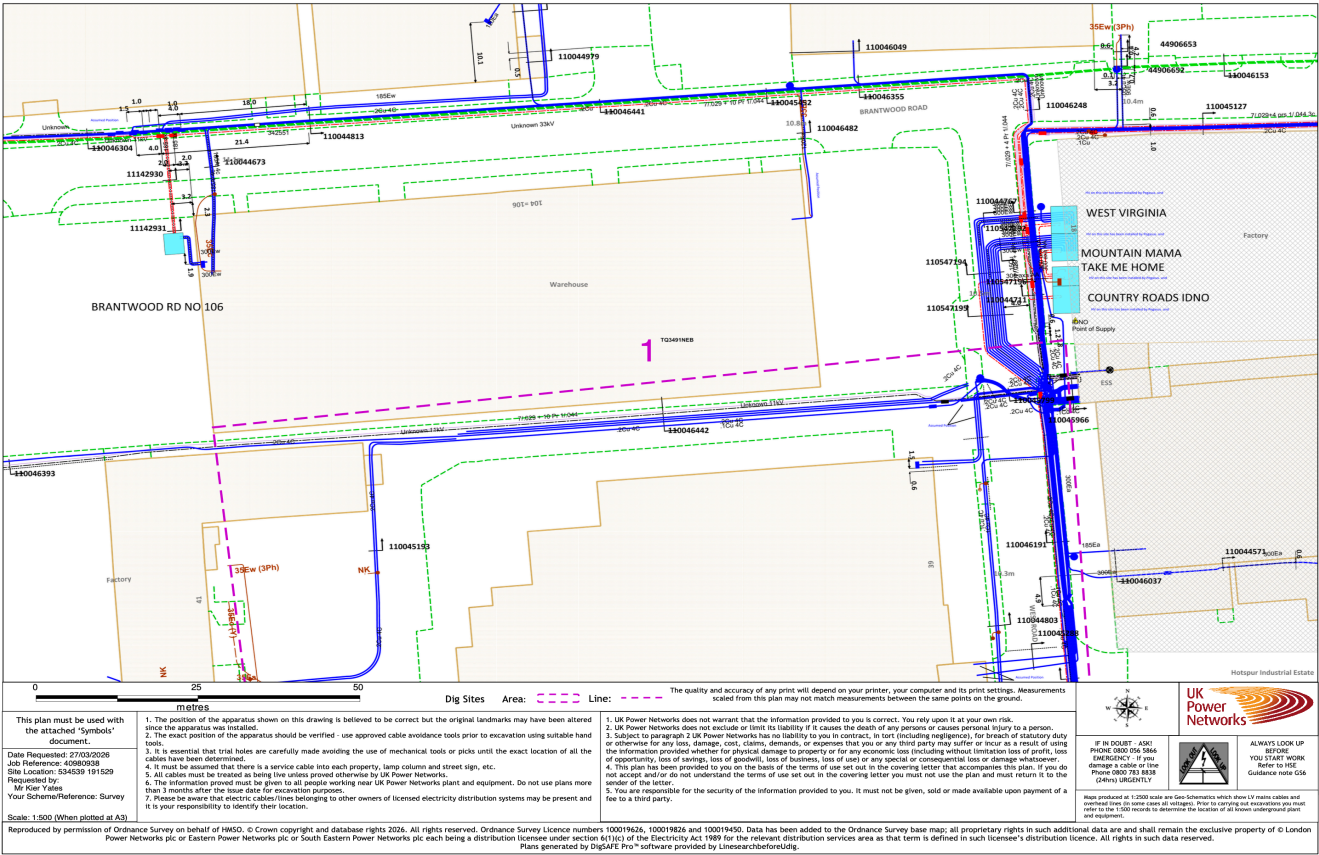


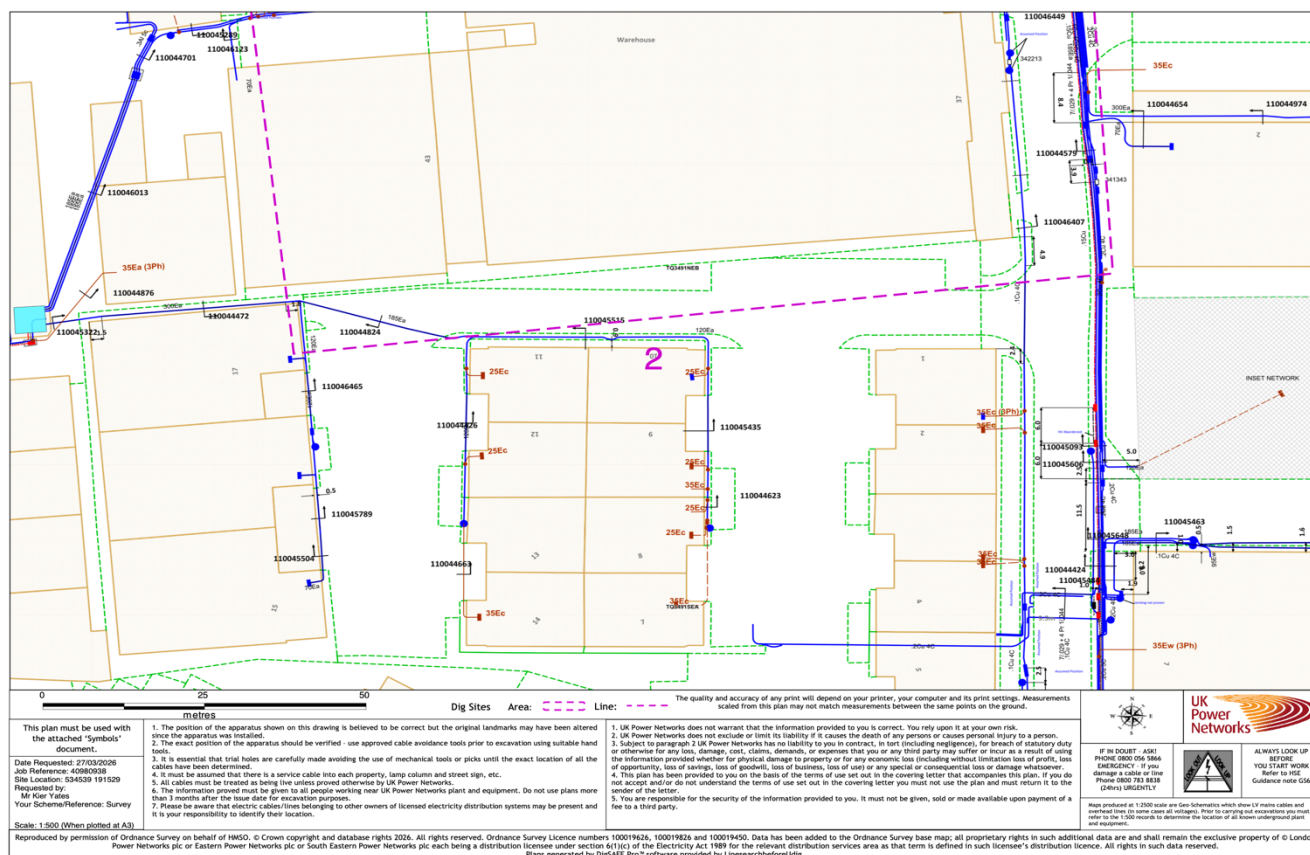
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Existing UKPN Plans:



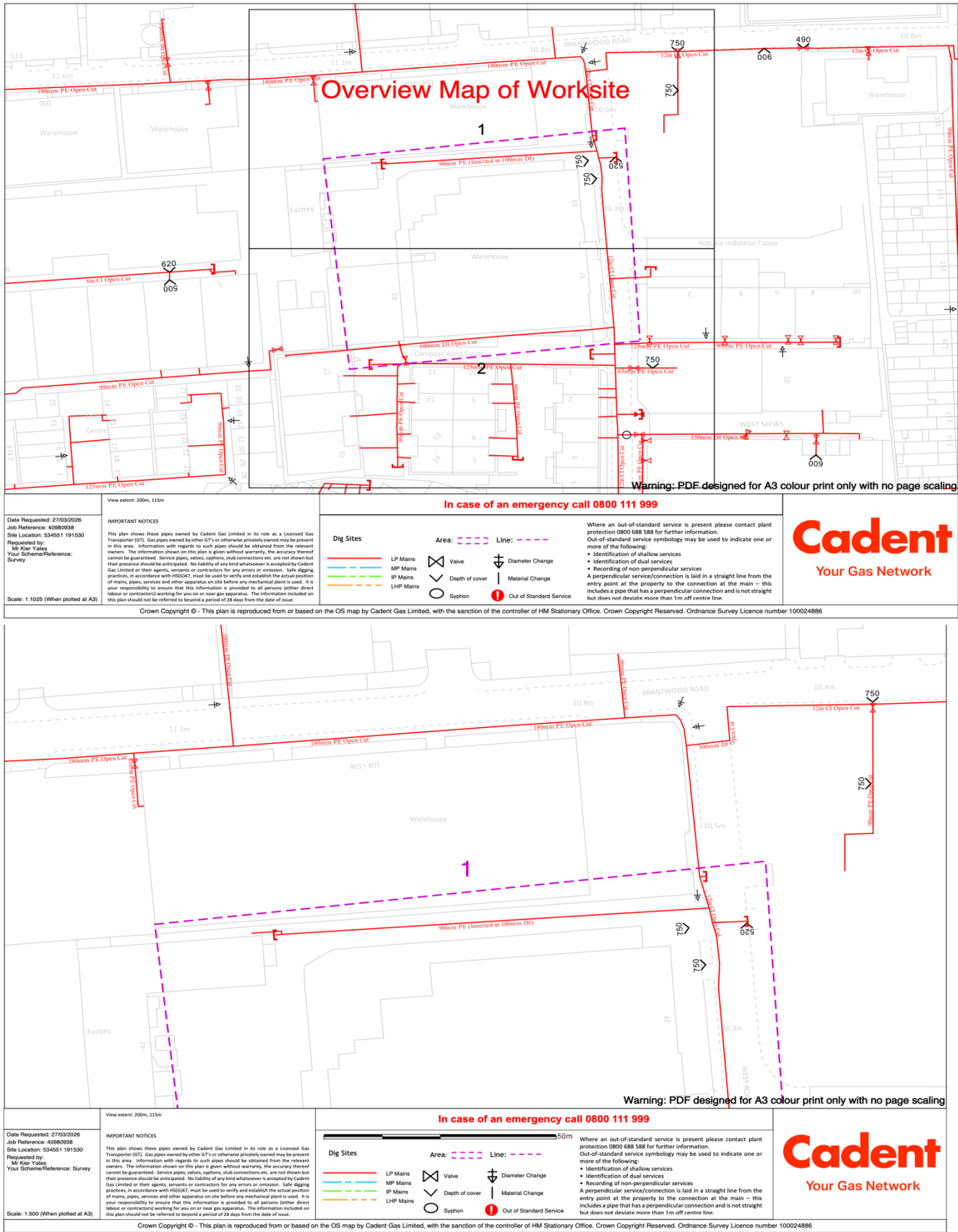
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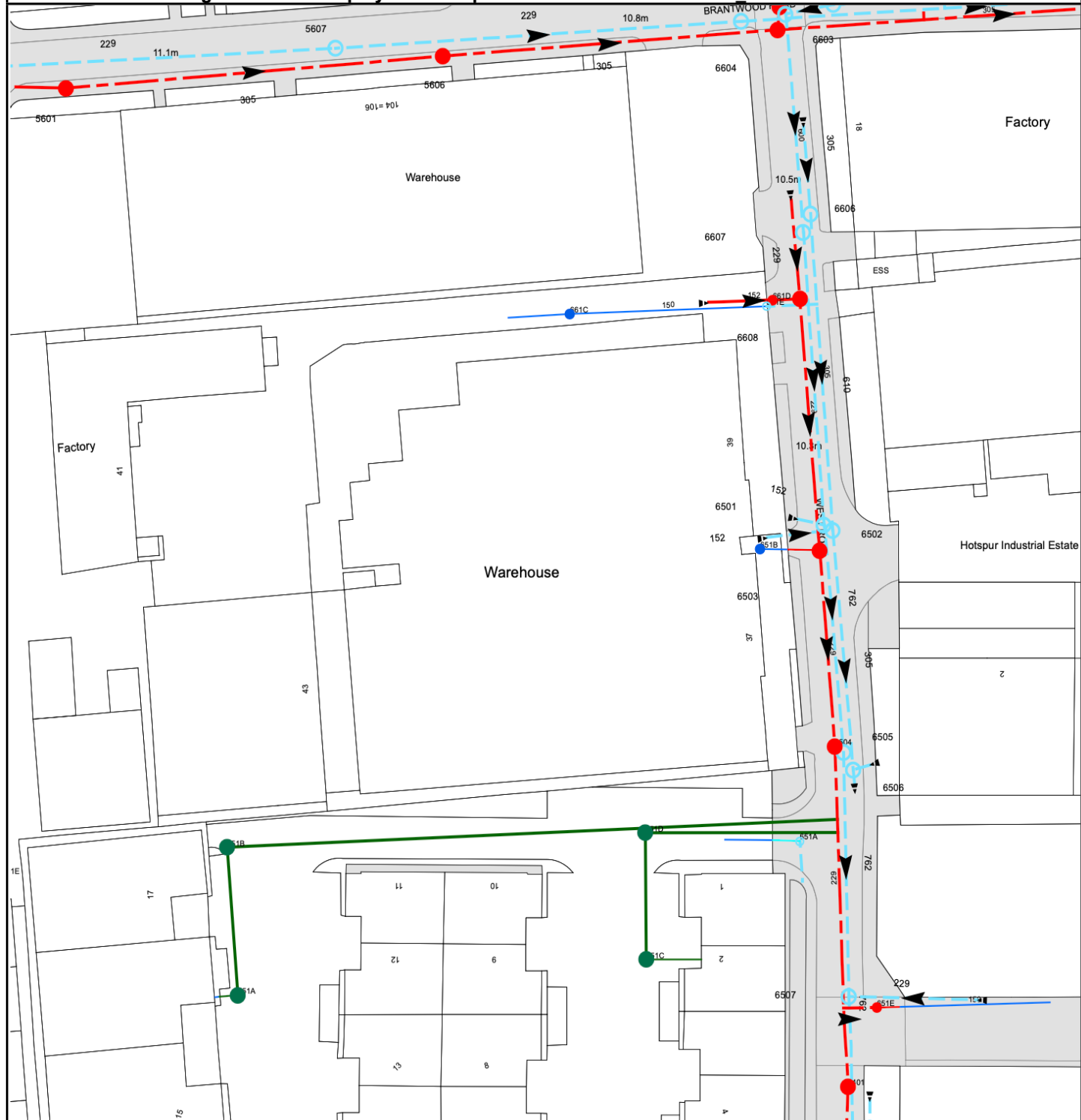
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Existing SGN Plans:



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CommercialDW Drainage and Water Enquiry Sewer Map- CDWS/CDWS Standard/2023_4910852



The position of the apparatus shown on this plan is given without obligation and warranty, and the accuracy cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Thames Water for any error or omission. The actual position of mains and services must be verified and established on site before any works are undertaken.

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SECTION 22: TEMPORARY WORKS:

Temporary Works Guidance Procedure (104.33.2):

1) Definition:

Temporary works are defined in BS5975: 2019 Code of Practice for Temporary Works Procedures and the Permissible Stress Design of Falsework as 'parts of the works that allow or enable construction of, protect, support or provide access to, the permanent works and which might or might not remain in place at the completion of the works.'

Examples of these on Faircloth sites would be:

- Site Welfare (temporary mobile units, services, and signage).
- Temporary Fencing (Hoarding/ HERAS)
- Scaffolding (including edge protection, access stairs, guardrails, crash decks, and netting).
- Tower scaffolds.
- Temporary Partitions and stud walls.
- Formwork
- Excavations (shoring, trench boxes, and sheet pilings).

Temporary works designers have the same designer duties as permanent works designers and must be sufficiently competent in their specific field of temporary works design.

The designers should:

- Avoid foreseeable risks as reasonably practicable, including risks in relation to the removal of any temporary works once construction is complete.
- Coordinate with permanent works designers and principal contractors to discuss the effects of any temporary work loading and possible disturbances during the construction of the permanent structure.

Temporary works are most commonly the Principal Contractor's responsibility. The cost of any temporary works is generally included in the build-up of the tender.

Temporary works will often be taken from site to site and re-used and it is important to consider the components robustness when approaching the design. However, temporary works that are designed only to be used during construction must not be removed until the satisfactory safety criteria for their use have been met.

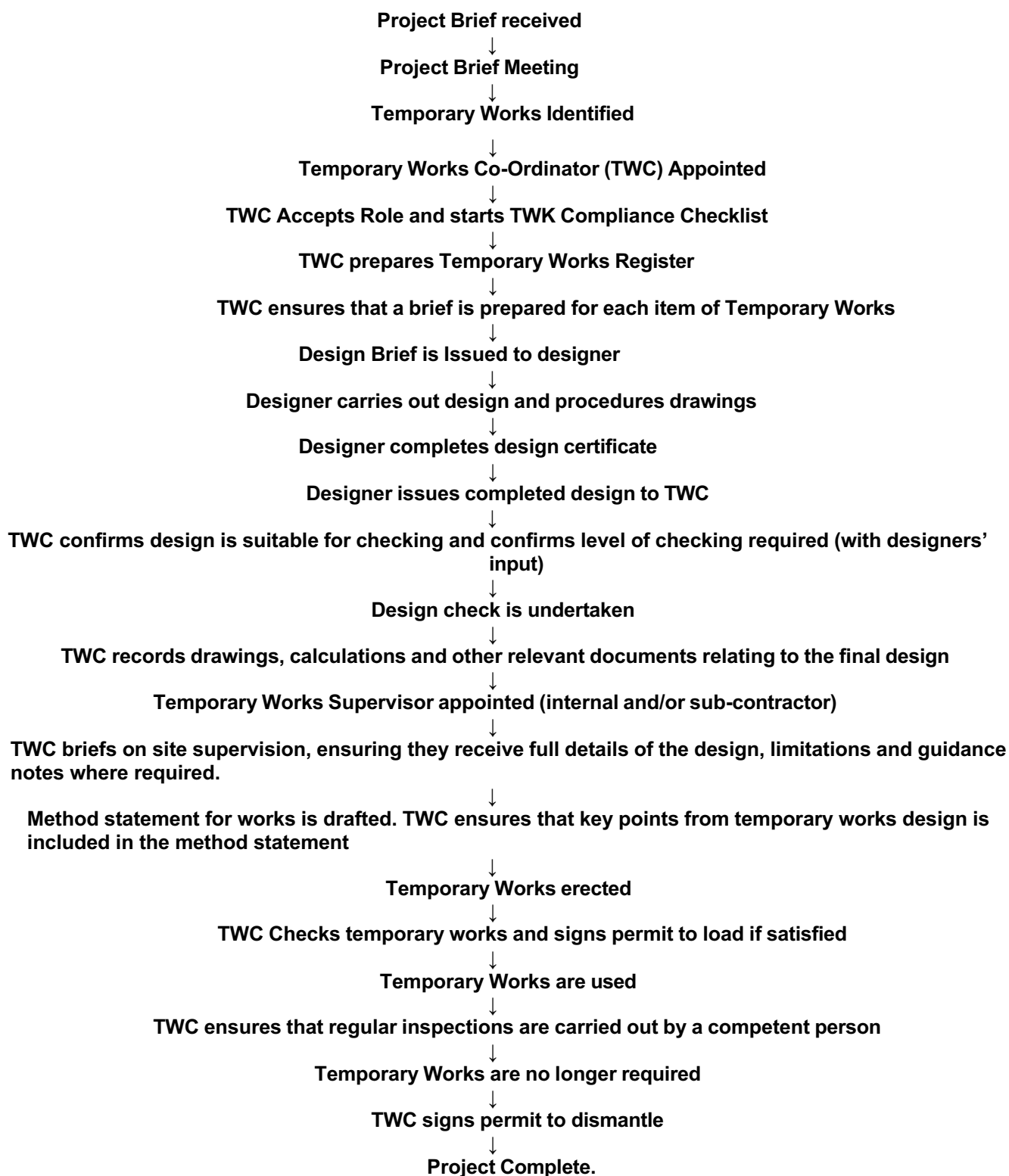
A local failure within the temporary works should not initiate a global collapse of the structure.

