Construction Phase Plan

Project Name:	EDF Wythenshawe Labs Phase 2
Job Number:	J16633
Location:	EDF Wythenshawe, Timpson Road, Wythenshawe, M23 9LL.



Client:	EDF Energy - Dalkia
Contact Name:	Paul McCarthy
Contact Details:	[redacted]

Document Disclaimer

This Construction Phase Plan (CPP) document is produced as part of the Wring Group's Safe System of Works and is intended to be used as a guide only for the Health & Safety of Wring Group site operatives, visitors and adjacent occupiers of the site in question, so far as can be reasonably expected with the actual knowledge and information available to Wring Group at the time of issue of this document. As such no reliance should be placed (and Wring Group accepts no responsibility whatsoever for the consequences of such reliance) on this document by any person in any contractual arrangement. This does not affect the statutory rights of any party contracting with Wring Group under general health & safety law

Document Control

Revision Table

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Table of Change

Revision	Details of changes to method Statement (detail and page / section number)	Communicated to site staff Signed by Supervisor
1		
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1. Site Rules

To be displayed within canteen/site office and issued during site induction training sessions.

1. Wring Group Ltd controls all aspects of Health & Safety and its Management.

2. The entire site demolition area is designated as a Hard Hat, Safety Footwear and Hi-Viz Clothing Zone. Anyone not complying will be removed from site.

3. All visitors associated with site will be accompanied by the Site Manager, provided with the required protection and directed via agreed access ways.

4. All cars/vehicles will be parked in designated areas.

5. All operatives will receive induction training, relative to the site and its operations.

6. PPE will be assessed and when required will be issued. It must be worn and maintained correctly.

7. Strictly NO alcohol is to be consumed during working hours including breaks. Anyone considered being under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be removed from site immediately.

8. Wring Group Ltd operate a strict housekeeping policy;
All operatives to clear rubbish/arisings on a daily basis to skips/bins provided. This will be rigorously enforced. Please look after welfare facilities provided.

9. All materials to be stored in pre-designated lay down/storage area in a neat and orderly manner. No materials should cause a hazard or obstruct access or egress routes.

10. All vehicles with restricted rear vision must have a banksman in attendance when reversing and all banksmen must wear reflective/high visibility vests or jackets.

11. Advise your Health & Safety Manager over any health and safety issues of concern immediately. Your comments will be acknowledged as a priority.

12. There should be a continuous fire watch of the hot work area for at least an hour after the end of any hot work, followed by at least one more check two hours after the end of hot work.

2. Reference Documentation

Document Number	Document Name
WGRA	**Wring Group Risk Assessments**
WGCA	**Wring Group COSHH Assessments**
WGAIR	**Wring Group Aspects and Impacts Register**
BS 6817:2011	**Demolition Code of Practice**
HASWA	**Health and Safety at Work Act 1974**

3. Contract Information

3.1 Demolition Contractor

Company	Address	Email	Phone
	Wring Group Ltd Vale Lane Bedminster Bristol BS3 5RU	info@wringgroup.co.uk	1179 231320

3.2 Client Details

Company	Address	Email	Phone
EDF Energy	90 Whitfield Street, London, W1T 4EZ.		

4. Description of Project

Full Demolition of Building including asbestos removal down to Ground Slab. All waste to be removed from site. Sub-Station to be protected.

5. CDM Information

5.1 Stakeholders

Position	Name / address	Email	Phone
Principal Designer (PD)			
Principal Contractor (PC)	Wring Group Ltd	info@wringgroup.co.uk	01179231320
Contactor			
Architect			
Structural Engineer			
Consultant			
Consultant			
Consultant			
Consultant			
Consultant			
Consultant			

5.2 Aims and Objectives

To provide and maintain safe and healthy workplaces and safe systems of working practices and appropriate guidance.
Not to endanger employees or other persons as a result of our work activities.
To provide all employees with the information, instruction, training and supervision to enable them to carry out their tasks safely.
To provide and maintain for all employees adequate and suitable facilities for their health and welfare.
To develop a culture which encourages staff and operatives to work in a manner that will prevent accident.
To provide Contractors, and others, who may be affected by the work activity, with the necessary information, instruction and supervision and, to check their training/suitability for the works to be carried out.

5.3 Communication and Cooperation

Passing of information will be achieved by;
Pre-order meeting
Drawings, specification and supporting documentation
Induction training (form in Site Safety Folder)
Contractors Toolbox talks (which are to be recorded in site diaries).
Site safety notice board.
Regular site meetings
Monthly site safety meetings.

5.4 Cooperation between Contractors

We will call meetings with Contractor's Foremen to review: -
Working to site rules
Proper use of shared facilities
Care for own and others Safety Advisers
Reporting of hazards
General health and safety comments/discussions

5.5 Meetings and Initiative (consultation with the workforce)

Meeting will be held on a regular basis with Contractors' office/site management, at which any initiatives for the meeting of the project health and safety objectives can be discussed and recorded.
Site operatives should also use site induction, or Toolbox talks to raise any relevant health and safety issues considered relevant to the project works.
Outside of any meetings, operatives are encouraged to raise directly with their Site Supervisor or with the Principal Contractor's Site Supervisor, any initiatives for improvement of health and safety on the site.

5.6 On-going design work (handling design changes)

All on-going design will be reviewed/assessed by the Designer and Principal Designer for any hazards or risks which may affect any previously agreed systems, methods and the like.
These, together with issues identified by the Principal Contractor/Contractor, will be reviewed and any amendment to or specific risk assessments and/or method statement produced, agreed and communicated, as for initial works, prior to commencement of any operation/activity.
The Construction Phase Plan will be updated as necessary.

6. Management Structure

6.1 Wring Group Management Team

Position	Name	Visit Status
Managing Director	John Wring	
Operations Director	Dean Wring	
SHEQ Manager	David Dursley	Every 2 Weeks
Operations Manager	Mark Gracie	Weekly
Asbestos Manager	Wayne Sheldon	
Lead Project Manager	Tim Whittle	
Project Manager / Coordinator	Colin Hipperson	Weekly
Site Supervisor	TBC	
Quantity Surveyor	Byron Jennings	
External H&S Consultant	BSG	

Note of Explanation
The Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015 describe those companies traditionally known as Sub-contractors as Contractors. Therefore, the term Sub-contractor is not used in the plan.

