cutting up or repairing tanks or drums which contain or may have contained flammable materials, 3) Fire/explosion caused by gas leaks, backfires and flashbacks, 4) Fumes created during flame cutting, 5) Fire/burns resulting from misuse of oxygen, 6) Burns from contact with the flame or hot metal, 7) Crushing or impact injuries when handling and transporting cylinders.

Statistics and Facts

Respiratory health hazards cause around 90% of the estimated 13,000 deaths in Britain each year from work-related diseases across all sectors.

Furthermore, welders have been identified as a group at particular risk of serious lung conditions from inhaling hazardous fumes, gases and dusts.

- Welding is one of the most common activities carried out in the UK. It is estimated that there are around 190,000 workers in the UK who weld, comprising of around 73,000 professional, skilled welders and many other unskilled or semi-skilled welders who carry out welding as part of their job.
- Welding is one of the top ten causes of work-related cancer, estimated at causing around 150 deaths a year in the UK (source HSE / BOHS).
- In addition, welding is associated with numerous other serious health conditions, such as asthma, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), metal fume fever and effects on the nervous system as well as short-term irritation of the throat and lungs, and reduced lung function.
- Each year, it is estimated that breathing metal fume at work leads to 40 to 50 welders being hospitalised with pneumonia, with the disease killing about two welders annually.






Legal requirements

The COSHH Regulations require employers to: Assess the risks to health from hazardous substances such as welding fume (Regulation 6), Adequately control the risk to health (Regulation 7), Maintain, examine and check controls (Regulation 9) and Provide health surveillance where appropriate (Regulation 11). Regulation 12 of COSHH also requires employers to inform, instruct and train workers who are exposed to welding fume on: the health risks, how to report any ill health symptoms and how to use controls to prevent ill health occurring.

Risk Control Measures

Many welders are exposed unnecessarily to welding fume. Control measures are available – but it's important to make sure the right controls are used – there is not one solution that will be effective in all cases. For example, local extraction systems with moveable arms are frequently used, but to be effective they need to be positioned close to and directly over the source of the fume. Other types of extraction, such as welding benches and on-gun extraction for MIG welding, are also readily available and, depending on the type of job, these are better options for many types of work. **Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)** should always be the **last resort**, but it will be the most appropriate control measure for some types of work – particularly very large fabrications where the use of local extraction is impracticable. The best type of RPE is usually a welding helmet with an integrated powered respirator. This has a fan, filter and battery pack secured by a waist belt on the welder's lower back. The fan blows filtered air into the visor to prevent welding fumes from leaking into the RPE and being breathed in by the welder. The integral welding visor also protects the skin and eyes from UV radiation. Powered respirators used for welding should have a particulate filter. **TH3 filters** will provide the highest level of protection, although **TH2 filters** can also be used. Good general (room) ventilation is always needed to ensure the welding fume is diluted and, when the RPE is removed the welder does not breathe in any fume remaining in the air.






Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV)

Portable Fume Extraction System

RPE As above

Health surveillance for welders usually includes a respiratory symptoms questionnaire and spirometry testing. **Biological monitoring** can assess exposure to welding by all exposure routes; inhalation, ingestion and skin absorption. A **simple urine sample** can provide information about an individual worker's exposure to the metals commonly found in welding fumes. An elevated urine result would suggest the worker has some welding fume exposure and that maybe the RPE/PPE/engineering controls need to be improved.

Please display on the Health & Safety Information Board



Noise, Dust and Vibration control

Where the generation of dust, vibration and noise is generated throughout the course of the construction activities the following control measures are to be taken:

- Dust Suppression/Extraction (on-tool)
- Provision of 'M' type vacuums
- Noise and Vibration Monitoring, Wet Cutting, Provision of Acoustic Barriers where so required
- Effective communication with the workforce.



'M' Type / Class Vacuum
used to clean floor
surfaces.



Filtrated mobile dust
control unit.



5 litre pressurised
sprayer.



On-tool extraction.



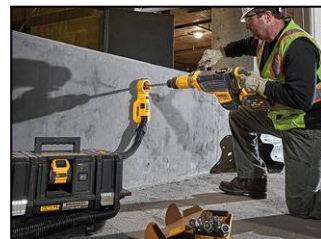
DUSTEX RAPTOR
Portable Self-Contained Extraction/ Filtration
Unit



DUSTEX MINI DUSTMASTER
Portable and Powerful Kit



DUSTEX DUSTMASTER
Self - contained dust extraction/filtration unit



DC Aircube 2000
[Dustcontrol - Technology
for Healthy Business](#)





Dust control units should be used as a primary means to control migrating airborne dust e.g. DC Aircube. Exposure to Inhalable and respirable silica dust call also be controlled by the provision of on-tool extraction (as per the example images above) fitted to work equipment where reasonably practicable to do so e.g. 'M' of 'H' type vacuum(s). Where this cannot be used, then shadow vaccing should be implemented. Where residual dust/arising are to be cleared up, it will be done so with a rake and a vacuum for residual dust. The use of a standard sweeping brush is not encouraged on site, but will be used where a surface is satisfactory dampened down with water first.

