PRE-CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Prepared in accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

205/036 – CONSTRUCTION OF SPORTS PAVILION

at

UPTON FOOTBALL CLUB
WRANGBROOK PLAYING FIELDS
WAGGON LANE
UPTON
PONTEFRACT
WF9 1JS
## 205/036 – CONSTRUCTION OF SPORTS PAVILION,
### UPTON FOOTBALL CLUB
#### CONTACT SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Client</strong> Pat Kitchin, Clerk</td>
<td>Upton and North Elmsall Parish Council Wrangbrook Playing Fields Waggon Lane Upton, Pontefract, WF9 7JS</td>
<td>T – 01977 643283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Manager</strong> Steve Wells</td>
<td>Steve Wells Associates Churchill House Mill Hill Pontefract WF8 4HY</td>
<td>T – 01977 797258 M – 07802 974790 E – steve@stevewells- associates.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect</strong> Dean Woodward, Partner</td>
<td>Design Studio-North LLP 17-19 Stott Hill Cathedral Quarter BRADFORD BD1 4EH</td>
<td>T – 01274 727745 E – <a href="mailto:dean@ds-n.co.uk">dean@ds-n.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal Designer (CDM 2015)</strong> Alan Priest, Partner</td>
<td>Design Studio-North LLP 17-19 Stott Hill Cathedral Quarter BRADFORD BD1 4EH</td>
<td>T – 01274 727745 E – <a href="mailto:alan@ds-n.co.uk">alan@ds-n.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structural Engineer</strong> David Corcoran</td>
<td>David Corcoran Associates Ltd Consulting Civil &amp; Structural Engineers 6 Shuttocks Fold Kippax Leeds LS25 7RF</td>
<td>T - 0113 2871661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M &amp; E Engineer</strong> Not appointed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal Contractor</strong> Not appointed</td>
<td></td>
<td>T – M – E –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Contractor</strong> Not appointed</td>
<td></td>
<td>T – M – E –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning Officer</strong></td>
<td>Wakefield Metropolitan District Council 16/01761/FUL Dated: 26 October 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Approval Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Control</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE CONTENTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

THE CONTENTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE PLAN CHECKLIST

The headings in the left hand columns below cover the Pre-Construction Information. The headings in the right hand columns below indicate the specific elements of the Construction Phase Plan which must be developed by the Principal Contractor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-Construction Information Regulation 11</th>
<th>Paragraph Construction Phase Plan Regulation 12</th>
<th>Construction Phase Plan Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The Health and Safety Plan should include or address all the following topics, where they are relevant to the work proposed. Information in the Pre-Construction Information Document provides background information for those bidding for work, and for the development of the Construction Phase Plan, which sets out how health and safety is to be managed during the construction phase. The level of details should be proportionate to the size, complexity and level of risk involved in the project.

Section 1 – Description of Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Project description and programme details.</th>
<th>1.1 A Project description and programme details.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B Details of clients, designers, Principal Designer (Planning Supervisor) and other consultants.</td>
<td>1.2 B Details of clients, designers, Principal Designer (Planning Supervisor) and other consultants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Extent and location of existing records and plans.</td>
<td>1.3 C Extent and location of existing records and plans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 2 – Client’s considerations and management requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.1 A Management structure and responsibilities</th>
<th>2 Communication and management of the work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 B Health and Safety goals for the project and arrangements for monitoring and review of Health and Safety performance.</td>
<td>2.3 C Arrangements for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Permits and authorisations requirements.</td>
<td>2.4 Regular liaison between parties on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Emergency procedures</td>
<td>2.5 Consultation with the workforce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities on or adjacent to the site during the works.</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrangements for liaison between parties.</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security arrangements.</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3 Environmental restrictions and existing on-site risks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Safety hazards including: -</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundaries and access, including temporary access</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of existing services; water, electricity, gas etc.</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing structures; stability, or fragile materials</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Health hazards including: -</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos, including results of survey</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing structures hazardous materials.</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health risks arising from client’s activities.</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 4 Significant Design and Construction Hazards</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Design assumptions and Control Measures</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Arrangements for co-ordination of ongoing design work and handling design changes</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Information on significant risks identified during design (Health &amp; Safety risks).</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Materials requiring particular precautions</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 5 The Health &amp; Safety File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Format and Content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX**
INTRODUCTION


The purpose of this document is to draw together the project specific information obtained from both the Client and Designers during the design and early planning phases of the project, so that the Health & Safety issues are identified and communicated effectively.