6.2 Information for Contractors

Contractors will be informed about perceived risks to their health and safety by:

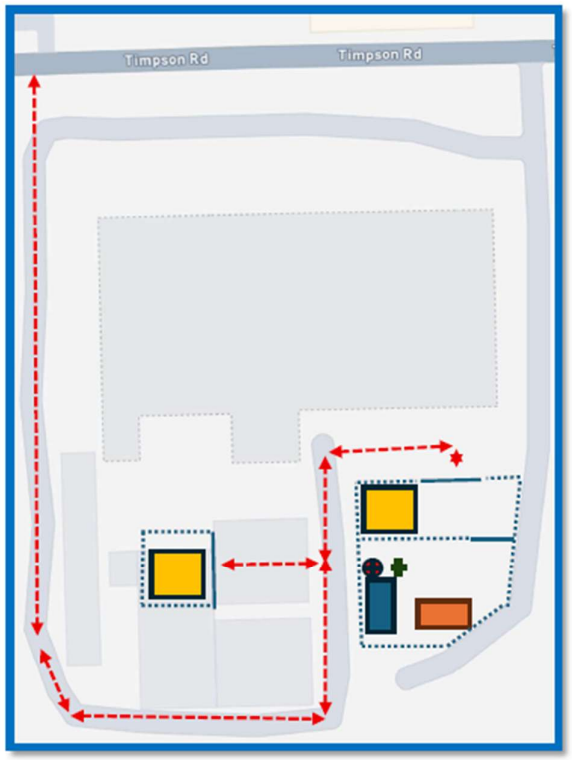
- Tender documents and opportunity to view the information pack prepared by the Principal Designer.
- Pre-order meeting (to include items as identified by the Principal Designer and Principal Contractor).
- Availability/accessibility of the project Health and Safety Plan.
- Documents provided by Principal Designer identifying potential hazards (where provided).
- Common arrangement for temporary power, plant, waste disposal, lifting etc.

6.3 Selection Procedure

- Where not previously known to the Company, Contractors and Designer will be required to complete a Health & Safety Questionnaire to demonstrate their competency.
- Contractors/Designers will be required to provide an example of a Risk Assessment as proof of their system/ability to produce.
- All suppliers to the Principal Contractor or Contractor will be required to provide health and safety information for the product where requested (i.e. for all materials other than those common or easily identified items which will not provide a hazard/risk to the building/occupier.
- All plant and equipment provided to the works shall be tested and/or certified as required under current regulations and checked as appropriate. Operators of any plant or equipment shall provide a certificate of training/competence.

7. Site Set Up

7.1 Site location and access plan



Legend:
Waste Bin Locations
Welfare/Site Office
Parking
Muster Point
First Aid
Transport routes

NB: Site notice board and Fire plan to be updated daily to confirm muster points & First aid locations as work progresses. Daily briefing to be carried out re that day's tasks.

Supervisor to check vehicles prior to sending them back onto highways. Wheel wash to be in operation if required.

7.2 . Traffic Management Plan

Sites will be organised so that vehicles and pedestrians using site routes can move around safely. The routes need to be suitable for the persons or vehicles using them, in suitable positions and sufficient in number and size
The term 'vehicles' includes cars, vans, lorries, low-loaders and mobile plant such as excavators, lift trucks and site dumpers etc

Key issues in dealing with traffic management on site are:
- Keeping pedestrians and vehicles apart
- Minimising vehicle movements
- People on site
- Turning vehicles
- Visibility
- Signs and instructions

A WGL Traffic Management Plan will be prominently displayed and communicated at Induction and refreshed/updated by Toolbox Talk

Keeping pedestrians and vehicles apart
The following actions be implemented on this project;

Entrances and exits
A WGL Gateman will be posted at the site entrance. He is responsible for monitoring and controlling the flow of people and vehicles in and out of site. Visitors will be directed to WGL site office for induction. Pedestrians enter the site by the pedestrian gateway. Vehicle gates will be locked at all times other than when vehicles enter or exit site

Walkways
WGL will provide firm, level, well-drained pedestrian walkways that take a direct route where possible. Pedestrians are expected to use the walkway from the site compound to the materials treatment area. Due to the nature of works pedestrian walkways will be temporary and may be subject to regular change

Crossings
Where walkways cross roadways WGL will provide clearly signed and lit crossing points where drivers and pedestrians can see each other clearly. These crossing points can be subject to regular change

Visibility
The site gates are situated approximately input detail. Warning beacons are to be utilised when exiting site to travel on to input detail. Drivers should give way to pedestrians

Obstructions
Operations should not block walkways so that pedestrians have to step onto the vehicle route. If unavoidable the traffic management plan will be updated and communicated to the workforce and visitors

Barriers
Pedestrian barriers will be put in place running parallel with the pavement walkway from the site cabins to the materials treatment area. Regular checks will be undertaken to check these are in place

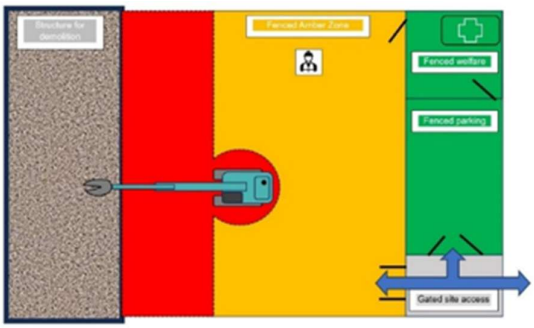
Minimising vehicle movements
- Car and van parking will be provided. visitors will be directed by WGL Gateman to their designated parking compound. Reverse parking is mandatory. Vehicles can be directed by the Gateman.
- A dedicated workforce car park is provided where reverse parking is mandatory. Operatives are to don high visibility clothing and are to make their way to the site compound to sign in.

People on site
The site will be segregated primarily into THREE distinctly different zones.
- RED
- AMBER
- GREEN

RED ZONE – Is an EXCLUSION ZONE that is defined as being the most restricted and is “an area of a site where no person may work”. Different tasks require different methods of work. Key to designing and selecting the method is considering what can go wrong. Those decisions will lead to the size and nature of the designed RED ZONE

AMBER ZONE – There may be other areas on site where access will be RESTRICTED to work undertaken by specialist occupationally qualified personnel as required by risk assessment and method statements. These are called AMBER ZONES
GREEN ZONES – Some sites operate a GREEN or SAFE zone area where no PPE is required such as offices and site welfare

Example of Zoning



Turning vehicles
Reversing vehicles will be directed by a traffic marshal if identified by risk assessment

Visibility
If vehicles reverse in areas where pedestrians cannot be excluded the risk is elevated and visibility becomes a vital consideration