Face Fit Testing / Occupational Health

All workers who may be involved in tasks that expose them to the hazard of respirable crystalline silica (RCS) and wood dust i.e. construction generated dust, are to be Face Fit Tested and provided with respiratory protective equipment to FFP3/P3 standard.



No worker is to undertake work that exposes them to airborne dust that may contain silica and other airborne hazards unless they have been face-fit tested and additional primary control measures are in place, i.e. water suppression – damping down and or extraction. The Principal Contractor and respective Contractor must monitor such compliance.

The projects occupational health arrangements are to be monitored and engagement is to take place with the workforce in this regard i.e. one-to-one discussions, toolbox talk and Daily Activity Briefing (DAB).

Lifting Operations (Craneage)

All lifting operations shall be conducted under strictly controlled safe systems of work (Risk Assessment, Method Statement and Lifting Plan) which, shall be thoroughly verified through the Principal Contractor Management Procedure.

Where the stability of the ground cannot be confirmed by the client, the Principal Contractor is to facilitate Plate Bearing testing of the ground which would provide information to persons involved with the planning, supervision and undertaking of crane lifting operations. The crane used to lift the buildings components will be positioned on Walmer Street East.

It shall be ensured that controls to be included as a minimum requirement shall be segregation (Crane Exclusion Zones), prevention of over-sailing with suspended loads, and that those crane operators and supervisors are competent to undertake the activity in line with the lift plan and health and safety legislation and industry guidance. Lifting operations are to take place in accordance with LOLER 98 and BS 7121.

Mechanical / Material Handling Devices

The use of material handling devices will reduce the manual effort and manual handling required during the construction works and all devices will have the SWL displayed, documentation to support this and a formal weekly inspection is required to ensure that the equipment remains safe and fit for use.





Left to right

Standard pump truck, Parcel trolley, Side loading trolley & Long pump truck

Plant usage

As per the requirements of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 and the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998, works involving plant and machinery are to be undertaken in a controlled manner under documented safe systems of work.

The key requirements of work equipment usage are that:

- Equipment to be suitable for the task
- Operatives to be competent (skills, knowledge, experience & training (SKE&T))
- Work equipment to be checked prior to use
- Work equipment shall / may be subject to statutory inspection
- Consider other people whom may be affected
- Ensure effective segregation between people and vehicles (it may be necessary to segregate areas supported by appropriate safety signage)
- Only use components specifically made for work equipment
- Where so required, works are undertaken under a 'Permit to Work'.

Plant and work equipment inspection

As per the requirements of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment 1998 (Regulation 6) and other applicable health and safety legislation, not only must work equipment be fit for purpose, it must also be regularly inspected / to ensure that it is safe to use.

Inspection requirements will differ between types of equipment and the complexity and frequency of checks / inspections will depend on the level of risks that persons could be exposed to.

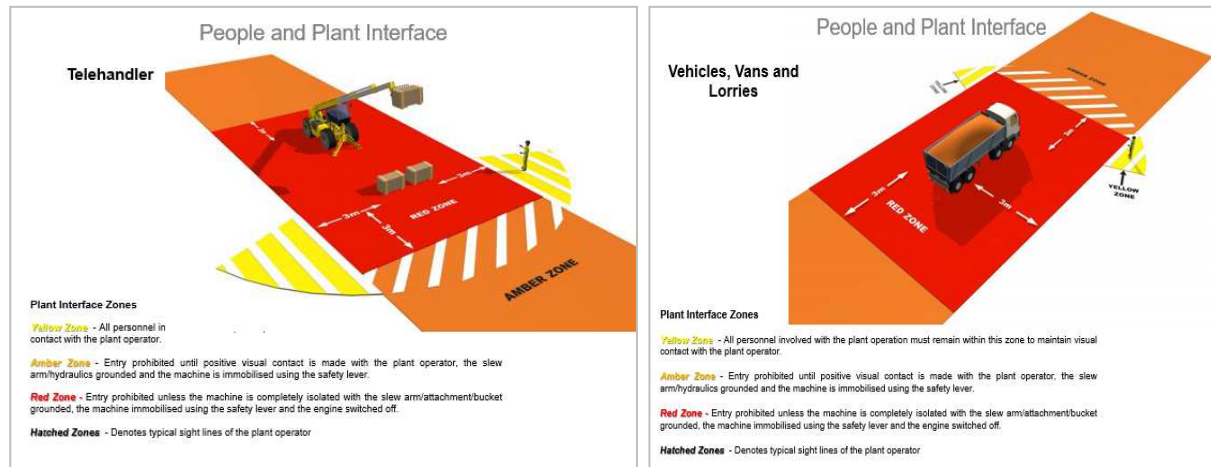
Checks / Inspections are categorised as:

- Pre-use / daily visual only
- Pre-use / daily recorded
- Weekly recorded
- Thorough Examination / Inspection as required by law (Regulation 9 & 10 of LOLER 98)
- Tagging on the work equipment itself.