In preparation of the Construction Phase Plan, the Principal Contractor must pay due regard to the information contained in this document. The Construction phase Plan must contain details concerning the topic referred to in Regulation 12 of the HSE document “Guidance On Regulations”.

It is the requirement of Regulation 12 that the Principal Contractor prepares, implement and develops a Construction Phase Plan, which is detailed in proportion to the size, complexity and risk of the construction project. Within the Construction phase Plan there must be a declaration that there will be adequate welfare facilities available on the first day and for the duration of the project.

When compiling the Construction Phase Plan, the Principal Contractor is asked to identify, on a copy of the contents list to this document, where in the Construction Phase Plan the relevant elements are covered.

This document does not repeat all of the guidance contained in the Guidance; consequently the Principal Contractor should also use the Guidance as a reference when preparing the Construction Phase Plan.

The Construction Phase Plan must be developed by the Principal Contractor and passed to the Principal Designer for review on behalf of the Client prior to the project starting on site.
SECTION 1 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROGRAMME DETAILS

1.01 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PROGRAMME DETAILS

The scope of works involves the construction of a new single storey building, forming sports changing facilities. The site of the proposed building is a current grassed area to the east of and immediately adjacent to Upton Primary School and Children’s Centre.

The proposed construction programme is 24 weeks from Monday 15 May 2017 to Friday 27 October 2017.

1.02 DETAILS OF CLIENT, DESIGNERS, PRINCIPAL DESIGNER AND OTHER CONSULTANTS

See separate contact sheet.

1.03 EXTENT AND LOCATION OF EXISTING RECORDS AND PLANS

As a new building on a grassed area there is not a Health and Safety File available. The whole of the site is the former Upton Colliery and therefore there is a risk of landfill, albeit the site will have been remediated. The location of the building is on an existing swale, this being a natural depression used for the catchment of surface water. There is some local drainage in the area which is indicated on the Architect’s drawings.

1.04 INTENDED BUILDING USE

Under the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992, a workplace is defined as: -

- Any premises or part of premises which are not domestic premises and are made available to any person as a place of work, and includes: -
  - Any place within the premises to which such person has access while at work; and
  - Any room, lobby, corridor, staircase, road or other place used as a means of access to or egress from that place of work or where facilities are provided for use in connection with the place of work other than a public road.

The proposed building is deemed a workplace under the aforementioned regulations and therefore must be designed to comply with the provisions of the regulations in accordance with Regulations 9 (1) (c) and 11 (5) of the CDM Regulations.

1.05 NOTIFICATION

All CDM Regulations apply to all construction projects. The works are potentially notifiable under the current CDM regulations 2015 as they are likely to take more than 500 person days, which the threshold for notification. Therefore, an initial F10 notification will be issued to the HSE.
SECTION 2 – CLIENT’S CONSIDERATION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

2.01 STRUCTURE AND ORGANISATION

The Principal Contractor shall detail the organisation’s management structure, which defines the roles and responsibilities for Health & Safety.

2.02 SAFETY GOALS FOR THE PROJECT AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW

It is the policy and commitment of the Client that the Health & Safety of all persons engaged in construction activities, their Employees and Customers will not be compromised. Consequently, it is the intention that all construction related work commissioned by the Client will have, as its highest priority, the consideration of the Health & Safety and welfare of all those who will carry out, use and maintain the works or who will be affected by them in any way, both during construction and in normal operation, and in so doing recognise that good, safe design is economical design. The Client will therefore select professional design and construction service providers who will put into practice this philosophy to produce and manage a scheme which contains the minimum of hazards and risks, and who will properly control risks that remain.

2.03 PERMITS AND AUTHORITY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to task specific risk assessment and method statement, works of a particularly high risk nature will require specific control via implementation of “Permit to Work” procedures. Those tasks identified by the design team as requiring stricter control measures are detailed in Appendix A (if applicable).

This is not an exhaustive list; other high-risk work elements may require Permit to Work procedures. The Principal Contractor is to develop this table, to be included in the Construction Phase Plan.