Aids for drivers

- Mirrors, CCTV cameras and reversing alarms will be functional and free of defects. Operators will undertake before use inspections and record inspections in the PUWER register at lease every 7 days. Operators are not to use defective equipment
- Clothing – High visibility clothing will be worn and used at all times whilst in red and amber zones

Signs and Instructions

- WGL will display suitable and sufficient signage. Regular checks will be made to ensure they are displayed prominently.
- WGL will provide induction training for drivers, workers and visitors

Banksman
A banksman's primary role is to guide drivers and operators of vehicles and machinery in a safe and effective manner, particularly during manoeuvres or operations where visibility is limited or there are potential hazards. They do this by using a combination of verbal and visual signals, ensuring the safety of all parties involved

Hand signals will be used to direct vehicles



8. Fire Plan

During demolition or structural alteration, the fire plan will be reviewed and updated to ensure escape routes remain clearly marked and adequately lit and kept free of obstructions. Escape routes and fire points may alter. The WGL Supervisor is to review daily the Dynamic Site Fire Safety Risk Assessment and update it as necessary.

Effective means of raising the alarm in the event of a fire will be available throughout the site. All personnel should be continually updated regarding any amended fire plan.
It will detail:

- General site precautions, fire detection and alarm systems, temporary emergency lighting, fire extinguishers and fire points
- The need for escape routes inside the building, including corridors and stairwells, to be clearly signed and kept clear of obstructions as far as is reasonably practicable
- Instructions given to those on site of the required actions in case of fire
- Fire escape and communications (including an effective evacuation plan and procedures for calling the fire and rescue service);
- The need for clear access to the site and buildings to be maintained at all times
- Fire and rescue service access, facilities and co-ordination
- Arrangements for plant and vehicles, including where necessary the charging of electric plant and vehicles
- Temporary buildings including location, fire protection, construction and maintenance
- The use of fire-retardant coverings
- Measures to prevent fire spread from the site (where appropriate);
- The materials storage and waste control regime, with particular reference to flammable and highly flammable materials
- The maintenance of temporary electrical installations
- The requirements for a hot work permit regime where hot work cannot be avoided by other means
- Security measures to minimise the risk of arson.

8.1 Ignition Risks

Electrical - fixed electrical systems and portable equipment. Sites will have a combination of fixed electrical wiring from mains sources and electricity generated from fixed and/or mobile power generators. All electrical installations must be tested, inspected and commissioned before becoming available for use and at suitable intervals. Temporary supplies will be isolated, and an Isolation Certificate issued by the contractor. Any live services will be clearly marked at least every 1.5 meters. Portable Appliance Testing (PAT) should be carried out for 110v equipment every 3 months

Lithium battery charging – dedicated battery charging stations will be provided in a dedicated charging area. Batteries not left on charge out of hours. Combustible goods are stored well away from charging locations. Regular inspections of batteries to make sure there are no unusual odours, swelling, or heat generation. Replace batteries regularly and before their recommended end of life.

Hot working - Cutting operations may use open flame gas cutting equipment or disc cutting. Acetylene cutting will be subject to a specific risk assessment. Hot works permits will be issued and closed daily
Smoking - smoking is usually prohibited on site or designated smoking areas are provided away from the main work site and the site offices.

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Temporary lighting and lamps - where necessary the illumination of work areas is from temporary lighting installed or from specific task lighting. The hazards from such lighting come from placing light units too close to combustible items or not allowing the lamps to cool or from broken lamp units where hot surfaces are exposed. Lighting units should be secured in position away from combustible material to prevent them being dislodged. Cabling will be supported by 18th Edition cable ties/supports

Arson - access to a site will be strictly controlled and supervised. This will be by locked gates, hoardings and remote controlled ‘daleks’ This will be kept under review

Fuel - Combustible building components – Limited amounts will be stored on site and a gap of 6-10m should be left between any fuel packages. Readily ignitable substances will not be stored near to fuel. Fire retardant scaffold and temporary covering materials, even those combustible materials tested and marked as complying with fire retardant standards should be stored on site in limited amounts and any necessary preparation such as cutting to size should

be carried out in a remote location. Materials must be marked as fire retardant. Temporary coverings should be tested to LPS 1215. Protective coverings for floors, walls etc. should be tested to LPS 1207 which describes performance requirements with regard to ignitibility, smoke emission, toxic gas emission and oxygen index.

Flammable gases and liquids – will be required for hot cutting. LPG or liquid fuel for generators. These will be stored externally in signed and locked cages.

Waste materials - waste should be minimised wherever possible and disposed of as soon as possible. Packaging and waste materials from the work processes should be disposed of regularly and part of the management function should be to check areas for effective disposal in accordance with a Waste Management Plan

8.2 Permanent/ Temporary Fire Doors

Horizontal and vertical fire compartmentation may be required during the demolition/soft strip phase. Fire compartmentation contains a fire to prevent it from spreading throughout the building. Temporary fire doors can be installed to protect contractors and the building during demolition. Permanent fire doors will be left in place for as long as possible

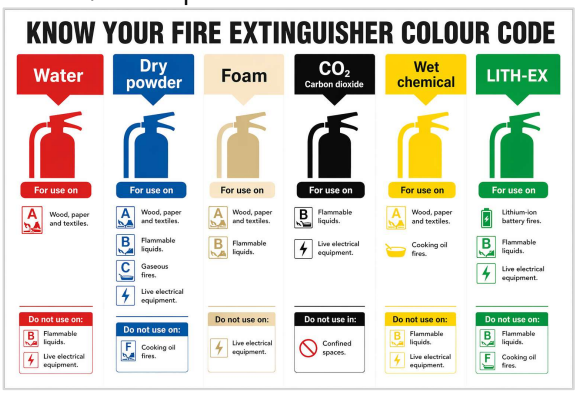
8.3 Fire Detection and Alarms

Interlinked fire alarm systems may be wired in or wireless and may need to be modified as the site conditions change.

8.4 Hot Work Permits

Appropriate precautions must be taken when using hot work in the vicinity of flammable materials. Where possible any combustible items should be removed before the hot works commence and if this is not practicable then combustible items should be wetted. 'Hot Work Permits' should be used for all hot working processes on site and this ensures that personnel working in the restricted areas are aware of the hazards involved and the nature and extent of the work to be done. Formal checks are undertaken to confirm a safe system of work is in place before work commences and provide a record of activities. The safe system of work includes a cooling down or 'fire watch' period at the cessation of hot working activities and arrangements must be made to monitor any hot work areas during breaks.