2) Procedure:

2.1) All organizations involved in the design or site management of construction works should appoint one responsible person to establish procedures across the whole company for the design and management of temporary works and temporary conditions, and for the training and competency of all those involved, both in design and on site.

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2.2) Procedure Sequence



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1) Competency

Temporary Works Coordinator: CITB Site Safety Plus Certificate or equivalent:

- TWC's are responsible for ensuring that all temporary works are adequately controlled and implemented on the site. They are responsible for any temporary works matters relating to the designer and site team. They have a duty to plan, manage and monitor their design through to implementation.
- The TWC should ensure that all temporary works designs are constructed following relevant drawings and specifications which are set out by the designer. Furthermore, the TWC is responsible for the permit to load ensuring that all appropriate steps have been taken to ensure the stability of the temporary structure.
- They will be required to check periodically that the temporary works have not been altered since being constructed on site and then before loading.
- The role of the TWC is an important part of the building process as they will be responsible for overseeing the temporary works from creating the register and design briefs through to inspection and quality checks.
- It is their duty to ensure that various TW responsibilities have been allocated and accepted by other members of the team if this is how the project which to manage temporary works

Temporary Works Supervisor: SMSTS or equivalent:

- The designated person/ project team or the Temporary Works Coordinator will appoint a Temporary Works Supervisor when sites are considerably larger than usual, or the Temporary Works Coordinator is overseeing several sites.
- Sub-contractors may have temporary works for which they are responsible, a well-organized and competent sub-contractor is likely to have their own TWS. This will greatly aid the Principal Contractor in managing the temporary works process and should be seen as a significant advantage when considering sub-contractors.
- As stated above like the TWC, the TWS should be competent and have the relevant training, qualifications and experience that suits the complexity of the task.
- The TWS will be responsible to the TWC and assist in the supervision and checking of TW.
- These duties include supervision of the erection, use, maintenance and dismantling of TW.

1) Associated Documents:

- Management Tree
- Procedure
- Contents
- Design Check Certificate
- Temporary Register
- Design Brief
- Permit to Load, Use and Dismantle
- Temporary Works Inspection Report

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- Temporary Works Appointment Letter – TWC
- Temporary Works Appointment Letter – TWS
- Temporary Works Appointment Letter – Subcontractors TWS
- Temporary Works Procedure Compliance Checklist

2) Scaffolding:

Scaffolding includes providing a temporary safe working platform for:

- Erection.
- Maintenance.
- Construction.
- Repair.
- Access.
- Inspection.

It is formed from individual tubes and joints or, proprietary components. There are two main types of scaffolding:

- Freestanding scaffolds, such as independent towers,
- Independent tied scaffolds, such as independent towers tied to an adjacent structure.

The most common piece of structure used in scaffolding is the scaffold tube. The tube generally comes in two thicknesses, 3.2mm or 4mm. The tubes are galvanized due to their exposure to the elements and axial capacity loads are given either 'as new' or 'used.' Capacities of tubes used in tension are usually limited by the safe slip load capacity of the coupler, which is far lower than the actual tensile resistance of the tube.

Scaffolding is designed for its self-weight, i.e., the weight of the boards, tubes, guardrails, toe board's etc. and imposed loads such as wind. The imposed load applied to the scaffolding depends on its use.

Four classes of loading are available:

- Service Class 1 - 0.75 kN/m² – Inspection and very light duty access
- Service Class 2 - 1.50 kN/m² – Light duty such as painting and cleaning
- Service Class 3 - 2.00 kN/m² – General building work, brickwork, etc.
- Service Class 4 - 3.00 kN/m² – Heavy duty such as masonry and heavy cladding

The wind load applied to scaffolding will change depending on whether sheeting or debris nets are used. The magnitude of the wind load will alter the required capacity of the ties and may affect their frequency.

When scaffolding is tied to a building it uses the permanent structure of the building to provide stability. Scaffold Sheeting protects employees and the structure from rain and wind and is attached with Scaffold Ties or alternatively Scaffold Netting is used to prevent debris from hurting those on lower levels. The selection of tie positions should be tested and checked before use and the suitability of the permanent structures composition to carry the ties should be analyzed. Foam Scaffold Tubes are a popular accessory for protecting pedestrians at lower levels.

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Scaffolding is also braced laterally using façade and ledger bracing.

Workmanship and inspection is vital for the erection and dismantling of scaffolding and must be undertaken by competent personal under supervision.

3) References:

- BS5975:2019 Code of Practice for Temporary Works Procedures and the Permissible Stress Design of Falsework
- HSE (Health & Safety Executive): Temporary Works Management Guidance.
- SIM 02/2010/04: The Management of Temporary Works in the Construction Industry.
- TWf2014:02 Clients Guide to Temporary Works.
- TWf/12/006: Management of the Design and Procurement of Temporary Works.
- Protec International Ltd- Temporary Construction Site Protection Materials, supporting the use of LPS 1215 and LPS 1207 Materials on Construction Sites.
- BS EN 12811-1:2003 Temporary works equipment. Scaffolds - Performance requirements and general design.
- BS EN 12812:2008 Falsework - Performance requirements and general design.
- BS EN 12813:2004 Temporary works equipment - Load bearing towers of prefabricated components - Particular methods of structural design.
- BS EN 1065:1999 Adjustable Telescopic Steel Props

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SECTION 23: APPENDICES:

- **Appendix A: Working at Heights**
- **Appendix B: Use of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms**
- **Appendix C: Emergency Recovery/ Rescue Procedure**
- **Appendix D: Cladding**
- **Appendix E: Excavations**
- **Appendix F: Steelwork**
- **Appendix G: Lifting Operations**

APPENDIX A

Working at Heights

FC 113 CONSTRUCTION PHASE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN PART II

PROJECT: 37-39 WEST ROAD, TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N17 0RE

WORK AT HEIGHTS

General:

Work at heights must comply with the Work at Height Regulations 2005. Operatives undertaking work at heights must be properly trained to enable them to recognise the dangers and know what steps to take to avoid them.