2.04 FIRE AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The Principal Contractor is to devise an adequately detailed emergency plan and ensure that it is incorporated within the Construction Phase Plan. The following elements should always be included:

- Training and induction of all staff and operatives.
- Induction of visitors.
- Location of assembly point.
- Instruction on what to do in the event of a fire.
- Identification of fire fighting equipment and escape routes.
- Special arrangements for evacuation from high risk areas.
- Fire fighting training for those carrying out high risk works.

The Principal Contractor is to include within his Construction Phase Plan a Site Fire Action Plan which clearly defines fire preventative measures and incorporates the provision of appropriate fire fighting equipment, escape routes and temporary signage etc.

2.05 SITE RULES AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRACTORS, SUPPLIERS AND OTHERS

The Principal Contractor should incorporate a set of site rules covering access and egress to site, site security, signing in of contractor’s staff and visitors to site as well as maintaining and cleaning school access roads and the public highway for vehicles leaving site, noise prevention, fume and spillage control etc.
No vehicle movements are permitted on the school site between the hours of 08.00am to 09.30am and 03.00pm to 04.30pm during term time. During this time large numbers of pupils are either entering or leaving the school. These restrictions do not apply during school holidays; these are indicated on the programme.

No contractors’ vehicles, lorries or cars etc, should be parked in the school car parks or on the access roads. All such vehicles should be parked adjacent to the proposed building within the contractors’ designated compound (currently part of the grassed area).

2.06 ACTIVITIES ON OR ADJACENT THE SITE DURING THE WORKS

The site of the new pavilion lies to the east of Upton Primary School and Children’s Centre. However it is not related to School use, but it is related to the existing playing fields to the southeast. These playing fields accommodate eight football pitches which are used by Upton United Juniors Community Sports Club by ages 7 to 16.

The site is located off Waggon Lane which is a local access road between Upton half a mile to the west and Wrangbrook half a mile to the east. This is an S-shaped bend serving the local neighbourhood which is mainly residential in nature along with associated uses such as a medical centre, library, Co-Op convenience store, business park and petrol station. As a neighbourhood road, Waggon Lane cannot be considered a trunk road. It is a single carriageway with a 30mph speed limit. Close to the entrance to the site there is a cycle lane in both directions and centre lane hatching all demarked by red macadam surfacing.

Access to the site via Waggon Lane is best made from the A6201 to the southeast, which connects directly to an interchange on the A1 trunk road further to the east. Alternatively, access is available from the B6474 via Upton village.

Access to the site is only available from Waggon Lane at the junction adjacent the new community library. This junction is on a bend with limited visibility in both directions. This junction gives access to a car park and turn around which is adjacent Upton Primary School. Whilst this gives good access and parking for site vehicles, it also creates another risk as the vehicular access is shared with the adjacent primary school and the car park is used at the beginning and end of the school day for dropping off of young children by parents. Therefore, all deliveries shall be programmed to avoid the peak periods.

The existing football pitches are accessed locally by a footpath network around and through the adjacent country park. These footpaths will remain in use at all times. However, one footpath will be redirected to avoid the site of the new pavilion. Local users should not be inconvenienced or made unsafe by the construction works.

The application site is not located within a flood zone. However, the proposed building will overlie an existing flood storage swale associated with the flood mitigation scheme serving Waggon Lane, Upton Country Park (the former colliery site), the adjacent library, school and sports fields. Furthermore, two piped water courses are present within or in the vicinity of the proposed development footprint, extending from Waggon Lane towards the manholes and swales within the development footprint. As development proposals for the site are not now proposed, such flood mitigation measures for this development do not need to be retained. However, the new impervious area created will require a scheme to restrict the rate of development flow run-off from the site. In addition, the reinstatement of a swale overflow downstream of the site is needed to protect the proposed development from flood risk.

The site falls within an area of low risk of ground movement as a result of past mining activities as determined by the Coal Authority.
The development site is located within an area at risk of higher levels of Radon ground gasses (5-10%).

Adjacent pitches and buildings will be in use:

The remainder of the adjacent school site and pitches will be in use throughout the works and the Principal Contractor will be required to detail in his Construction Phase Plan how his works will be controlled to prevent disruption to the Client’s activities.

2.07 ARRANGEMENT FOR LIAISON BETWEEN PARTIES

The Principal Contractor is to detail how he will ensure co-operation between contractors on site for Health & Safety purposes, eg:

- Pre-start meetings.
- Weekly site meetings.
- Formal and informal inspections.
- Safety improvement notices.
- Two week look ahead programmes, particularly when the school term restarts.