1. Fire Extinguishers for Demolition/Soft strip sites



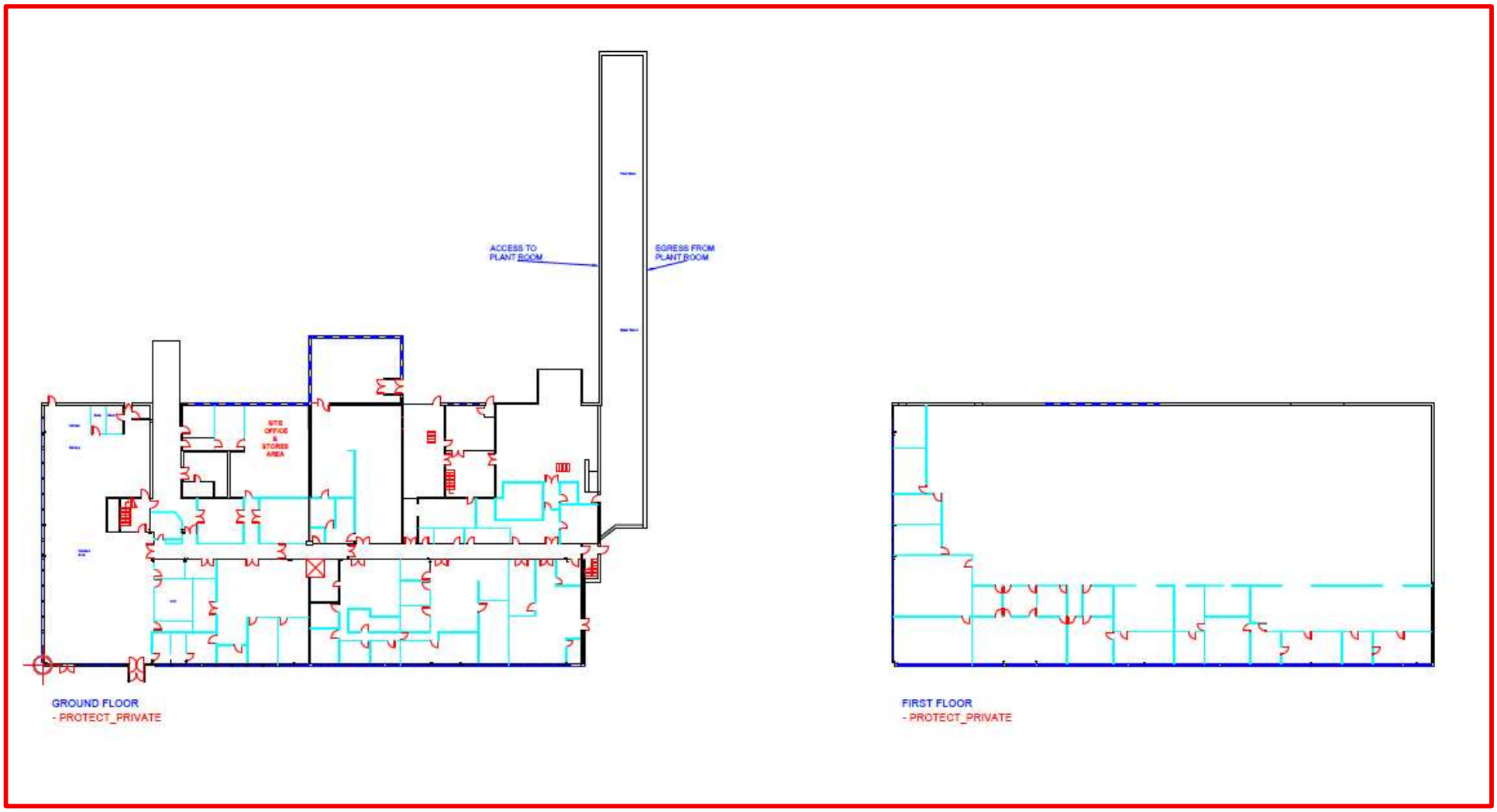
The type of fire extinguisher required will be determined by the risks and hazards on site;

- Water, water mist or foam for wood, paper, card etc. (Class A)
- Foam, dry water mist or dry powder (not to be used inside unless necessary) for flammable liquids. (Class B)
- CO2, dielectrically tested foams (up to 1000V) and dry water mist (up to 1000V) for electrical risks.
- Multipurpose extinguishers are available and the ratings of each extinguisher should be examined.

Fire extinguishers for class A materials recommends a minimum quantity of extinguishers with an A rating should be calculated as follows:

- For any storey with a floor area less than or equal to 400m2, there should be at least two extinguishers with a class A rating; having a combined minimum total fire rating of 26A.
- For any storey with a floor area exceeding 400m2, there should be at least two extinguishers with a class A rating; having a combined minimum total fire rating of 0.065 x floor area of the storey (in square meters).
- Extinguishers should be provided for other risks as appropriate

8.5 Plan


ACCESS TO PLANT ROOM
EGRESS FROM PLANT ROOM
SITE OFFICE & STORES AREA
GROUND FLOOR
- PROTECT_PRIVATE
FIRST FLOOR
- PROTECT_PRIVATE

9. Welfare Provision

The provision of toilets, a supply of hot and cold (or warm) water for washing, changing facilities including drying facilities, drinking water and somewhere to eat and rest will be provided in compliance with Schedule 2 of CDM 2015

Type of facility	Used by	Location	Maintenance/ cleaning frequency
Toilets	All	Site compound	Daily
Canteen	All	Site compound	Daily
Drying room	All	Site compound	Daily
Showers	All	Site compound	Daily

List specific details here

10. Emergency Procedures

Emergency procedures should identify procedures for evacuating the site, including how to alert the emergency services, and how to handle casualties. Emergency plans will be displayed prominently on site and communicated to operatives at Induction

Safe Evacuation Routes
The site will be set up to ensure that there are enough emergency routes and exits, that they are kept clear and unobstructed, and that they are clearly marked

Emergency Lighting
Adequate emergency lighting will be provided with regular testing to ensure it is operational

Training
Operatives will be appropriately trained in emergency procedures for working at height whilst using fall arrest equipment and Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPS). Evidence of training and plans will be obtained from contractors at Induction. WG policies and procedures relate to WG operatives. Inductions will cover site emergency procedures and locations of escape routes

Unexploded Ordnance
If you believe you've discovered Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

1. Stop work and contact supervisor immediately and call 999. Provide a detailed description of the item, including its location, any visible features, and the circumstances of its discovery to help with identification and safe handling.
2. Consider personal and personnel safety before undertaking the next steps. Do not put anyone at risk.
3. Remove plant and equipment from the area.
4. Establish an exclusion zone to prevent access around the UXO. Install ‘Keep Out’ signage.
5. Record incident.
6. Works on hold until suitably qualified people attend site to identify the nature of the UXO.
7. If discovered on Ministry of Defence owned land, then make contact to advise and agree responsibilities for disposal.
8. All follow-on instructions issued by the suitably qualified people will be followed.

