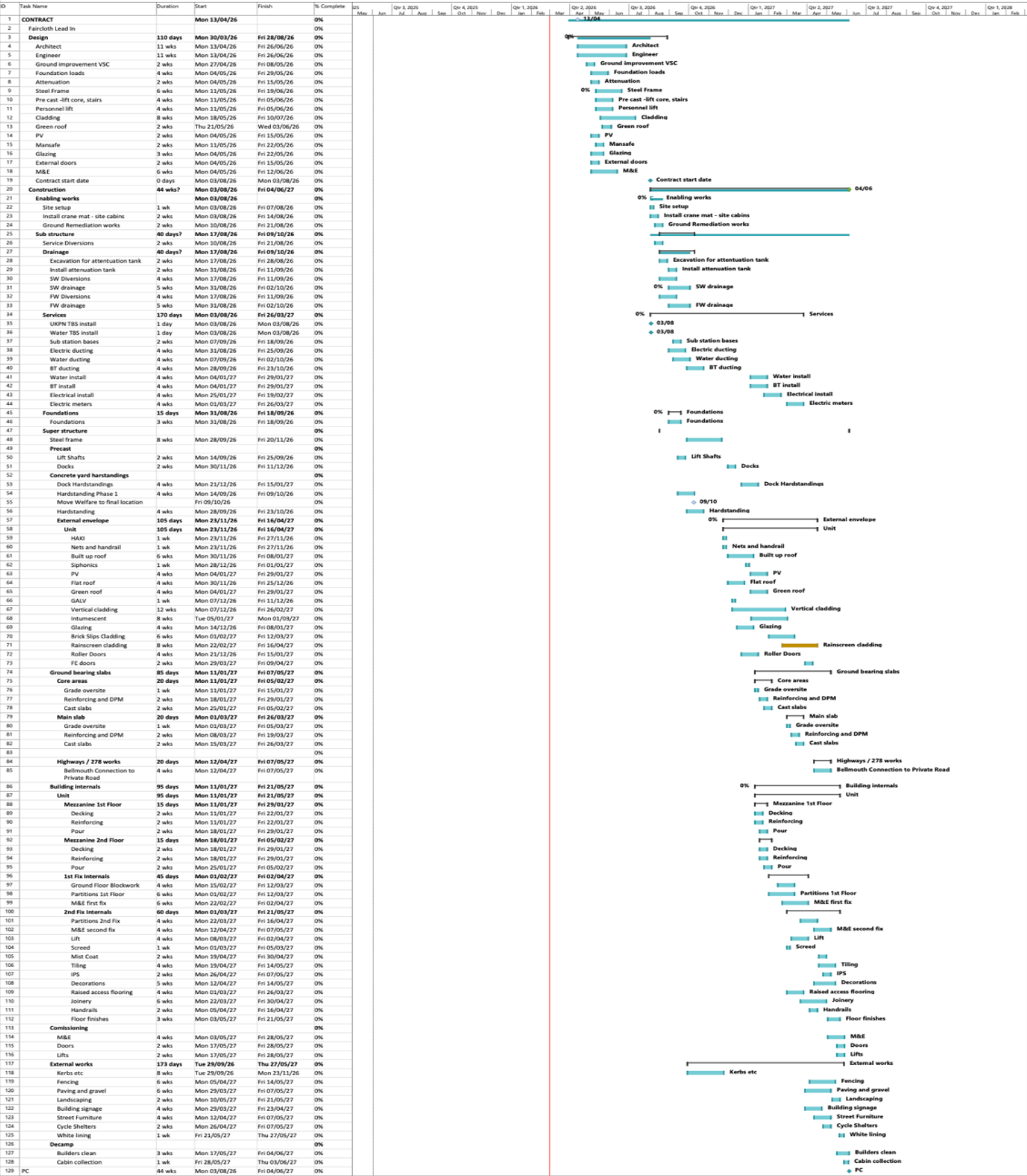


FC 113 CONSTRUCTION PHASE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN PART II

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

17th April 2026
Rev A

1453 West Road Draft Construction Programme



FC 113 CONSTRUCTION PHASE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN PART II

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7.4 Location of the Works:

37-39 West Road, Tottenham, London, N17 0RE

7.5 Existing Environment:

The site is located on West Road, Tottenham, the roads immediately around the site are busy throughout the day, the site is in a light industry area, with a mix of business types and other warehouses, located in the immediate area.