This section should address:

- HOW the contractor will ensure co-operation (see above).
- WHEN these procedures will take place; at the start of the project – weekly co-ordination - review and plan; daily co-ordination.
- WHO will undertake these tasks on behalf of the Principal Contractor.

The Principal Contractor is to detail arrangement for management meetings and initiatives by which the Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) objectives of the project are to be achieved; eg provide a meeting schedule, defining the type, purpose and frequency of each meeting.

2.08 SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

The Principal Contractor is to liaise closely with the Client to ensure that the security of the site is not compromised.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that the site is secured in accordance with Regulation 27 of the CDM Regulations ensuring that any unauthorised access, particularly by children is prevented for the duration of the works.

For further guidance in this respect please refer to the HSE Publications:

- HSG151 Protecting the Public Your Next Move
- HSG150 Health & Safety in Construction

2.09 WELFARE FACILITIES

The Principal Contractor must ensure that welfare facilities compliant with Schedule 2 of the CDM Regulations are in place prior to works commencing on site. The Client will not sanction the project to commence until the welfare facilities are available for approval.
SECTION 3 – ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS AND EXISTING ON SITE HAZARDS

3.01 SAFETY HAZARDS

Safety hazards are defined as those which create a risk of injury to a person where the activity is not properly controlled and include the following:

Boundaries and Access

The Principal Contractor shall be responsible for setting out the site access and egress and trafficking routes between the site compound and construction site and these works should be carried out in accordance with Health and Safety in Construction HSG150.

Storage of Materials and Waste

The Principal Contractor should make suitable arrangements for the storage and removal of waste. The use of skips should be discussed and agreed with the Client prior to their use.

The Principal Contractor should ensure that all materials and equipment are stored securely and situated such that the risks to those using or in close proximity to them are not elevated.

Measures should be taken to reduce potential access by the general public to equipment, materials and the work site.

Existing Structures – Stability or Fragile Materials

Not applicable.

Housekeeping and Good Order

Poor housekeeping and untidy sites lead to an elevation in the risks of:

- Slip, trip and fall injuries.
- Abrasions and lacerations.
- Fires.

The Principal Contractor is therefore required to implement a positive housekeeping regime, ensuring the site is kept in a state of good order.

Traffic Management

Plant and traffic movements across public accesses to the contractor’s compound and between the compound and site areas are identified as Health & Safety issues to be considered. The following points in relation to the contractor’s own plant and traffic movements are identified for consideration.

- Site access and egress.
- Reversing procedures.
- Turning procedures.
- Parking.
- Conflict with pedestrians.
- Conflict with other vehicles, including other road uses, service and emergency vehicles.
- Loading and unloading of plant and materials.
Plant and Equipment

The use of plant and equipment for the excavation works must comply with the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) and operators of the plants and equipment will be suitably trained to use the specific equipment.

Workplace and Environmental Factors

The Principal Contractor must take account of all environmental factors, internal and external, that could impact on the Health, Safety and Welfare of all individuals on site. The Principal Contractor must ensure that implementation of suitable and sufficient arrangements to eliminate hazards and control any remaining risks.

Safe Places of Work

In accordance with Regulation 26, the Principal Contractor shall ensure that any place of work within his / her control is, as far as is reasonably practicable, kept free from risk. If it is not possible to eliminate risks from the workplace they will be lowered to an acceptable level using appropriate control methods.

Manual Handling

The Principal Contractor should provide details of the steps taken to ensure that manual handling tasks will be reduced and / or mechanised and that where handling is required, training and / or instruction is received.

Whilst individual component weights of specified equipment should be designed to be kept to a minimum, the Principal Contractor should nevertheless plan all work to utilise mechanical handling wherever possible and provide all such equipment to allow works to be completed in a safe manner.

For further guidance refer to HSC document: -


Working at Height

Any work activity that requires a person to work at height must comply with the requirements of the Work at Height Regulations 2005. This includes the means of access and egress, working platforms, ladders and step ladders, fall arrest equipment such as netting, and fall restraint equipment.