Adverse Events
Immediate action - Take control of the situation
The person identified in the relevant emergency procedure should make him/herself known and decide on the course of action to follow. This may require the need to instruct others on appropriate action to take (e.g. preventing access to an area, calling emergency services and fetching first aid equipment)

Assess the situation
The person in control will need to identify whether the incident is a serious or minor incident. This assessment will determine the course of action. In a minor incident the first aider may be required to administer treatment and the incident recorded in the accident book. In the event of a major incident your full emergency procedures may need to be instigated and the actions below taken. You may also need to consider calling the emergency services at this stage

Make sure the area is safe
Before anyone from site enters, even if first aid is required, the area must be made safe. The emergency services may require access, and they will usually request confirmation that the area has been made safe

Summon first aiders
If possible, identify any person who is injured or missing and inform the first aiders. The first aider may request assistance and may also request help to fetch equipment, and they may request an ambulance

The emergency services
When calling the emergency services, give the correct site address and location of site entrance. You will be requested by the operator to give a contact telephone number, which should (if possible) be the site phone number. The person calling the emergency services should return to the scene of the incident and confirm that the emergency services have been called before returning to the phone in case the operator needs to contact the site. You should identify someone to stand outside the site to direct emergency services to the location of the incident. The emergency services may need the use of site equipment, and this should be made available with a competent operator. Safe working practices must still be followed

Stop all nearby work that may affect the scene of the incident
Any work that affects the scene of the incident should be stopped and made safe. This includes work that would impede access or could cause the scene of the incident to become unstable. Noisy work should be stopped as it could cause instructions not to be heard and distract those dealing with the incident

Cordon off unsafe work areas to prevent access
This may require the erection of barriers, securing gates and doors or the placing of a guard to prevent access

Preserve the scene of the incident
Depending upon the incident the police and or HSE may visit the scene. Full cooperation will be required at this time

Check other workers and bystanders for signs of injury
Other workers may have suffered minor injuries that require treatment. They may also be suffering from shock and should be treated accordingly.

In the event of an accident or Dangerous Occurrence (follow up action)
The level and extent of the investigation should reflect the seriousness or potential seriousness of the accident or incident (see tables below) i.e. considering the worst potential consequences of the adverse event (e.g. a scaffold collapse may not have caused any injuries but had the potential to cause major or fatal injuries). The objective is to find out not only how the adverse event happened, but also what allowed it to occur in the first place

It is important that Adverse Events are reported quickly so that an investigation may follow as soon as possible and then remedial action put in place to prevent a recurrence

Immediately telephone the **SHEQ Manager** on 07946 235001 to report

The Project and SHEQ Manager will decide on the level of Investigation

11. Environmental incidents

Environmental spill
All incidents and environmental incidents should be reported immediately to the Site Manager, who will then provide further information and guidance. COSHH sheets must be made available to the emergency services if requested

Actions on Spill
In the event of a spill on site (including hose-down water from a fire and silty water from excavations) the following procedure is to be followed;

Identify substance & determine the risk
Identify the substance without endangering yourself and assess the quantity. Is the spill life threatening?
Shout/communicate to others in the vicinity

Protect yourself
Put on appropriate PPE to deal with the next 2 steps

Stop the spill
Stop the spill at source if possible, e.g. turning off a tap (if left open)

Contain the spill
Limit the spread and exposure of the spill by properly containing the liquid using spill socks/booms or placing a container under a broken pipe/tap. Prevent liquid from entering drains and surface water ditches using drain covers, sandbags etc

Clean up the spill
Absorb the liquid using absorbent granules, sand, absorbent mats, socks, booms etc. Specialist clean-up may be required using vacuum method

Decontaminate
Clean up the area, people and equipment used and dispose of the PPE and absorbent materials as hazardous waste

Report the spillage
Follow the site/company reporting procedure and report to the Environment Agency if it is a large spillage, or has entered a watercourse, drainage ditch or has contaminated land. Please refer to Spill Management Plan.

12. Asbestos

If during work, other than during planned removal, materials are discovered which is believed to be asbestos, stop work immediately. Put up a warning sign and ensure nobody enters the area. Report the problem to whoever is in charge and arrange to have a sample of the material analysed. Operatives not engaged in working with asbestos will have received at least Asbestos Awareness training which is to be refreshed at least yearly. On discovery of suspect materials or damaging suspect materials the actions detailed in HSE form EM1 are to be followed

Within an enclosure
All personnel relating to works with asbestos within an enclosure will be trained to handle an emergency as part of the basic training

Following an incident, it may be necessary to remove the victim's respirator at an early stage

Decontamination should be carried out as far as possible. Employees should vacuum themselves and the victim, sponge down RPE and boots, however evacuation of the seriously ill or injured employee should not be delayed by over-elaborate attempts to decontaminate the casualty. If the victim can be moved, work colleagues can move them outside, if necessary, entry/exit may be made by slitting the walls of the enclosure. All personnel should decontaminate themselves in the decontamination unit again where possible. In some situations, it may be necessary for the casualty to be treated inside the enclosure

Arrangements for contacting the emergency services should be established at the start of the works and all relevant information passed to operatives during the site induction. Information should be available for the emergency services to prepare their own response procedures and precautionary measures for asbestos and other hazards.

Spare disposable protective clothing should be kept available for personnel who have to enter the enclosure and who do not have their own equipment, e.g. ambulance personnel or paramedics

13. Near miss reporting

Near Miss
Reporting near misses enables employers and employees to work together to identify and address potential hazards, improve safety protocols, and prevent future accidents

To report a near miss
Scan the QR code poster displayed on site – Discuss with David Dursley for the creation of the QR Code
Report to the Site Supervisor

14. Hospital and First Aid

Details of nearest hospital
Wythenshawe Hospital, Southmoor Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester, M23 9LT.