It is imperative that checks / inspections are completed accurately and 'on time' failure to do so may lead to a fault not being identified and lead to potentially fatal accidents and enforcement actions.



People and Plant Interface



Demolition

The Principal Contractor is to ensure that the demolition/strip-out phase is adequately planned, managed, monitored and coordinated to comply with Regulation 19 (Stability of structures and Regulation 20 (Demolition or dismantling) of the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015.

The buildings are to be stripped with due care and attention and dismantled / demolished in line with the structural engineers recommendations. The basement is to remain. Should any doubt arise during the works regarding structural stability then the works are to STOP and advice sought.

Due consideration is to be given to structural stability, working at height, including exclusion zones, manual handling and dust control in this instance with risk control measures implemented to ensure the health and safety of all concerned.

Plan

- Ensure that you have the necessary resources to fulfil the contract requirements i.e. suitably trained personal, plant and equipment
- Review the contents of the Refurbishment and Demolition Asbestos Survey Report and ensure that any ACM's identified are removed by suitably qualified individuals and that where the works need to be notified to the HSE that this takes place
- Ensure that live services have been terminated, isolated or protected before works are allowed to proceed
- Produce and follow the requirements of the Construction Phase Plan

Manage

- Ensure that effective preventative and protective measures are in place to control the risks associated with the work
- Those engaged to manage and carry out the works are capable of doing so
- Effective consultation and engagement with the workforce, including the provision of information and training
- Ensuring that the works are taking place in line with SSoW produced



Monitor

- Ensure that the risk control measures and workplace precautions are effective – visual inspections, safety sampling, H&S Inspections and audits (active monitoring)
- Are the measures in place to separate people and plant effective?
- Is the site secure preventing unauthorised access?
- Are the measures in place to control noise, dust and vibration adequate and effective?

Coordinate

- Ensure that the demolition team and the employees of the supply chain cooperate with each other so the risks to themselves and others affected by the work are managed effectively
- Ensure that planning meetings take place to coordinate work activities

Demolition and dismantling is an inherently hazardous activity and as such under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (Regulations 19 & 20) and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, Demolition work must be undertaken under robust safe systems of work (demolition plan of work) by competent persons to ensure the health and safety of those carrying out the works and those reasonably affected by it.

All demolition works are to be in strict accordance with BS6187:2011 & Regulation 19 of CDM 2015

Safety in Excavations



The law says you must prevent danger to workers in or near excavations. To maintain the required precautions, a competent person must inspect excavation supports or battering at the start of the working shift and at other specified times. No work should take place until the excavation is safe (Regulation 22 Excavations, Regulation 24 Reports of Inspections of CDM 2015)

What you need to know

Every year people are killed or seriously injured by collapses and falling materials while working in excavations. They are at risk from:

- Excavations collapsing and burying or injuring people working in them
- Material falling from the sides into any excavation; and
- People or plant falling into excavations.

Remember - No ground can be relied upon to stand unsupported in all circumstances. Depending on conditions, a cubic metre of soil can weigh in excess of 1.5 tonnes.

Trenchless techniques should always be considered at the design stage as they replace the need for major excavations.

Underground and overhead services may also present a fire, explosion, electrical or other hazard and will need to be assessed and managed.



Collapse of excavations

Temporary support – Before digging any trench pit, tunnel, or other excavations, decide what temporary support will be required and plan the precautions to be taken. Make sure the equipment and precautions needed (trench sheets, props, baulks etc) are available on site **before** work starts.

Battering the excavation sides – Battering the excavation sides to a safe angle of repose may also make the excavation safer.

In granular soils, the angle of slope should be less than the natural angle of repose of the material being excavated. In wet ground a considerably flatter slope will be required.

Falling or dislodging material

Loose materials – May fall from spoil heaps into the excavation. Edge protection should include toe boards or other means, such as projecting trench sheets or box sides to protect against falling materials. Head protection should be worn.

Undermining other structures – Check that excavations do not undermine scaffold footings, buried services or the foundations of nearby buildings or walls. Decide if extra support for the structure is needed before you start. Surveys of the foundations and the advice of a structural engineer may be required. This is particularly important when carrying out demolition works next to or close to other buildings, inclusive of basements, voids and tunnels.

Effect of plant and vehicles – Do not park plant and vehicles close to the sides of excavations. The extra loadings can make the sides of excavations more likely to collapse (surcharging).

Falling into excavations

Prevent people from falling – Edges of excavations should be protected with substantial barriers where people are liable to fall into them.

To achieve this, use:

- Guard rails and toe boards inserted into the ground immediately next to the supported excavation side; or
- Fabricated guard rail assemblies that connect to the sides of the trench box
- The support system itself, e.g. using trench box extensions or trench sheets longer than the trench depth.

Inspection



A competent person who fully understands the dangers and necessary precautions should inspect the excavation at the start of each shift. Excavations should also be inspected after any event that may have affected their strength or stability, or after a fall of rock or earth.

Any faults that are found should be corrected immediately.