The surrounding area is predominantly used for commercial and light industrial/ warehousing, neighbouring land uses consists of the following:

- To the North – Site boundary, Followed by additional industrial units and residential areas further beyond on Middleham Road
- To the East – Site boundary including units on the opposite side of west road with additional residential areas further beyond on Wiloughby Lane.
- To the South – Site boundary, followed by compass west industrial estate with residential areas further beyond on Copper Close.
- To the West – Site boundary including units adjacent to the site boundary (Black Lines Wholesaler with further industrial units leading up to Tariff Road.

Faircloth will obtain information from the **Clients Representative** regarding crime in the area. This will be considered when erecting site hoarding and entrance points in relation to existing CCTV footage within the site.

Pedestrian access is facilitated by the existing extensive pedestrian areas which link the site out to the adjoining roads and footpaths. The adjoining/surrounding areas are in constant use by site employees & visitors with pedestrian and vehicular traffic during operational hours.

Restrictions on Site Working: - to be taken as follows unless otherwise advised in the tender documents – No works of construction shall be audible outside the site boundaries outside the hours of 07.00 to 18.00, Monday to Friday and 08.30 to 13.00 on Saturday, No Sunday or bank holiday working permitted unless under prior agreement with the Project Management.

Main Issues and Challenges:

- Site Security and unauthorized entrances
- Shared access road
- Construction within a live area with existing units adjacent to site and residential areas within the vicinity of the site

7.6 Relevant Site History:

Historical records from 1864-1881 for the site indicate that the site was undeveloped land. The site was first developed by 1935-1936, containing one building in the western portion of the site, one manufactory building in the north-eastern portion of the site, and one box factory in the south-eastern portion of the site. By 1955-1964, the buildings in the east were extended, and later combined by 1964-1975. The site appeared in its current layout from 1964-1975.

Existing buildings will be demolished by a separate contractor and all potential asbestos will be removed by a separate contractor prior to commencement of works therefore, there is no need for an asbestos R&D survey.

Should any Asbestos or Asbestos Containing Materials be discovered then, works shall cease and all

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hazardous materials will be handled within the latest HSE guidelines of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (C.A.R), including the use of appropriate P.P.E.

Construction Sites/ Maintenance Work:

7.7 Dust Control:

7.7.1) Legal Requirements:

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (C.O.S.H.H) Cover activities, which may expose workers to construction dust. The regulations require the following:

- Assess the risks
- Control the risks
- Review the controls

7.7.2) Silica Dust and Lower Toxicity Dust:

Silica Dust - created when working on silica containing materials like concrete, mortar, and sandstone (also known as respirable crystalline silica – R.C.S)

Lower Toxicity Dust – created when working on materials containing very little or no silica. The most common include gypsum (e.g., in plasterboard), limestone, marble and dolomite.

Any work activity involving the generation of dust will always be kept to a minimum but inevitably some dust will always be generated. In order to ensure the level of exposure is reduced to the lowest level possible suitable control measures will be implemented on site at all times.

Site activities which may potentially generate a hazardous level of dust containing Silica are:

- Wall chasing
- Dry sweeping
- Grinding
- Using cut off saws such as Stihl saws
- Cleaning brick block and stone work.
- Crushing activities.

For the control of exposure to Silica the Faircloth will where possible arrange for cuts on blocks, bricks & stonework to be undertaken off site and so reducing the need for on-site cutting. Where onsite cutting is necessary the first option will be to use a block splitter / guillotine. Where an accurate cut or smooth finish is required cutting with an abrasive wheel will be necessary.

Dust suppression techniques must be used at all times; the following control measures will be implemented: Wet dust suppression will be used to prevent dust entering the atmosphere.

Where water staining is an issue, dust extraction / LEV attachments must be used to control the dust at source.

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The cuts are to be undertaken in a well-ventilated area of the site away from other site users and other third parties / members of the public.

All persons undertaking any of the above activities will be required to wear respiratory protection in addition to using dust suppression techniques. Due to the size of Silica particles, the level of protection required is FFP3.