Written directions to hospital

Directions

Timpson Rd
Manchester

- Head east on Timpson Rd — 469 ft
- Turn right towards Southmoor Rd — 194 ft
- Continue onto Southmoor Rd — 0.5 mi
- Turn right onto Ledson Rd — 0.2 mi
- Turn left onto Floats Rd — 0.5 mi
- Turn left — 266 ft

Wythenshawe Hospital
Southmoor Rd, Wythenshawe, Manchester M23 9LT

First aid provision
All WG Site Supervisors are First Aiders, this means that they undertake a full FAW course or requalification

A First aid needs assessment will dictate the contents of the first aid kit but will comply with BS8599-1(2019) for high-risk sites. These kits will be kept within the site welfare and site vehicles

Details of the First aiders will be prominently displayed on site

Details of injuries sustained during work activities will be recorded in the site Accident book

Mental health first aid
WG have several mental health first aiders Individual concerns can be raised in confidence with Tim Whittle on 07519 092517 or Kristina Foot 07572 397520

Drug Paraphernalia
Needles, drug paraphernalia, and sharps (needles and syringes) pose significant health and safety risks when improperly handled or discarded. The importance of needle clean ups, sharps removal, and dealing with drug paraphernalia in a safe and effective manner is vital to prevent exposure to operatives on site

Dealing with Drug Paraphernalia
Use Gloves and Masks. When handling drug paraphernalia, wear gloves and masks to protect yourself from potential exposure to harmful substances or contaminants

Never Touch with Bare Hands
Never touch drug paraphernalia with bare hands. Use tongs, tweezers, or a similar tool to pick up and handle these items safely

Seal in a Secure Container
Place drug paraphernalia in a secure container, such as a plastic bag, and seal it tightly. Avoid crushing or breaking the items during this process

Dispose Properly
Dispose of sealed drug paraphernalia in a way that prevents others from coming into contact with it. Contact local authorities or organisations for guidance on disposal methods specific to your area.

Educate site operatives
Identifying the risks of handling drug paraphernalia and encourage them to report any discarded items they come across

15. Temporary Works

Temporary works can be defined as providing an “engineered solution” that is used to support or protect either an existing structure or the permanent works during construction (until it is self-supporting), or to support items of plant or equipment, or the sides of an excavation during construction, or to provide access for construction operations. Temporary Works might or might not be removed at the completion of the construction works.

Appointment of Key Personnel

The Company appoints a Designated Individual (DI). This is the Director responsible for health and safety

Name of Designated Individual (DI): Dean Wring
Date appointed: 1 March 2025
Appointment approved by: John Wring

For each project, at least one Temporary Works Co-Ordinator (TWC) should be formally appointed by the DI. One person may be appointed for more than one project if resources and project size / complexity permit. A Deputy TWC should be appointed to cover illness and absences. These appointments can be displayed on the project office noticeboard or other prominent location and recorded in the Construction Phase Plan

All items of temporary works identified on the Temporary Works Register should be designed by a competent person / company responsible for the design and / or specification of each item.

Source: BS 5975:2019, Table 2 – Categories of design check in temporary works

Project Appointments

TWC TBC

TWS TBC

Item	Classification	Scope of Works
Heras Fencing	1	Zone Fencing
Crash Deck	2	Sub Station Protection

Refer to WG Temporary Works procedure

Design check 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, tower scaffolding etc.	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, supplier 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 soils' 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 (but may be employed by the same company, in a different design team).
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.

Source: BS 5975:2019, Table 2 – Categories of design check in temporary works

16. Aspects and Impacts Register

An Environmental Aspect refers to actions, products, or services affecting the environment. They are the outcomes or impacts that are generated by environmental aspects and which can be positive or negative

The following Aspect and Impact assessment has been completed in compliance with WG ISO14001 accreditation

Plant / Vehicles					
No.	**Aspect**	**Impact**	**Control measures**	**Condition (Normal/ Abnormal/ Emergency)**	**Residual risk after mitigation MEDIUM LOW**
1	CO_2, SOx, NOx and particulates released to atmosphere.	Air pollution, local community, public health.	Vehicles to have stop/start technology where possible to minimise emissions when in traffic queues. Vehicles switched off when not in use. Use of Ad blue/Nitrous Oxide Absorbers	Normal	
2	Use of fossil fuels.	Resource depletion.	Selection of fuel-efficient models of vehicles with stop/start technology. Vehicles to have stop/start technology to minimise emissions when in traffic queues. Switch off vehicles when not in use. Efficient planning of journeys	Normal	
3	Noise, dust & vibration from plant.	Nuisance.	Regular servicing Traffic routes damped down or sweeper operating regularly Routine Inspections and liaison with local council	Normal	
4	Spillage of fuel/oil from plant or vehicles.	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Spill Kits, Drip Trays, Fuel Nappies, Bunded Fuel Storage Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions	Emergency	

Storage of materials					
No.	**Aspect**	**Impact**	**Control measures**	**Condition (Normal/ Abnormal/ Emergency)**	**Residual risk after mitigation MEDIUM LOW**
5	Spillage of fuel into controlled waters, surface water drainage, or onto land.	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination. Risk of fire and consequently pollution from hose-down water.	Double bunded tanks/bowsers. Spill kits. Regular inspections of tanks/bowsers. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Emergency	
6	Spillage of chemical/solvent into controlled waters, surface water drainage, or onto land.	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination. Risk of fire and consequently pollution from hose-down water.	Bunded storage cabinets/containers. Spill kits. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Emergency	
7	Spillage of loose stone/ soil.	Pollution of watercourse or surface water drainage.	Dedicated storage areas away from watercourses/drainage channels.	Abnormal	
8	Leakage from gas bottles.	Emissions to atmosphere.	Stored in locked gas cage until required.	Emergency	
9	Damaged materials/unnecessary wastage of materials.	Resource depletion. Disposal of waste.	Minimise wastage of materials. Follow waste hierarchy.	Abnormal	
10	Cross-contamination of loose materials	Resource depletion. Disposal of waste.	Segregated, labelled storage bays. Follow waste hierarchy.	Abnormal	
11	Disruption of potentially contaminated ground when excavating.	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Ground investigation/survey. Testing of soil.	Abnormal	
12	Spillage of oil/fuel from plant.	Potential pollution of groundwater.	Secondary containment of fuels/oils. Spill kits. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Emergency	
13	Disposal of silty water from excavations.	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Use of filtration systems (e.g. siltbuster). Discharge to grassland where possible (with permission/approval).	Abnormal	
14	Disposal of unwanted excavation arisings.	Incorrect disposal of waste material.	Use only approved waste contractors. Regularly check licences.	Normal	
15	Disturbance of archaeological artefacts.	Loss of archaeological artefacts.	Ground investigation/survey. Archaeologist on site if needed.	Abnormal	
16	Crushing/screening and re-use of materials on site.	Contamination of material prior to re-use.	Testing of materials for re-use. Use of waste exemptions and permits where necessary.	Normal	