Overhead and Underground Services

Under the following legislation:

- The Health & Safety at Work Act 1974
- The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

The Principal Contractor is required to ensure safe systems of work are in place to undertake works involving underground and overhead services and also to ensure that a suitable and sufficient risk assessment is undertaken.

When planning works on or near services, it is imperative to:

- Consult service drawings (plans)
- Undertake reasonable investigation to verify accuracy of plans (CAT & Genny)
- Erect ground level barriers / bunting for overhead cables
- Undertake trial digging by hand using insulated equipment
- Proceed with caution under safe systems of work
- STOP work if hazards are identified
- Update services information with actual data

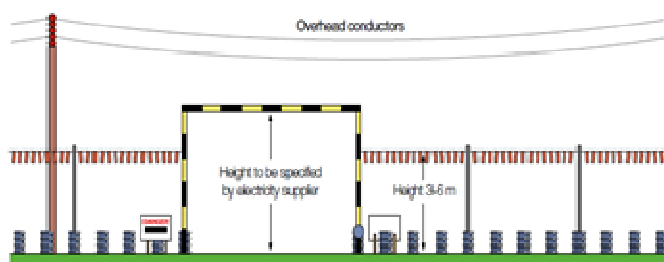


With respects to all works, written confirmation should be obtained that the services have been terminated/diverted i.e. water, gas and electric prior to commencing work.

Where services are to remain live, i.e. where a mains electrical supply feeds surrounding residential homes or businesses, this is to be protected and signed accordingly.

Control measures relating to site services must include the passage of information during the site induction, displaying of safety signage, implementation of 'Dial before you Dig' and careful hand and mechanical digging under a Permit to Work. All in conjunction with HSG 47 Avoiding Danger from Underground Services (third edition 2014) and the Principal Contractor and or Contractors documented SSoW.

Where any service isolation/diversion(s) take place, these are to be undertaken by a competent contractor under a safe system of work. The Contractor in question must confirm such



isolation/diversions by way of written confirmation.



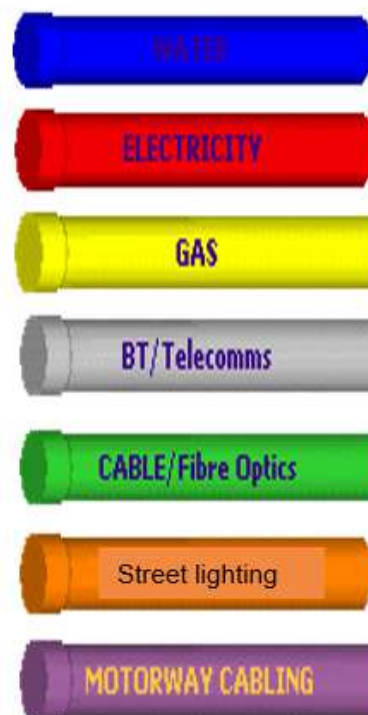
Street Works UK, formerly the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG)

<http://streetworks.org.uk/about/>

NJUG PUBLICATIONS	
Current	Previous
VOLUME 1	
Streetworks UK Guidelines on the Positioning and Colour Coding of Underground Utilities' Apparatus	NJUG 4 & 7
VOLUME 2	
NJUG Guidelines on the Positioning of Underground Utilities Apparatus for New Development Sites	NJUG 2, 5 & 6
VOLUME 3	
NJUG Guidelines on the Management of Third Party Cable Ducting	New
VOLUME 4	
NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees	NJUG 10
VOLUME 5	
NJUG On-Site Environmental Good Practice Guidelines	New
VOLUME 6	
Legislation & Bibliography	NJUG 1
VOLUME 7	
NJUG Guidelines for Managing Fixed Penalty Notices	New

National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Colour Coding

- Water – Blue pipes or grey cast iron pipes
- Electricity – Black or red cables & black or red duct
- Gas – Yellow MDPE pipe or grey cast iron duct
- BT/telecoms - Grey plastic duct or glazed clay
- Cable TV/Fibre Optics – Green or grey duct
- Street lighting – Black or orange duct, black or orange cables
- Motorway – motorway communication purple duct, grey or black cable



**When in any doubt - treat as a High Voltage (HV) Electric cable
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)**



<https://breathefreely.org.uk/construction-trade-fact-sheets/>

Construction Trades | Health Hazards | Fact Sheet

Controlling Exposures to prevent occupational lung disease in the construction industry

Overview

Background

There are many situations across a construction site in which any or all of the various trades may be at risk of exposure to substances that are harmful to health. These hazardous substances should have been identified in the risk assessment at the start of the project, and a COSHH assessment carried out for all activities where exposure could occur. See also HSE: A step by step guide to COSHH assessment: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priceid/hsg97.pdf

Qualified Occupational Hygienists can

- Help with your COSHH assessment, which must identify problems, assess the level of risk and consider appropriate control measures.
- Advise on ventilation design, PPE/RPE specifications and supplier recommendations for all controls.
- Undertake air monitoring.