For housekeeping arrangements / general sweeping up activities around site which may generate hazardous dust levels consideration will be given to the use of mechanical sweeping devices and wet sweeping.

7.7.3) Wood Dust:

Wood Dust – created when working on softwood, hardwood, and wood-based products like MDF and plywood. Any work activity involving the generation of dust will always be kept to a minimum but inevitably some dust will always be generated. In order to ensure the level of exposure is reduced to the lowest level possible suitable control measures will be implemented on site at all times.

Site activities which may potentially generate a hazardous level of dust containing wood dust are:

- Cutting wood with power tools (e.g., for shuttering and forming)

- Sanding wood with Power tools

Due to the nature of the works, it is impractical for timber to be cut off site, as most tasks are site specific. Therefore, where-possible, dedicated cutting areas are to be used to minimise the spread. On tool extraction using H or M Class extraction units are to be used, even in well-ventilated or outdoor areas.

For longer duration work (i.e., over 15 to 30 minutes), suitable RPE* for the material being cut, will be required to be worn – particularly in enclosed spaces.

For sanding operations, on tool extraction will be used either H or M class, dependant on the task.

*The risk from wood dust is specific to different types (species) of wood. Knowing the species is important to establishing the right RPE to use. In general, R.P.E with an APF of 20 is appropriate for higher residual dust levels, such as sanding and for all work with more toxic dense hardwoods, red cedar, and MDF. RPE with an APF of 10, is suitable for work with less residual dust and when wood is a lower risk e.g., pine and softwoods.

7.7.4) General:

For housekeeping arrangements / general sweeping up activities around site which may generate hazardous dust levels consideration will be given to the use of mechanical sweeping devices and wet sweeping.

Cleaning activities where possible will be done when there are minimal persons on site and at times where the number of passing members of the public is at a minimum (early morning or evening) Respiratory protection must also be worn whilst site sweeping tasks are being undertaken.

Employees & Contractors who activities on site may generate hazardous dust levels will be briefed during their site induction on the control measures the company requires them to use.

In order to ensure the above control measures for exposure to dust are used the Site Manager/ Foreman will be responsible for monitoring compliance. This will be recorded a minimum of once a week in the Site Managers site safety audit.

The company's external Health and Safety Advisor will undertake periodic inspection/ audits of the site (these may be un-announced and provide a written report on their findings for the Management Team to review.

7.7.5) Dust & Air Quality (Including Odours & Smells):

A building project may affect the air quality in and around the construction site. This usually takes the form of dust created during construction activities. Dust can be dirty, and it can cause a nuisance. There are a number of routine tasks that are capable of producing levels of dust.

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These might include: -

- a) Breaking out or cutting or chasing concrete and brickwork.
- b) Cutting roofing or other types of tiles.
- c) Mixing mortar or concrete on site
- d) Demolition work in general.
- e) Sawing and sanding timber and plasterboard.
- f) Preparing internal finishes such as rubbing down during decorating and the sanding of floors.

A number of factors might contribute to increased levels of dust.

- High-energy tools like grinders, drills and saws can produce a lot of dust.
- Prolonging the duration of a tasks will enable the build-up of dust.
- Working in enclosed areas.

Site personnel will be instructed on the risks of dust and how it can be a nuisance to the public and how in the extreme case how it can harm their health. Dust control measures will be in place.

There are a number of important principles/methods to consider when controlling the level on of dust during construction activity: -

- a) Undertake the activity in well-ventilated areas,
- b) Use on-tool dust extraction systems, such as collection bags, fitted to the equipment creating the dust,
- c) Use water to dampen down the dust, for example when cutting concrete or brickwork and crushing activities, water cannons/ misters to be used along with dust suppression fitted to Crushing Plant.
- d) The use of barriers, screens, or tarpaulin as required,
- e) Clean down the areas of work after dust-creating activities,
- f) Delivery vehicles and skip lorries will have their loads fully sheeted,
- g) Site tools and equipment, such as compressors, to be well maintained so that dirty fumes are kept to a minimum,
- h) Skips to be exchanged regularly and not to be overfilled, and covered when removed from site

Faircloth will undertake regular inspections of the equipment and the cleanliness of the site to help ensure that there is minimal dust pollution and that air quality is maintained.