Working Platforms/ Prevention of Fall's, Falling Objects:

A safe working platform in the form of scaffolding with handrail/ crash decks will be utilised as a safe working practice to be observed to prevent falls of personnel from the workplace or access to the workplace. Control measures must be maintained to prevent the fall of materials, tools, equipment, or other objects from height which imposes hazards for other workers or persons nearby or underneath the workplace.

Access Equipment:

Access tower is to be fitted to enable access to the roof area, along with safety barriers and toe-boards to the perimeter of the unit – these are to be installed by a competent installer prior to work at heights commencing

Powered mobile access equipment will be utilised for the work to be carried out safely. Any faults in access equipment and materials must be reported by Site Managers or operatives immediately.

Before any work commences where safety belts, harnesses or other equipment are to be used training must be given to operatives undertaking that section of work.

Overhead Work:

All necessary measures are to be taken to inform by notices of work being carried out above. Head protection must be worn where work at heights is being carried out.

Whenever possible, where work is being carried out at high level measures should be taken to prevent access to areas or levels beneath that work.

Materials must not be thrown down from high level other than by means of a chute or other safe method of work.

Fragile Structures:

Before any work commences on a roof, fragile materials must be identified.

If any doubt exists as to the “reliability” of a roof or other structure to withstand a person's weight it should be treated as a fragile material (e.g., industrial roofing sheets, extension flat roofs).

Crawling boards or other suitable coverings shall be used on fragile materials such as: -

- Certain plastic sheeting
- Wired glass (e.g., roof lights)
- Wood wool slabs
- Asbestos/fibre cement sheets
- Corrugated steel sheeting if rusted
- Any roofing surface where uncertainty exists as to its ability to take a person's weight.

Crawling boards provided must be at least 430mm wide and where possible, secured to prevent movement.

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Fragile Structures (Cont'd):

No person should pass across, work on or from any fragile roof unless suitable and sufficient platforms, coverings or other similar means of support are provided and used.

No person must pass or work near fragile materials (e.g., roof lights etc.) unless suitable and sufficient guard rails, coverings or other measures are taken to prevent a person falling through that material.

Barriers must be erected around openings and roof lights or alternatively they should be covered over using HAS FallGuard Panels. The covering should be substantial and secured in position. Where it is not possible to secure the covering, a notice should be fixed to the cover warning that there is a hole below.

The Work at Heights Regulations 2005:

Faircloth Construction Ltd recognise the duty to avoid work at height, wherever it is possible to do so, by pre assembly or preparation of as much of the work as possible prior to working at height.

Where work at height is unavoidable measures will be in place to prevent any person falling a distance liable to cause personal injury. Risk assessments will be undertaken to select the work equipment most suitable to ensure and maintain safe working conditions.

Factors to be considered in selecting appropriate work equipment.

When conducting risk assessments on the type of access and working platform for work at height, factors to be considered include: -

- The job to be carried out.
- The duration and number of times it needs to be undertaken at that location.
- Number of people required
- The height and consequence should a fall occur.
- The equipment and materials necessary to undertake the job
- On site ground conditions
- Location and other hazards (overhead power lines, neighbouring structures, occupied areas, work over public areas etc.
- Level of training and experience of those who will use the access equipment.

Where reasonably practicable the equipment should provide a flat suitably sized working platform with barriers or rails with good stability. The platform should be big enough to allow room to work safe, passage (if required) and the safe use of equipment and materials.

Faircloth Construction Ltd limits the use of ladders and stepladders as equipment to work from. Where ladders or steps are in use, it will be ensured that these are suitable because of the short duration and light work to be carried out and that other alternative equipment would not be practicable, having assessed the work operation.

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APPENDIX B

Use of Mobile Elevated Platforms

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USE OF MOBILE ELEVATED WORK PLATFORMS

General:

Work with scissor lifts or other mobile elevated work platforms (M.E.W.P) will be undertaken in compliance with the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998, Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998, the Work at Height Regulations 2005, and all relevant B.S standards.

All (M.E.W.P) must comply with statutory and recommended standards and be subject to regular inspection and planned maintenance with records being kept.

Equipment used by Faircloth Construction Ltd is hired and must be provided with proof of servicing to include a current 6-month inspection certificate and have adequate manufacturer's information regarding operating and safety procedures.

Before use the platform capacity must be checked to ensure sufficient height and safe working load for the work to be undertaken.

Note: Working at Height from a M.E.W.P, must be in compliance with all statutory requirements.

Training:

All persons operating or working from (M.E.W.P) will have received adequate training in the safe operation and use of the equipment and are considered to be competent to carry out the work assigned to them. Certificates of training for (M.E.W.P) operators will be available on site specific to the type of equipment being used.

Planning the Work:

The immediate work area must be checked to ensure that the equipment may be operated safely.
These checks will include: -

- Ground conditions are firm and level with no obvious cracks or defects in concrete/ hardstanding's etc.
- There are no overhead obstructions
- No hazards exist from the removal of previous ceilings
- Any overhead services are isolated and made safe
- Client's workers or transport and other contractor's works will not conflict with the use of (M.E.W.P)

Main Hazards to be considered:

1. Falls of persons, tools, or materials from the platforms
- 2 Trapping between the platform and fixed obstructions
3. Trapping in the working mechanism of the platform
4. Contact with overhead services
5. Overturning due to poor ground conditions, incorrect use of outriggers, gradients, or incorrect loading of the platform
6. Collapse due to faults, poor maintenance, or incorrect use
7. Power failure due to breakdown leading to operatives being stranded at high level.
8. Collision with structures, other fixed objects, or vehicles

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Control Measures:

1. Those working from and around (M.E.W.P) must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (hard hats, harnesses, gloves etc.) as required by the specific situation and work to be carried out.
2. Assessment will be carried out of ground conditions, overhead obstructions, services, machinery or any other environmental or site-specific issues prior to commencement of work and appropriate control measures implemented.
3. The platform will be used on firm and level ground. Any temporary covers will be strong enough to withstand the applied pressure. Localized ground features, e.g., trenches, manholes and un-compacted backfill, can all lead to overturning.
4. Ensure that, where necessary, an exclusion zone around the working area is maintained to suit specific site situations by barriers, fencing, demarcation tape etc.
5. Ensure that good visibility and task lighting is provided for the work.
6. Use only well maintained and certified plant and carry out appropriate inspection and checks prior to commencement (e.g. tyres, brakes, fuel/power etc.)
7. Ensure that only authorised persons with appropriate training operate or work from (M.E.W.P)
8. Platforms must only be used for the type of work for which they were designed
9. Ensure that safe access to the platform is maintained at ground level.
10. The work platform must be fully guarded to prevent falls/falling objects from the (M.E.W.P)
11. Guards must be in place and maintained on all moving parts where a person could be trapped or entangled.
12. All movement controls should be operated from platform level. Where this is not possible, effective communication must be established with those at ground level.
13. Emergency procedures must be explained as part of the training and instruction, prior to use, and in particular the operation of the emergency stop controls be fully understood.
14. Equipment must be immobilised to prevent unauthorised operation when not in use.
15. The working platform must not be overloaded, must be kept tidy and free from excess materials equipment or waste.
16. No steps or other access equipment must be used to gain extra height whilst on the platform and the rails must not be used as "step ups."
17. Other site traffic (delivery vehicles, dumpers etc.) will be segregated from the work area
18. The load bearing capacity (general and point loading, e.g., outriggers) will be established, where required suitable spreader plates will be used under the outrigger feet
19. It will be checked that weather conditions have not altered ground conditions
20. Where fall arrest systems are in place and deemed necessary, ensure they are used correctly and checked regularly by a competent person.

Exiting the M.E.W.P at Height:

Mobile elevating work platforms (M.E.W.P) are specifically designed to lift people to a position where they can work at height safely within the platform.

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M.E.W.P are not designed to transfer people from one level to another, or for people to exit the platform at height. People should only enter or exit the work platform at access positions at ground level or on the MEWP chassis. There are exceptional cases where MEWPs may be used to gain access to or from a work area at height.

Exiting the platform at height may be permitted:

- If after a robust risk assessment, it can be clearly demonstrated that it is the safest and most effective means of accessing a particular location
- If it is part of a formal emergency rescue plan.

A site-specific risk assessment should be undertaken to ensure that all associated hazards and risks have been considered, and relevant control measures have been implemented.

Consider the need for:

- Fall prevention methods to be maintained at all times during the transfer
- An operator to remain in the raised M.E.W.P platform at all times
- Action to minimize dynamic loads from being exerted on the platform
- Action to prevent unexpected or inadvertent movement of the platform
- The use of designated M.E.W.P exit points and not allowing exit or entry of the platform by climbing over the guardrails
- Supervision by a responsible body to ensure that the identified safe method is adhered to by all personnel involved
- Pos

APPENDIX C

Emergency Recovery/ Rescue Procedure

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EMERGENCY RECOVERY/ RESCUE PROCEDURES

M.E.W.P Rescue:

Recovering a Stranded Person:

All operatives are to make themselves aware of the emergency decent valve location/ operation prior to use of the M.E.W.P

In the event of a breakdown of the M.E.W.P, persons operating are to call for attention of colleagues. The emergency decent valve shall be used to recover the person from the plant that is broke down.

In the event that the emergency decent valve does not work a second M.E.W.P should recover that person. This should only be carried out as a last resort and Site Management is to be informed if this method is to be used.

A harness restraint is to be used at all times when using the M.E.W.P, to prevent accidental ejection or fall from the basket. If, however unlikely, this was to occur the same procedure as the breakdown is to be utilised.

Rescuing a Casualty:

If a person is unconscious or unresponsive a third party should raise the alarm and call the necessary emergency services and inform a first aider, whilst attempts are made to rescue the casualty.

The rescue attempt should only be attempted if it can be ascertained that doing so would not put the casualty at risk of further injury or harm.

Only the emergency descent valve should be used to recover casualties, emergency services need to be informed immediately that a person is deemed unrecoverable.

Safety Net Rescue:

Required Equipment:

For the effective rescue of a person from the safety nets the following equipment must be made available by the Client/Customer:

- Qualified First Aider on site.
- A means of contacting the emergency services.
- A stretcher-board.
- Suitable means of securing an injured person to the stretcher board or Mobile Elevating Work Platform (M.E.W.P)' such as straps / ties or rope.
- A means to cut the safety netting if required.
- Where agreed in advance the use of a M.E.W.P with qualified operator or suitable alternative, e.g., "Man Rider" cages, etc.

In the unlikely event of a person being injured by a fall into a safety net, the following recovery methods should be adopted.

Please note that the best method of recovery will depend upon the extent of the injury. The Supervisor should ensure the following procedure is followed;

- A member of the installation team shall initiate/ coordinate the rescue procedure. This will usually be the Supervisor.
- Locate the nearest qualified first aider to carry out an injury assessment.
- Do not enter the net until an injury assessment has been conducted.
- If necessary, call the emergency services.
- If the first aider dictates that the casualty should not be moved from the "as landed" position (e.g., suspected

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- spinal injury) do not move the net until specialist advice is provided by the emergency services.
- Visually assess all connections are correctly fitted and not affected by the fall impact.

Option 1. Self-Rescue:

By positioning the safety net as close to the working level, the risk of injury when falling is significantly reduced. Most use of a safety net will involve a “stagger and foot down” or a “trip and stumble” into the net. In these situations, the “faller” will gradually be able to climb out of the net and report the incident

Option 2. Where Self-rescue Is Not Possible:

It is important that movement is minimised, and if the casualty needs to be approached for assessment, this is best carried out by a single person. A competent first aider or medical professional must make an assessment of the condition of the casualty prior to selection of the means of recovery.

It is recommended the emergency services are contacted immediately.

Option 3. Recovery from Below; (where the distances from the floor level below to the sag of the net allows reach).

Recovery from below should be possible where the net allows reach from below due to the sag of the net where the casualty cannot self –rescue out of the net.

Where the injury is severe, and movement of the casualty will be detrimental and require assistance, a stretcher/board should be brought up to the casualty from below the net, held by other operatives, and positioned underneath the casualty. Ties should be passed over the board and casualty and secured. A hole should then be cut in the net around the casualty and board, releasing both.

The casualty can then be carried to safety to receive attention. Alternatively, single air bags with domed indentation can be used to lower the casualty to ground level.

Option 4. Recovery from Above:

In the event that a person needs assistance within the net, a maximum of two other persons can enter the net.