The use of step ladders and ladders as a working platform must only be used for short durations work and in compliance with the Work at Height Regulations 2005. The Principal Contractor is to ensure that all works at height are planned and co-ordinated to reduce risk of operatives falling from height and risk of materials being from height.

All works in accordance with the Work at Height Regulations 2005 and INDG401, The Work at Height Regulations 2005, A Brief Guide.

Fire

The Contractor’s care and attention to fire precautions are to accord with the Health & Safety Executive’s (HSE) Publication HSG168, Fire Safety in Construction Work and the implications of the Joint Code of Practice, Fire Prevention on Construction Sites 2006, published by the Building Employers Confederation and the Loss Prevention Council.
The Principal Contractor must ensure that his undertakings do not promote the spread of fire to adjacent properties.

Public Interface

Notwithstanding Section 2.08, the Principal Contractor must take all necessary steps to ensure that the works do not expose members of the public to an elevated level of risk.

Lifting Operations

The Principal Contractor must ensure that adequate arrangements are in place for lifting operations and lifting equipment used. All arrangements are subject to the requirements laid down in the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER) and Safe Use of Lifting Equipment: ACoP and Guidance L113.

Arrangements for crane and hoist activities are to be included within the Construction Phase Plan.

3.02 HEALTH HAZARDS

Health hazards are defined as those which create a risk of ill health to a person where the activity is not properly controlled and include the following:

Dust and Dirt

The Principal Contractor should take all steps that may be required and should address methods of operation as well as operative’s movements to prevent dust and dirt interfering with any activities or causing a potential or actual hazard or a nuisance to the Client’s workers, site workers or visitors, adjacent properties, local highways or members of the public.

All precautions must be taken to ensure efficient control of dust, dirt and debris in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990, The Control of Pollution Act 1989 and associated acts and legislation. This is also covered by a condition in the Planning Approval.

Noise and Vibration

Keeping noise and vibration to a minimum during progress of the works is an issue to be positively addressed. The Contractor should consider establishing site rules to implement the following:

- Complying with the requirements of noise control on building sites.
- Fitting percussion tools with effective silencers of a type recommended by the manufacturer of the equipment and giving consideration with respect to its potential effect on site operatives who are affected by the noise.

The Principal Contractor’s attention is specifically drawn to the Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 and Control of Vibration of Work Regulations 2005, along with the following HSE Guidance Documents. This is also covered by a condition in the Planning Approval.


Bird Droppings

Bird droppings, in particular those of the feral pigeon, present a significant biological hazard. The hazard arises from the airborne dust produced by the disturbance of dried pigeon droppings.

The inhalation of the airborne dust can produce the onset of Psittacosis, which has pneumonia like symptoms.

Where operatives are set the task of cleaning bird droppings, the implementation and supervision of adequate PPE including RPE should be in place. Controlled wetting should also be considered where it is possible to do so without creating a slip risk.

Operatives must be notified of the risk of Psittacosis and informed of the symptoms.

A good hygiene regime is essential, which should include: -

• Avoid rubbing eyes, nose or mouth during work processes.
• Wash hands thoroughly after working.
• Do not smoke while working.
• Treat cuts, scratches and abrasions and keep them protected.

Operatives should report any onset of symptoms of Psittacosis to the Site Manager.

Weils Disease

Weils Disease (Leptospirosis) is caused by an organism which can be present in the urine of rats and other animals. This can then contaminate water and present the possibility of infecting humans. Infection enters the bloodstream through cuts, abrasions etc and possibly through the lining of the mouth, eyes and other bodily orifices. There is no test available which will confirm or deny the presence of Leptospirosis, nor is it possible to be sure that water (even that which is apparently clean) is not contaminated. The Principal Contractor should consider addressing the following: -

Ensure operatives: -

• Are provided with detail and symptoms of Leptospirosis.
• Avoid rubbing eyes, nose and mouth during work processes.
• Wash hands thoroughly after working.
• Do not smoke while working.
• Treat cuts, scratches and abrasions and keep them protected.

Asbestos / Clinker and Ash

A site investigation report has been recently commissioned. However, as a remediated ex-colliery site, there is no perceived risk of asbestos, clinker or ash in the ground. If any such materials are uncovered, then control measures will be required when excavated.
SECTION 4 – SIGNIFICANT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS

The Principal Contractor’s attention is drawn to the Guidance Document prepared by Design Studio-North LLP “Design Process for Health and Safety in Construction”.