7.8 Work at Heights:

General

Work at heights must comply with the Work at Height Regulations 2005 and requirements of HSG 33 (Health and Safety in Roof Work). 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.

Full details can be found in the Appendix and Faircloth Risk Assessments.

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Faircloth 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.

Faircloth Ltd recognise the limitations of use for 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.

Operatives working at height will be suitably trained e.g., M.E.W.P to be used only by I.P.A.F trained personnel, Tower Scaffolds and Scaffolds to be erected by P.A.S.M.A qualified operatives.

7.9 Arrangements for Reducing Noise and Vibration:

Select equipment that minimizes the amount of noise generated such as breakers fitted with mufflers.

Assess noise levels to be generated by tasks and exposure to the workforce. Risk Assessments will be in place to monitor and control Noise and Vibration throughout the project.

Provide suitable ear plugs or ear muffs rated for the noise level for the task at hand.

Select equipment that minimizes the amount of vibration and is fitted with anti-vibration mounts/handles etc. Proper maintenance of equipment (maintain safe to use and in good working order) replace vibration mounts before they are worn out; ensure that rotating parts are checked for balance, keep tools sharp etc.

Job rotation: providing operators with regular breaks away from the process (half hour on/half hour off etc.) Warm clothing and gloves (particularly in cold weather) will be provided, to increase blood flow around the body. Anti-vibration gloves will also be provided and worn.

Noise:

On site, where construction work is in progress, all personnel will have the responsibility to see that activities are carried out in the quietest practicable manner. Where noisy activities are unavoidable the disturbance shall be minimized or attenuated. This shall be achieved by the appropriate choice of technique or timing, or the shielding or protection of equipment as necessary.

Best practice will be adopted, in particular adhering to HSE INDG362(rev2) 2012 for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites.

Points of action include: -

- (a) Turning off equipment when not in use.
- (b) No combustion engine equipment to be used on the site.
- (c) The fitting of silencers to electric and pneumatic machinery
- (d) Ensuring good relations with tenants and occupants of surrounding area.

No work will be carried out outside the permitted hours.

The building work shall be carried out in a way that inconvenience to the public will be minimized. Working hours will be Monday to Friday 07.00 to 16.00. Saturdays 07.00 to 16.00, No working on Sundays, Bank Holidays or Holidays.

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Where any person is liable to be exposed to noise levels greater than 80 dB (A), he will be informed and provided with suitable ear protection. Methods of ear protection, in ascending order of attenuation, include foam ear plugs and ear defenders. Noise will be kept to a minimum at all times and any further restrictions imposed under the terms of the contract will be adhered to.

Vibration:

Vibration in construction is mainly propagated in the ground. When the vibration exceeds the threshold of perception it can become a nuisance. A vibration level, however, that causes nuisance will be well below the damage threshold for normal buildings.

Construction methods that involve ground-borne vibration will be kept to a minimum.

The types of operation where vibration will occur might include: -

- a) The breaking out of concrete or brickwork including demolition,
- b) The breaking of the existing concrete slab and foundations,
- c) Steel erection and fixing,
- d) The drilling of and fixing to brickwork etc.

Where possible these operations breaking out undertaken by hand with small tools. Otherwise, the smallest machinery will be employed if necessary.

It should be noted that vibration can be accumulative and so where possible vibration sources shall be operated separately.

Exposure to vibration will be identified in the appropriate Risk Assessments and Method Statements. Adequate control measurements will be put in place to eliminate the effects of vibration and to reduce exposure to it by having suitable breaks.

7.10 Information, Instruction and Training:

All employees will be provided with the necessary Information, Instruction & Training in order for them to undertake their work activities that may generate hazardous levels of dust, noise, or vibration.

Relevant information will be displayed on the Site Health and Safety notice board and periodic toolbox talks (usually weekly or as task commences) will also be undertaken and documented.

The Site Manager will confidentially retain copies of all training certificates, operator cards etc and completed, these will be available for review in the site office by the S.H.E Team and others and will be disposed of at the end of the project.

The competence of Sub-contractors will be assessed before use through the Safe Partner Scheme.

7.11 Public Activities:

Tottenham Hotspur Stadium is approximately 0.8 miles to the north west of the site so it is expected that there will be heavy traffic on the surrounding rounds whilst the stadium is active.