Purpose

These fact sheets focus on respiratory health hazards and are aimed at site supervisors and managers to provide a broad understanding of:

- The typical and possible respiratory health hazards associated with the different construction trades;
- The likely individual exposure risks;
- The range of possible and preferred exposure controls; and
- Where to go for further help and advice.

Scope

There are 20 trades covered by individual fact sheets in the series:

- Asbestos Licensed Worker
- Bricklayer
- Carpenter
- Concrete Sprayer
- Demolition Operative
- Electrician
- Form Worker
- General Site Operative
- Glazier
- Painter/Decorator
- Pipe Fitter
- Plumbing/Heating Engineer
- Plasterer
- Road Worker
- Roofer
- Specialist Plant Operative
- Steel Erector/Fabricator
- Stonemason
- Wall/Floor Tiler
- Welder

Only respiratory ill-health is covered. The list of activities, respiratory hazards and risks, and the controls outlined in each fact sheet is not exhaustive. There are links to further information and guidance.

The information is based on UK regulations and good occupational hygiene principles and practice. Any UK workplace exposure limits (WELs) quoted apply at the time of publication.



4.0 THE DESIGN (continued)

4.2 Health and Safety Hazard and Risk Register

The Health and Safety Hazard and Risk Register is contained within Appendix 'A' – Construction and Appendix 'B' – Design.

The registers are not conclusive and site risks must be reviewed as works progress.

All identified hazards within the register must be addressed within the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan (CPP).

5.0 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

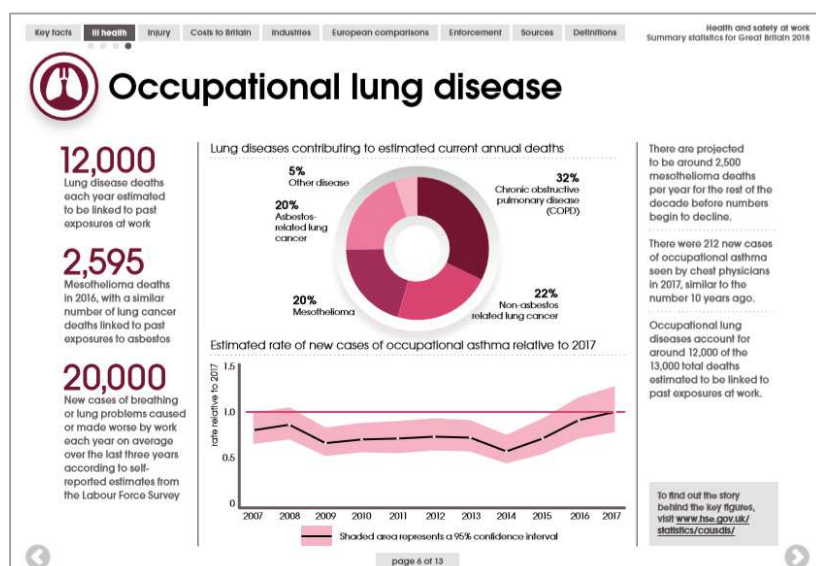
Materials present on site or specified for use which present unusual construction hazards and risks are identified in the Health and Safety Hazard and Risk Register.

Site specific COSHH / DSEAR Assessments must be presented for the hazardous / dangerous materials to be used during construction.

Asbestos – please see section 2.6.



The Principal Contractor must provide details of how dust migration is to be managed on site, in particular silica dust, with suitable information provided in the Construction Phase Plan. Dry cutting is to be strictly prohibited given the known ill-health effects of exposure to dust particularly silica dust.





6.0 SITE WIDE ELEMENTS

6.1 Site Access & Egress

Access into the site, will be via the side entrance to the site on Walmer Street East for pedestrians and for the transfer of goods and materials and for the removal of waste to the skips located in the layby (subject to an application to Manchester City Council). The movement of waste and materials will generally be out of hours to avoid conflict with other third parties. Deliveries will be kerbside with on Walmer Street East.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that safe access and egress to the work area for operatives and visitors is safely maintained. Access and egress routes must be kept clear of debris or additional routes introduced. The Principal Contractor must liaise with the Client team in order to advise them of any restrictions required due to the works.

The Principal Contractor must ensure deliveries to the site are managed in order to avoid traffic conflict/congestion on the nearby roads.

Designated access / egress routes must be clearly identified, and details incorporated into the contractor's site induction.

Safe access and egress must be provided for residents, patrons to this area of Rusholme third parties. Standards are to be monitored.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that the site is prohibited to unauthorised persons, it will be necessary to review security arrangements throughout the project and where necessary implement additional security arrangements.

The Principal Contractor must develop the traffic management plan, which in turn must be approved by the Client and Principal Designer.