4.01 DESIGN ASSUMPTIONS AND CONTROL MEASURES

The Architect, Design Studio-North LLP has not identified any design assumptions.

4.02 ARRANGEMENTS FOR CO-ORDINATION OF ONGOING DESIGN AND HANDLING DESIGN

The Principal Contractor is to ensure that procedures are in place to ensure that design changes are addressed and that all required method statements and risk assessments are carried out in respect of the changed designs and he must not assume that any previously prepared documentation is acceptable or adequate. The Principal Designer must be informed of and be involved in all proposed design work and design changes during the construction period.

4.03 INFORMATION ON THE SIGNIFICANT HEALTH & SAFETY RISKS IDENTIFIED DURING DESIGN

The Architect, Design Studio-North LLP has not identified any elevated or unusual risks. All risks associated with the project are common construction site risks which a competent Principal Contractor would consider.

4.04 MATERIALS REQUIRING PARTICULAR PRECAUTIONS

Only those construction materials intended for use on this project which are considered to present an exceptional or unusual risk are listed below. Materials in common use for which COSHH Assessments are readily available are not listed.
SECTION 5 – THE ‘CONSTRUCTION PHASE PLAN’

5.01 FORMAT AND CONTENT

The Construction Phase Plan is prepared under Regulation 23 of the CDM Regulations and the draft format of the Construction Phase Plan is detailed in Appendix 3 of L144.

The Construction Phase Plan should be developed by the Principal Contractor and passed to the Principal Designer for review on behalf of the Client. This must be carried out prior to works proceeding on the site.

The Construction Phase Plan will be received by the Principal Designer and the Plan’s content will be assessed using the Construction Phase Plan Review Document, a copy of which is included in Section 7 herein.

The Construction Phase of the works must not commence until the Client has approved the Construction Phase Plan in accordance with Regulation 16(A) of the CDM Regulations.
SECTION 6 – THE ‘HEALTH & SAFETY FILE’

6.01 FORMAT AND CONTENT

The Health & Safety File is prepared by the Principal Designer under Regulations 20 (2) (e) and (f) of the CDM Regulations. The format and content of the file is detailed in paragraph 263 of L144. The information should be relevant to any future construction work and should be proportionate to the risks likely to be involved.

The Client has requested two copies of the completed Health & Safety File for each completed structure for this particular project the table below contains details of the information required from each party involved in the contract.

The Health & Safety File will be opened during the Design Stage of the project and information should be added as it becomes available.

The completed Health & Safety File is required to be available for use by the Client, no later than Practical Completion. All information for the Health & Safety File should be provided as soon as possible. Some details can be issued on commencement of the project, but all must be provided at least one week prior to practical completion of the works.

6.02 INFORMATION REQUIRED

The following information has been identified as required: -

- “As Built” / “As Fitted” drawings with drawing schedule / issue sheet.
- Operations and Maintenance Manuals for any installed plant / equipment.
- Specific maintenance instructions.
- List of residual hazards.
- Structural information.
- List of Sub-Contractors and Suppliers, complete with contact details.

The completed Health & Safety File is required to be available for use by the Employer no later than Practical Completion. All information for the Health & Safety File should be provided as soon as possible. Some details can be issued on commencement of the project, but all must be provided, at Practical Completion of the works.
SECTION 7 – RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

7.01 RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

- Design Studio North LLP’s Design Process for Health & Safety in Construction.
- Fire Prevention on Construction Sites.

7.02 REPORTS

- Intrusive Site Investigation Report: A survey has been recently commissioned. This should be available end of January 2017. The area around the proposed pavilion is believed to be remediated land from the former colliery use.

7.03 DESIGNER RISK ASSESSMENTS

- Architect: The Architect has not offered any specific risk assessments other than normal trades associated with building works.

7.04 DRAWINGS

- See attached drawings within tender package.
PERMITS AND AUTHORISATION REQUIREMENTS

The Designers have identified the following which they believe should incorporate “Permits to Work” within the relevant safe system of work, although this is not an exhaustive list. Where identified by Designers, other high-risk work elements may require Permit to Work Procedures. The Principal Contractor is to develop this table to be included in the Construction Phase Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permits Required</th>
<th>Issuing Authority</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work involving lifting operations over public or school land.</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>Principal Contractor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>