17	Spillage of waste and washing effluent (concrete mixed on site).	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Dedicated mixing/washout area. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Emergency	
18	Concrete washout (ready mixed concrete vehicles).	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Dedicated bunded washout area. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Normal	
19	Spillage of waste and washing effluent (mortar silo area)	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Bunded silo area Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Emergency	
20	Spillage of waste and washing effluent (mortar mixing area)	Pollution of watercourse, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Dedicated mixing/washout area. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Emergency	
21	Use of materials.	Resource depletion.	Minimise wastage of materials. Follow waste hierarchy.	Normal	
22	Creation of dust, noise when wet cutting concrete, asphalt, bricks etc.	Nuisance	Set up cutting area away from public areas/other work areas. Use water to suppress dust. Use screening to suppress noise and spray from wet cutting.	Normal	
23	Silty water from dust suppression when wet cutting materials.	Pollution of watercourse or surface water drainage.	Set up cutting area away from drainage system. Sand bags/drain covers available.	Normal	
24	Creation of dust, noise from demolition or refurbishment work.	Nuisance/disruption to neighbours and/or local community.	Use water spray to suppress dust. Restrict to sociable working hours. Liaison with Community Leaders	Normal	
25	Re-use of materials from demolition or refurbishment work.	Resource depletion.	Implement/use waste management plan.	Normal	
26	Waste disposal from demolition or refurbishment work.	Incorrect disposal of waste material.	Use only approved waste contractors. Regularly check licences.	Normal	
27	Disturbance of protected species i.e. bats.	Disturbance or destruction of natural habitat of the bats.	Ecological survey before work starts. Liaison with Environment Agency/Natural England etc.	Abnormal	
28	Spillage of materials/ substances when Working, near, over or under a watercourse.	Pollution of water courses or surface water drainage.	Dedicated storage areas away from watercourses/drainage channels. Spill kits. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Emergency	

29	Mud/silt on roads inside and outside the site entrance.	Nuisance/disruption to road users, neighbours and/or local community.	Sweeper used regularly. Wheel wash or jet wash at site entrance for vehicles leaving site.	Normal	
30	Noise/dust pollution visual impact when working in a public area.	Nuisance/disruption to neighbours and/or local community.	Restrict to sociable working hours where possible. Use screening to suppress noise where possible	Normal	
31	Noise/dust/light when working out of hours.	Nuisance/disruption to neighbours and/or local community.	Restrict to sociable working hours where possible. Minimise light pollution where possible. Minimise reversing of vehicles/plant.	Abnormal	
Wildlife, trees and vegetation					
No.	**Aspect**	**Impact**	**Control measures**	**Condition (Normal/ Abnormal/ Emergency)**	**Residual risk after mitigation MEDIUM LOW**
32	Physical damage to root system when working near trees.	Disturbance or destruction of natural habitat.	Tree protection zones. Safe digging procedure.	Abnormal	
33	Treatment of identified invasive weeds.	Spreading of invasive weeds.	Awareness training/TBTs for operatives. Use only competent/approved treatment contractors. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Abnormal	
34	Disposal of identified invasive weeds.	Incorrect waste disposal.	Use only approved waste contractors. Regularly check licences.	Abnormal	
35	Disturbing/treatment of identified invasive species.	Spreading of invasive species.	Awareness training/TBTs for operatives. Liaison with Environment Agency/Natural England etc. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Abnormal	
36	Disturbing of identified protected species.	Disturbance or destruction of natural habitat of the protected species.	Ecological survey before work starts. Liaison with Environment Agency/Natural England etc.	Abnormal	
37	Pruning, tree works or vegetation trimming.	Disturbance or destruction of natural habitat.	Arboricultural survey before work starts. Avoidance of nesting season. Use of competent/approved arboricultural contractors.	Abnormal	
38	Removal of trees or vegetation.	Effect on soil and erosion resulting in landscape changes.	Arboricultural survey before work starts. Avoidance of nesting season.	Abnormal	

			Use of competent/approved arboricultural contractors.		
39	Disposal of tree and vegetation waste.	Incorrect waste disposal.	Use only approved waste contractors. Regularly check licences.	Abnormal	
Waste					
No.	**Aspect**	**Impact**	**Control measures**	**Condition (Normal/ Abnormal/ Emergency)**	**Residual risk after mitigation** **MEDIUM** **LOW**
40	Damaged materials/unnecessary wastage of materials.	Resource depletion.	Minimise wastage of materials. Follow waste hierarchy.	Abnormal	
41	Waste storage.	Pollution of water courses, surface water drainage or land contamination. Arson – Fire hazard, release of hazardous pollutants, ground water pollution	Segregation/labelling of waste skips and hazardous waste bins. Regular housekeeping checks and clean-up.	Normal	
42	Escape of liquid wastes.	Pollution of water courses, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Store liquid waste bins in a bunded area. Spill kits. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Abnormal	
43	Run-off from solid waste.	Pollution of water courses, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Use covered skips where possible to prevent rainwater ingress. Ensure skips do not have holes in base. Spill kits. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Abnormal	
44	Wind-blown waste on/off site	Nuisance/visual impact on neighbours and/or local community.	Use covered skips where possible to prevent waste being blown from skips. Wooden hoarding or netted heras fencing around site perimeter/work areas. Regular housekeeping checks and clean-up.	Normal	
45	Disposal of waste.	Incorrect disposal, potential for fly tipping and land/ water contamination.	Implement/use waste management plan. Segregation/labelling of waste skips and hazardous waste bins. Use only approved waste contractors. Regularly check licences.	Normal	
Waste					

No.	**Aspect**	**Impact**	**Control measures**	**Condition (Normal/ Abnormal/ Emergency)**	**Residual risk after mitigation MEDIUM LOW**
40	Damaged materials/unnecessary wastage of materials.	Resource depletion.	Minimise wastage of materials. Follow waste hierarchy.	Abnormal	
41	Waste storage.	Pollution of water courses, surface water drainage or land contamination. Arson – Fire hazard, release of hazardous pollutants, ground water pollution	Segregation/labelling of waste skips and hazardous waste bins. Regular housekeeping checks and clean-up.	Normal	
42	Escape of liquid wastes.	Pollution of water courses, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Store liquid waste bins in a bunded area. Spill kits. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Abnormal	
43	Run-off from solid waste.	Pollution of water courses, surface water drainage or land contamination.	Use covered skips where possible to prevent rainwater ingress. Ensure skips do not have holes in base. Spill kits. Emergency Response Procedure displayed and communicated during site inductions.	Abnormal	
44	Wind-blown waste on/off site	Nuisance/visual impact on neighbours and/or local community.	Use covered skips where possible to prevent waste being blown from skips. Wooden hoarding or netted heras fencing around site perimeter/work areas. Regular housekeeping checks and clean-up.	Normal	
45	Disposal of waste.	Incorrect disposal, potential for fly tipping and land/ water contamination.	Implement/use waste management plan. Segregation/labelling of waste skips and hazardous waste bins. Use only approved waste contractors. Regularly check licences.	Normal	

17. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

There is a very low likelihood of encountering buried explosive ordnance / unexploded ordnance (UXO) at the majority of UK sites. The first step in the risk management process is a Stage 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA). The main objective of a PRA is to confirm whether or not further research is required to verify the risk. If a low risk cannot be concluded at Stage 1, a Stage 2 Detailed Risk Assessment (DRA) will be recommended. The availability of historical records will differ depending on the site's location. In accordance with CIRIA C681 / C785 guidelines, PRAs consider the following:

- The Site: location, history and occupancy
- Wartime UXO: enemy action (German bombing and shelling) and British anti-aircraft artillery fire
- Domestic Military Activity: British and Allied armed forces activity, both wartime and peacetime
- Mitigating Factors: previous ground works and explosive ordnance clearance (EOC) tasks
- Proposed Works: the degree of planned soil disturbance

Follow this link for city guide https://www.1stlinedefence.co.uk/services/unexploded-ordnance-uxo-risk-assessment/preliminary/

Insert results of preconstruction information and other UXO information

18. Aspergillosis

Aspergillosis is a condition caused by aspergillus mold. It can be found in many situations e.g. heating, systems, air conditioning or insulation materials. Most affect the lungs and cause breathing difficulties.

Aspergillosis is usually caused by breathing in tiny bits of mold.

The mold is found in lots of places, including:

- soil, compost and rotting leaves
- plants, trees and crops
- dust
- bedding
- damp buildings
- air conditioning systems

Aspergillosis is rare in healthy people. Most people who breathe in the mold do not get ill.

You're usually only at risk of aspergillosis if you have:

- a lung condition, such as asthma, cystic fibrosis or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- a weakened immune system (for example, if you've had an organ transplant or are having chemotherapy)
- had tuberculosis (TB) in the past
- had severe flu or COVID-19 and needed help breathing with artificial ventilation

Symptoms of aspergillosis include:

- shortness of breath
- a cough – you may cough up blood or lumps of mucus
- wheezing
- a high temperature
- losing weight without trying
- feeling tired

If you already have a lung condition, your symptoms may get worse.

Preventing aspergillosis

It's almost impossible to completely avoid aspergillus mold:

- Dampen down the work area
- Use your RPE as directed
- See your GP if symptoms occur
- Report to your Supervisor

19. Leptospirosis

Leptospirosis is a disease that can be passed from animals to humans. It is more common in tropical areas of the world but is also found in temperate areas such as Europe, including the United Kingdom (UK).

Leptospirosis is caused by a germ (bacteria) which infect a variety of wild and domestic animals (commonly rats, cattle and pigs). The animals can then spread it in their urine. The germ can survive in moist conditions outside the host for many days or even weeks.
Human infection occurs through exposure to water or an environment contaminated by infected animal urine, and has been associated with a variety of occupations such as farming which can involve direct or indirect contact with infected urine or recreational pursuits. In the UK, such activities include canoeing, windsurfing, swimming in lakes and rivers, pot holing, and fishing.

The germ enters the body through cut or damaged skin but may also pass across damaged or intact mucous membranes, and the eyes.
Human infection is more common in men than women. Typically, symptoms develop seven to 14 days after infection, though rarely the incubation period can be as short as two to three days or as long as 30 days.

Most cases present with flu-like illness and recover in two to three weeks. Common features are:

- sudden onset of fever
- intense headache
- severe pains in calf and back muscles
- red eyes

How is it prevented?
There is no human vaccine available in the UK that is effective against leptospirosis.

General advice includes:

- reduce rodent populations, such as clearing rubbish and preventing rodent access into buildings
- not swimming or wading in water that might be contaminated with animal urine
- wearing protective clothing by those exposed to contaminated water or soil because of their job or recreational activities. The use of gloves or protective footwear in potentially contaminated environments is recommended
- Cuts or abrasions should be covered with waterproof dressings before possible exposure and cuts or abrasions received during activities should be thoroughly cleaned. Showering promptly after immersion in surface waters is recommended

20. Silica Dust

Demolition workers are exposed to various hazardous substances including respirable crystalline silica (RCS). This can cause chronic lung diseases like silicosis, lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

During demolition and enabling works one of the key concerns is dust with every emphasis put on minimizing dust emissions

- To ensure good suppression the work area and material stockpiles must be, where reasonably practicable regularly wetted
- To assist with the wetting the Wring Group maintains a fleet of specialist plant, machinery, and equipment.
- WGL will carry out boundary dust monitoring giving real time readings during operational hours to confirm that emissions are kept below the agreed threshold

Controls:

Motofog / dust cannons
Are used to give good wetting directly at the point of demolition, this minimizes water run off whilst still ensuring dust is contained at the point of emission

Diesel Powered Pressure Washers
Are used as an effective tool to carry out sporadic short burst dust suppression where a Motofog is not required. This equipment can be used in two ways:

- Standard use. This requires an operator to stand in a safe location following the principals of safe working zone and manually directing the mist jet towards a specific working area. This method is generally used when working for short duration on materials which don't produce large amounts of dust. N.B – A full assessment of this practice has been carried out with regards HAVs. The data reviewed from HSE has proven use of a pressure washer lance with a single jet nozzle will not expose the user to elevated levels of vibration. A further calculation is required if a rotary or multi jet system is used

- Remote use. This involves a discussion with the demolition rig operator as to the location of the work, the lance is then positioned on a framework or using site gained material to hold the lance in place to direct the mist jet towards this area, the trigger is then held in place meaning an operative does not need to hold the lance

Spray bottles
Are used for point of work dust suppression. Where operatives are manually removing items during soft strip on small manual tasks, spray bottle offer a suitable mist spray to contain dusts. The nozzles are adjustable to ensure the correct coverage of water is available. This equipment also minimises the amount of water used.

Hoses
Are used where absolutely necessary and where high volumes of dust are present and stockpiles are prone to dust lift by the wind, this is due to the amount of water that is used and at times significant run off which must be controlled and contained.