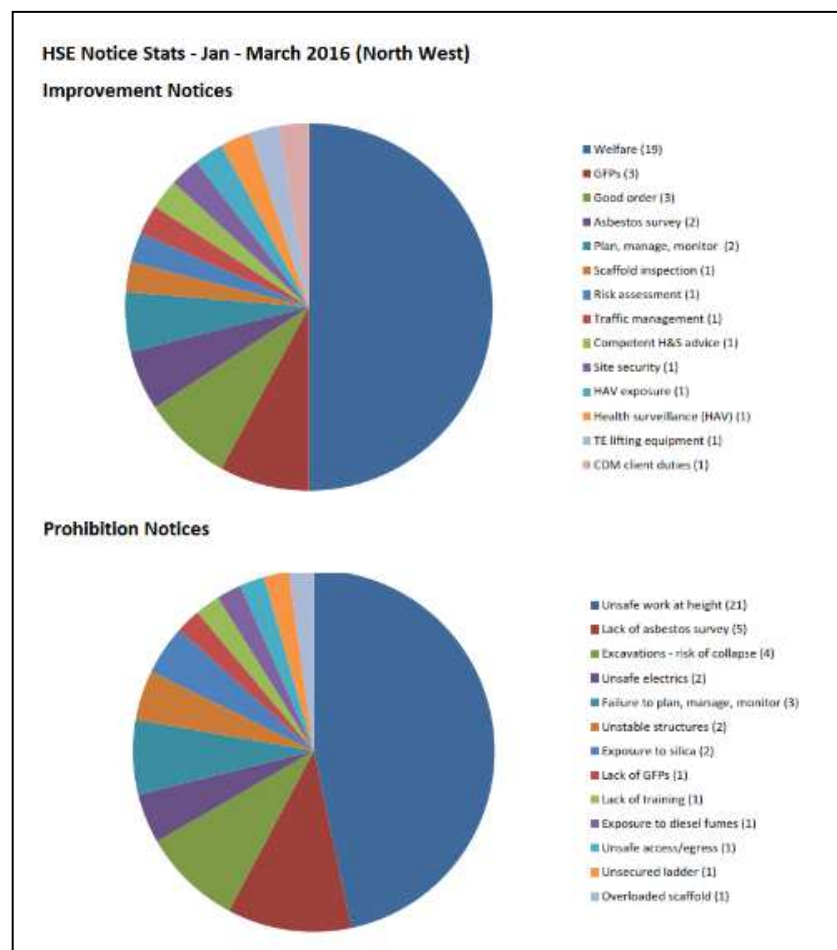
The Principal Contractor must survey the proposed route for contractor vehicles and deliveries and for overhead obstructions e.g. BT cables and implements adequate control measures.

6.2 Location of Temporary Site Accommodation & Compounds

The main focus of the HSE's attention at this present time and moving forward is occupational health including the provision of adequate welfare facilities on construction sites (commercial and domestic).

This and other key topics of concern are clearly documented in their **Health and Work strategy and the Sector plan for health and safety in construction**

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/strategiesandplans/sector-plans/construction.htm> , and inspectors are visiting sites to monitor compliance in line with the requirements of the CDM Regulations 2015.



Given the nature of the site and legislative requirements, the particulars below must be adhered to. Eating meals and taking breaks in a works vehicle or in the main construction areas **will not be allowed**, and a Portable chemical toilet will only be acceptable if it is not reasonably practicable to make other adequate provision, which will not be the case on this project.



The provision of suitable welfare facilities must be detailed and be sufficient for the number of operatives and the nature of the works. It has been agreed that the kitchen, rest area and WC on the ground floor may be used.

The location of the site compound and accommodation is to be agreed with the Client and Principal Designer. Accommodation must be sufficient for the number of operatives on site and the works being undertaken. The welfare facilities will be provided by the Principal Contractor. Given the nature of the site the Principal Contractor may wish to rent facilities close-by.

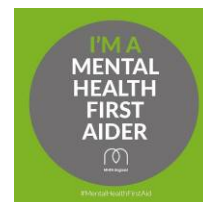
Typical site accommodation must comply with the welfare requirements as identified within Regulation 13, Schedule 2 of the CDM Regulations 2015. A site plan detailing all provisions is required within the Construction Phase Plan.

The Principal Contractor must ensure there is no conflict between vehicle and pedestrian routes within the area during the removal of waste and transportation of materials to and from the site. There must be clear demarcation routes i.e. barriers, signage etc.

Skips and materials must be positioned / stored accordingly.



The Principal Contractor must ensure a site manager or supervisor is on site at all times, together with a suitably trained person to administer first aid.



The Principal Contractor must provide details of the responsible person in accordance with the Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order (RRFSO), together with details of the Fire Risk Management Plan.

The link below is to the citb website and gives an overview of the Site Safety Plus courses. The Site Safety Plus (SSP) suite of courses provides the building, civil engineering and allied industries with a range of courses for people seeking to develop skills in this area and to assist with their duties under The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 to effectively manage a construction site. [Site Safety Plus courses - CITB](#)

Site Safety Plus (SSP) courses

There are currently 12 SSP courses available to take - see the links below for a brief description of the course, and what a delegate should be equipped to do after completing the course. Once you've identified which course is best for your needs, use our course location tool below to find your nearest Site Safety Plus training provider.