They should crawl, or roll, to maintain their balance, however they can walk if there is a purlin, etc, to provide support. In the industrial roofing application, it is most likely that the purlins will be in position before the net. These can provide stability and support to either the casualty, or the recovery team.

They should approach the casualty slowly and, if possible, from opposite sides, as there will be significant movement within the net and this could be detrimental to the injury. They should note that all within the net will tend to “move” towards the low point (the location of the highest load) and therefore should stay apart for as long as is practical. If the casualty can be readily moved, they can assist him out of the net using purlins for additional support. A board can be used to support the casualty, laid on the purlins or slid within the net itself.

Option 5. Recovery from Below (where the sag of the net doesn't allow reach):

Similar to method two but used where the injury is severe, and movement of the casualty will be detrimental and require assistance and the sag of the net doesn't reduce the reach height of the casualty sufficiently to proceed with the above rescue.

A stretcher/board should be brought up to the casualty from below the net (Using M.E.W.P or similar) and positioned underneath the casualty. Ties should be passed over the board and casualty and both connected to the access equipment. A hole should then be cut in the net around the casualty and board, releasing both.

The casualty can then be brought to the ground to receive attention.

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APPENDIX D

Cladding

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CLADDING INSTALLATION

General:

The legislation specific to cladding works are as outlined in Section 18 Work at Heights and where the use of lifting and other equipment is involved Section 20 relating to crane operations.

Cladding installation carried out by Faircloth Construction Ltd employees will be undertaken by operatives trained and experienced in these operations.

Planning the Works:

A risk assessment specific to the site must be carried out and a safe method of working agreed with those carrying out the works.

The maximum weight of materials to be stacked on roof structure and methods of securing stacks to roof structure must be ascertained before use. A suitable means of raising or lowering materials will be considered for each specific project e.g., Telehandler or Crane.

Main Hazards Associated with Sheet Cladding:

- Falls from the edge of the roof.
- Falls from the working edge.
- Materials, tools falling from the roof.
- Collapse of roof due to overloading.
- Falls through fragile materials/openings (refer to Section 18 work at heights)
- Cladding works during high winds or icy/wet conditions.

Control Measures:

- Openings in the roof area where it may be possible for a person to fall through must be protected by barriers or if not practicable then other suitable protective measures such as safety nets or safety harnesses will be used.
- Appropriate crawling boards and crawling ladders will be used where necessary.
- Guarding or barriers will be installed to prevent the fall of materials, tools, etc. from the roof area. Fragile materials (refer to Section 7 work at heights).
- Adequate equipment will be provided and used to move tools, materials etc. to and from the roof area.
- Whenever practicable an exclusion zone will be protected by barriers or fenced off below roof cladding to prevent risks from overhead works.
- Work will only take place if the weather conditions permit and must consider any effects due to high or gusting wind, rain, ice, snow etc. Operations will cease if wind speeds or gust exceed 23mph as per H.S.E guidance.
- Roof access must be prevented to unauthorized persons, particularly children, after working hours.
- Material being stored on the roof before use should be spread out so that no part of the roof structure, platform etc. is overloaded.
- Warning notices such as "Fragile Roof," "Hole Below," must be clearly displayed when appropriate.

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APPENDIX E

Excavations

FC 113 CONSTRUCTION PHASE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN PART II

PROJECT: 37-39 WEST ROAD, TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N17 0RE

EXCAVATIONS

General:

All excavation work will be carried out in compliance with the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015. Excavation work on Faircloth Construction Ltd sites will be carried out by specialist contractors using trained and experienced operatives under close supervision. Work will be monitored to avoid potential risks.

The Major Hazards Associated with Excavation Work are listed below:

- Striking underground services
- Collapse of the sides, and injury to persons within the excavation
- Persons/plant/materials/spoil falling into excavations
- Persons in excavations being struck by falling materials
- Access to/egress from the excavation
- Flooding
- Asphyxiation or poisoning due to ground conditions or fumes from plant
- Collapse of structures due to proximity of excavations to foundations etc.
- Plant sinking into unstable ground

Working Procedures:

Underground Services:

Prior to commencement of excavation works the presence of buried services within the site area will be established. The following information/techniques will be used:

- Statutory Authority records and any existing plans/drawings which may be available.
- Surface evidence, such as manholes, inspection chambers, areas of reinstated ground.
- Detection surveys (e.g., CAT and Genny).

Services identified within the site area will be marked up and hand digging techniques used to carefully expose services. Services will be suitably supported to prevent damage and must not be used as step ups/hand holds etc.

Collapse of Excavation Walls/ Sides:

Trench supports will be designed and installed by suitably trained and competent persons. Installation of support work will only be carried from outside or from already supported sections of the excavation. No work must be undertaken ahead of installed support works or in unsupported sections of excavations.

A risk assessment will be carried out to determine the requirement for supporting the sides of the excavation. Where appropriate consideration will be given to the possibility of battering back or stepping back the sides of the excavation.

Persons/ Plant/ Materials/ Spoil Falling into Excavations:

Suitable barriers and notices etc. will be placed so as to ensure persons/plant and materials cannot fall into excavations. Materials/spoil will be placed at suitable distances from the edge of excavations, to prevent them slipping into the trenches/holes.

Plant movements will be organized so as to be well away from the sides of excavations, to avoid plant running into the excavation vehicle movements causing collapse. Where access alongside excavations for plant is required then stop blocks, suitably anchored back, will be used.

Safe access/egress to excavations must be provided, generally by way of appropriate ladder which must be well maintained, firmly secured, and used correctly.

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Inspection of Excavations:

Inspection details should be recorded and signed by a competent person. Inspections should be carried out daily/prior to each shift, after accidental fall of materials and after any other event likely to have affected strength or stability (e.g., heavy rainfall).

Hazardous Atmospheres:

Atmospheres within excavations may become hazardous due to the presence of gas leaks, contaminated ground, and exhaust fumes from plant/vehicles etc. Checks for hazardous atmospheres will be made prior to commencement of work, with monitoring throughout the works (where these atmospheres are thought possible). Plant will be sited away from excavations, orientated so exhausts point away from the excavation.

Ingress of Water/ Flooding:

In deep excavations or where ground water table is high, and particularly following periods of heavy rain, water may accumulate within the excavations, giving rise to risk of drowning and also water borne diseases/health problems.

Ingress of water into excavations will be controlled through use of over driving piled trench supports or by mechanical pumping techniques.