- [Directors Role for Health and Safety \(DRHS\)](#)
- [Health and Safety Awareness \(HSA\)](#)
- [Site Environmental Awareness Training Scheme \(SEATS\)](#)
- [Site Management Safety Training Scheme \(SMSTS\)](#)
- [Site Management Safety Training Scheme Refresher \(SMSTS-R\)](#)
- [Site Supervision Safety Training Scheme \(SSSTS\)](#)
- [Site Supervision Safety Training Scheme Refresher \(SSSTS-R\)](#)
- [Temporary Works Co-ordinator Training Course \(TWCTC\)](#)
- [Temporary Works General Awareness Training Course \(TWGATC\)](#)
- [Temporary Works Supervisor Training Course \(TWSTC\)](#)
- [Tunnelling Safety Training Scheme \(TSTS\)](#)

The Principal Contractor must ensure working areas are secure and out of bounds to unauthorised persons.

As the scheme develops, the site traffic management plan (TMP) must be updated to reflect the current site conditions/arrangements.

6.3 Location of Unloading, Laydown and Storage Areas

Suitable facilities to unload and store materials must be provided.

If used, a MOFFETT must have sufficient space to safely manoeuvre.

Fall / edge protection measures should be provided for the unloading of all vehicles. Operatives should not climb onto the back of vehicles unless suitable fall / edge protection is in place.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that a competent banksman is in place to assist deliveries and contractor vehicle movement, in particular when loading / unloading and reversing.



There will be a requirement for scaffolds to be designed; the Principal Contractor must provide details of design and calculations.

Identification of suitable unloading and storage areas must be detailed and provision for manoeuvring of vehicles and forklift trucks provided.

6.4 Traffic / Pedestrian Routes

The works are taking place in a live environment as detailed throughout this document and the Principal Contractor must implement adequate control measures to ensure the safety of all concerned. All pedestrian and vehicle access routes must be protected, and suitable signage and barriers erected to warn / segregate workers and unauthorised persons / vehicles from the works area, however the erection of site hoarding / protection must not obstruct visibility or pedestrian access routes.



7.0 OVERLAP WITH ADJACENT RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES

Although the working area will be securely segregated during the works great care must be taken to avoid conflict and disruption to the normal daily routine and activities of the adjacent businesses, residents, those using the green spaces, and the nearby businesses on this section of Wilmslow Road and indeed pedestrians. The local highways are not to be compromised.

- Footpaths and access routes must be protected and kept clear and free from debris at all times, temporary lighting may be required.
- Safety signage should be clearly displayed.
- The entrance to the site must not be obstructed.
- The site access points (outside of the site) are not to be obstructed by delivery or collection vehicles e.g. skip wagons.
- Noise must be kept to a minimum to avoid nuisance.
- A booking in system should be adopted for all operatives and visitors to site.
- Standards are to be monitored.

Local businesses/residents should be informed of any deliveries that may disrupt their activities prior to delivery.

Timing of material deliveries to be carefully considered to avoid unnecessary build-up of materials on site.

Close liaison between Principal Contractor, site supervisor and staff are essential to ensure the safe management of the works.

The adjacent properties should be pre-warned of any disruptions to services, i.e. water, gas, electricity, drainage and networks in good time.

All emergency escape routes must be maintained, and a site muster point detailed.



8.0 SITE RULES

- Clients own requirements
- Principal Contractors site rules
- The Principal Contractor must take reasonable steps to ensure that only authorised people are allowed into any area where construction work is taking place
- The Principal Contractor must ensure that adequate personal protective equipment is worn by all operatives and visitors to the site when appropriate
- There is to be no smoking in the working areas or surrounding areas except in designated areas
- Secure storage arrangements are to be made on site for flammable fuels e.g. - diesel, liquid propane gas
- The site must at all times be kept clean, tidy and free of debris, which may present tripping hazards



- All excavations must be adequately fenced off or protected when unattended
- All ladders are to be removed to prevent access to scaffolding out of hours
- The consumption of alcohol or drugs (other than those prescribed by a doctor) is prohibited on site. Any operative found to be under the influence of either of these substances will be dismissed from site
- The use of personal audio systems on site is prohibited
- Operatives will exercise reasonable care for the health and safety of himself or others who may be affected by his acts or omissions at work
- Operatives will report back to their employer anything which may affect health and safety issues
- Site operatives must not intentionally or recklessly interfere with anything provided in the interests of health, safety and welfare
- All machinery, equipment etc when not being used must be immobilised and made safe
- All operators of machinery and tools including site vehicles must be competent, fully trained and able to carry out the job properly without risks to health and safety
- All electrical equipment is to display a current test tag or certificate and is to be used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions by trained operatives, be properly maintained and guarded where necessary and transformed to 110 volts. Residual current devices to be used on mains powered equipment
- The contractor shall be responsible for strict compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act 1993.

The above is not exhaustive, and the Principal Contractor must provide project specific site rules.

9.0 CONTINUING LIAISON

The Principal Contractor shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, ensure information is passed to other Contractors on site and that they in turn provide training and information to their own employees.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure discussions with and advice for site operatives and that there are arrangements for the co-ordination of views from people on site.