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APPENDIX F

Steelwork

FC 113 CONSTRUCTION PHASE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN PART II

PROJECT: 37-39 WEST ROAD, TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N17 0RE

STEELWORK ERECTION

General:

The erection of steel framed structures must comply with the requirements of the Work at Heights Regulations 2005 with regard to taking all reasonably practicable measures to prevent falls and falling objects.

The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (L.O.L.E.R) require testing and inspection of all equipment used in lifting operations and thorough planning to ensure that loads do not become displaced or equipment overturned (see section 20 of this policy relating to crane operations).

All works will be carried out by trained experienced steel fixers under the supervision of competent persons.

Planning:

Steelwork designs undertaken by Faircloth Construction Ltd take account of erection safety during the design process.

The size, weight and shape of individual steelwork components will influence safe handling and erecting; therefore, the design will consider the following steps:

Marking components as an aid to identification

Optimizing the length of structural members in an attempt to reduce the number of connections at height

Calculating the weights of components to assist in the estimation of safe crane capacities and the location of cranes

Identifying the positions where components should be lifted

Indicating centers of gravity where these are not readily evident

Assembly of steelwork components or making connections will be planned so that erectors can do as much of the work as possible at ground level.

Consideration will be given at design/planning stage for safe access. Mobile elevated work equipment and mobile towers with fixed full edge protection will be used wherever practicable.

Ladders will only be used for short duration work where other means of access is not practicable.

The design of the structure will consider solutions which protect all workers in preference to those that protect the individual e.g., the use of edge protection/safe working platforms, or the use of safety nets rather than relying on safety harnesses.

Job specific risk assessments and a method statement for the erection of the individual structure will be prepared and given to those carrying out the works.

Structural Stability:

Structural stability will generally be provided by means of a planned sequence of erection.

Temporary supports, such as bracing, guys or stays, to be used during the erection of any structure which may be unstable or liable to collapse before it is completed.

Where any work is carried out which is likely to adversely affect the foundations or stability of any existing building or structure (or one under construction), all practicable precautions, such as shoring, will be taken.

Erector's Safety:

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A safe place of work and safe means of access and egress must be provided at all times i.e., scissor lifts, cherry picker etc

Where the use of harness is necessary, those using the harnesses must have training to include how to inspect, adjust, wear, and restrain the harness.

Erectors must only straddle steel as the last resort where the work is of short duration and the beam is of a suitable using mechanical plant during steelwork the ground must be specifically prepared for use of crane, section. A back up system will be in place to mitigate a fall i.e., safety netting or safety harness with an attachment to a safe anchorage point.

The site supervisor should suspend work in inclement weather e.g., high wind speed (works will cease if wind speed exceeds 23 mph as per H.S.E guidance) or gusting winds, icy conditions, poor visibility etc.

The area below steelwork erection should be an exclusion zone to avoid risks to Health and Safety from activities overhead.

APPENDIX G

Lifting Operations

FC 113 CONSTRUCTION PHASE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN PART II

PROJECT: 37-39 WEST ROAD, TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N17 0RE

LIFTING OPERATIONS

General:

The legislation concerned with crane operations would include the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 in terms of suitability of work equipment, its maintenance, and the requirement for those who use, supervise, or manage such equipment to be provided with appropriate information, instruction, and training.

More specifically the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (Regulations 1 to 11 and 17), place specific requirements where they apply to Faircloth Construction Ltd operations.

Faircloth Construction Ltd generally use mobile cranes for the movement and erection of steel structures, precast concrete work, and cladding operations. All lifting operations will be carried out by operatives trained and experienced in these activities under the supervision of a competent person.

Requirements on Lifting Equipment:

Lifting equipment, including accessories, must be of adequate strength and stability for each load configuration.

Cranes will be positioned and installed so as to be safe and so that the risk of the lifting equipment or load from striking persons or the load from drifting, falling freely or being released unintentionally is minimized.

All lifting operations involving cranes will be planned in advance, appropriately supervised, and carried out in a safe manner. All lifting equipment and accessories are to be clearly marked with the Safe Working Load (S.W.L.).

A competent person must examine the mobile crane or other equipment after installation, before being put into use and after being assembled on a new site or location.

Planning of Lifting Operations:

For all lifting operations a site-specific Lifting Plan regarding such factors as path of movement, set down points, site conditions, load characteristics, environmental factors (weather conditions etc.) shall be completed and issued by the Appointed Person to the Crane Supervisor

Planning each individual lift may be carried out on site by those performing the task in-conjunction with the Appointed Person who shall authorize and issue the Lifting Plan – any change/ variation to the method or procedure and the operation shall cease until approved by the Appointed Person.

Method statements will be required for all lifts where the operation is complex with a number of specific hazards to be controlled.

Hazards associated with Lifting Operations:

Poor foundations, sub surface hazards such as sewers/pipes or cellars/basements that weaken the ground.

Use of defective equipment (inadequate maintenance).

Incorrect slinging method, unsafe slinging, incorrect slings used.

Failure to lift vertically.

Unsafe methods of erection, alteration or dismantling of crane.

Insecure loads.

Handling of loads in high wind

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Contact with electricity cables.

Contact with structures, obstructions to path of movement

Exceeding the crane's safe working load.

Un-authorized access to lifting/setting down areas

Control Measure's:

Cranes will be maintained and inspected regularly (crane annually, accessories 6 monthly) and any defects reported immediately.

Cranes must be marked with the safe working load permitted. Information about the weights of loads to be lifted must be obtained before work commences.

Cranes will only be set up, erected, and dismantled by trained persons under the supervision of a competent person.

Evaluate sub surface hazards and ensure that these have been considered when positioning the mobile crane.

Ensure that any overhead cables will not interfere with crane operations. Assess

the weight of the load and its centre of gravity.

Ensure that the correct type and capacity slings and hooks are used. Check

that slings and accessories are properly positioned.

Ensure that the load is properly secured, packaged, or stacked.

Loads will not be left suspended while the crane is unattended.

Tag lines may need to be used for unwieldy loads

Lift loads vertically at an appropriate rate

The path of travel must be clear of obstruction and persons The

load must be moved at a controlled rate.

The landing area should be prepared to be clear of material, equipment, and un-authorized staff Lower

load at a controlled rate

When safely down, remove all slings and hooks, etc.

Loads will not be carried over personnel or public areas unless such areas are protected by suitable precautions and all loose material will be fully secured or covered during lifting operations.

Adequate clearance will be given when working next to any structure or object etc. to prevent personnel becoming trapped.

Only trained and authorized persons will operate cranes and if necessary be duly certificated.

Only trained and authorized persons will carry out slinging operations and give relevant signals to the driver.

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