Should the design need to be changed in order to reflect unforeseen circumstances then the matter will be co-ordinated by the Principal Contractor. The Principal Designer must be informed, and the Principal Contractor must ensure that adequate arrangements for Health and Safety are covered in the revision.

The Principal Designer must be informed of any changes made to the design after the contract commences in order that the Health and Safety implications of such changes may be considered, and information passed on to client on completion. Design changes must not be made until the proposed changes have been accepted by the Client and the Principal Designer.



10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental Goals for the Project

It is the Employer's aim that there will be no environmental or pollution incidents on this project.

Water Pollution

It should be noted that under section 85 of the Water Resources Act 1991, it is an offence to discharge poisonous, noxious or polluting materials, into any "controlled waters", either deliberately or accidentally.

Polluting materials include silt, cement, concrete, oil, petroleum spirit, sewage or other debris and waste materials.

"Controlled waters" include all watercourses and water contained in underground strata.

Road drains and surface water gullies generally discharge into controlled waters and should be treated as such.

The washout from concrete mixing equipment or the cleaning of ready mix concrete Lorries must not be allowed to flow into any drain or watercourse.

Roads must be regularly scraped and kept free from deposits in order to prevent silt, oil or other materials entering any drain or watercourse.

If a polluting discharge should occur, the material should be contained (by using sand or soil, for example) and the Environment Agency should be notified immediately at the nearest office.

EA - General Enquiries - 03708 506 506
Email – enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk

Emergencies - 0800 80 70 60 (24hrs)

Our Solution

1. The concrete wagon washes the chute into the Filter Sack using a 10% mixture of pH Neutraliser and water pumped from the system.
2. The alkaline cement water is neutralised as it is washed into the Filter Sack. Typically the pH will be reduced to below 10.
3. Solids settle in the Filter Sack. The wash-water passes through the membrane where it is pumped back into the system, making a closed loop.
4. When the bag is full, it can be replaced with a new Filter Sack and the old one allowed to drain further on site. The water will not be hazardous. As the cement cures it no longer poses a hazard so the Filter Sack may then be emptied into a skip or the contents used on site.



For further information please contact Kelly Tanks
email: info@kellytanks.co.uk

10% pH Blue & Water → Washdown → Filter Sack in Frame trapping Solids

Drained pH and water returned to tank for reuse

11.0 REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR

11.1 The Construction Phase Plan

The Principal Contractor must present the Construction Phase Plan to the Principal Designer showing how the works on site will be managed safely. Acceptance of the developed plan must be obtained from the Client generally before works commence on site.

11.2 The F10 Notification

The Principal Contractor must obtain and display a valid copy of the F10 Notification on the work site as soon as possible after site set up starts. The project is yet to be notified.



12.0 PROVISION OF PROJECT INFORMATION FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE

The Principal Contractor must agree the scope, programme and method of delivery for the provision of information for inclusion in the Health & Safety File with the Principal Designer before work starts on site.

EXAMPLE FILE INDEX – to be adopted to suit the construction phase

- 1.0 General Information**
 - 1.1 Site Location
 - 1.2 Description of Work
 - 1.3 Description of Use of Facility
 - 1.4 Contract Period
- 2.0 Health & Safety Information**
 - 2.1 Residual Risks & Controls
 - 2.2 Safety Data Sheets
- 3.0 Test Certificates**
 - 3.1 Electrical Installation & Completion Certificates
 - 3.2 Mechanical Installation & Completion Certificates
 - 3.3 Potable Water System
 - 3.4 Gas System
- 4.0 Maintenance Information**
 - 4.1 Index of Operation & Maintenance Manuals
 - 4.2 Building Maintenance Requirements
 - 4.3 Maintenance Access / Isolation Points
 - 4.3.1 Electrical
 - 4.3.2 Gas
 - 4.3.3 Water
- 5.0 Product & Technical Information**
 - 5.1 Construction Details
- 6.0 Record of Drawings**
- 7.0 Finishes Schedule**
- 8.0 Directory of Consultants**
- 9.0 Directory of Contractors**
- 10.0 List of Materials and Suppliers**

Note:

This Pre-Construction Information document has been compiled by John Thorley Safety Consultancy Ltd from information provided by third parties. John Thorley Safety Consultancy Ltd do not offer any warranty on the accuracy of the information used or on its completeness. The Contractor shall carry out such investigations as he deems necessary to enable him to fulfil his duties as Principal Contractor.



APPENDIX 'A'
Health and Safety Hazard Identification Survey
(Construction)



APPENDIX 'B'

Health and Safety

Hazard and Risk Register/Assessments/Marked up
Drawings (Designers) - Regulation 9 CDM 2015



APPENDIX 'C'

**Structural Engineer Structural Survey Report, Drawings
and Calculations (to be undertaken)**



APPENDIX 'D'

Architects Design Drawings (Construction)



APPENDIX 'E'

Form 10 (F10)



APPENDIX 'F'

R&D Asbestos Survey Report (to be undertaken)