Faircloth will to obtain information from the Clients Representative, Local Police and community organisation or Business management teams regarding crime in the area. This shall be considered when erecting site hoarding and entrance points in relation to existing CCTV footage within the site.

Pedestrian access is facilitated by the existing extensive pathways which linking the unit and out to the adjoining road and footpaths. The adjoining/surrounding car park areas are in constant use by public with pedestrian and vehicular traffic during opening hours.

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Where required, Faircloth will provide safe means of access and egress around the works, temporary hoardings, HERAS fencing, chapter 8 barriers, directional and information signage, and temporary lighting, will be provided, to segregate the working areas, from the Research Park staff and customers to maintain safe access to and from the trading units and also ensure all emergency egress routes are maintained.

7.12 Existing Services (Underground/ Overhead):

The existing premises are serviced with, electric, water, gas, and telecoms. It is also noted that there are underground electrical cables servicing external lighting. (Full details can be found in Section 21 of this document and the tender pack).

CAT scanning is to be carried out to determine the exact location of any unknown services where excavations are to be made. Any isolation's will be made using either Utility Companies or Qualified Sub – Contractors.

The work areas where excavation/works are to be undertaken are to be fully surveyed by all necessary means to ensure that existing services can be identified and made safe, and where possible made safe; where services are to remain live, they are to be marked 'LIVE.'

If any damage to the services from the execution of the works should occur, we will notify the Client and the appropriate service authority without delay, which will isolate and repair.

We will ensure that the site is left secure and any/all excavations are boarded over/ protected with fencing at the end of each working day.

7.13 Existing Traffic Systems/ Traffic Management and Access Provision:

Type	Restrictions	Information Source
Roads & Highway	Access & Egress	Direct from West Road. All construction related traffic will use this access/egress route, exit onto the site. \
	Routing of traffic for deliveries/ waste removal.	Using the above access, all direct deliveries are to be made to the working site compound/ main construction zone. The Site Manager will control delivery operations. Signage will need to be in place to inform all delivery drivers to report to the Site Manager before commencing deliveries. Site deliveries will be scheduled to avoid peak times and shall not impede access or deliveries to the adjacent occupied units. All vehicles must leave the site in a forward gear and reversing is to be kept to a minimum on site where possible– a banksman must be utilized at all times.
	Site Parking	In the designated parking area adjacent to the works, Sufficient Parking will be provided for all Staff, Visitors and Contractors within the site demise.

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Fire Access Routes	Access to all areas to be maintained for emergency service vehicles.	By Principal Contractor = Contract Plan
Access routes for visitors and retail park users/ members of the public	By agreement with the Principal Contractor	By Principal Contractor - Contract Plan single point to be set up as Roads / Highway to direct all parties to the site office to sign in / be inducted. Employees, Contractors, and Visitors will parking within the allocated spaces within the site demise.

Surrounding premises and businesses will be in operation for the duration of the project and operate as a place of work; therefore, it can be expected that a high flow of commuter traffic will be present and using West Road.

National traffic restrictions apply, therefore all roads will be kept unobstructed at all times, additionally roads are to be kept clean as possible throughout the project, as per point 4.6.

Faircloth Construction Ltd, will ensure all fire exits and pedestrian/vehicular access routes adjacent and around the site are kept clear and maintained at all times **notably the pedestrian fire escape routes**.

Faircloth Construction Ltd, will not under normal circumstances not obstruct any part of the public highway by plant or materials without prior permission from the Police and the Local Authority.

Faircloth Construction Ltd, will also ensure the yard is free of traffic and obstruction to enable emergency vehicles and delivery vehicles to access the building at all times.

Faircloth Construction Ltd, will apply a **5mph** speed limit to the site compound and working area including the service yard. The gates are to remain closed at all times, except for arrival, departure, and deliveries

Faircloth Construction Ltd, contractors and employees will park their vehicles within the allocated spaces within the site demise, Access to and around the site to the front is to be maintained at all times.

Site Parking

All Deliveries, Employees, Contractors, and Visitors are to park in the large existing parking area provided A copy of the Site Traffic Management Plan (produced following full consultation) is in section 20.

7.14 Existing Structures:

As stated above, an Asbestos R&D Survey is not required due to the buildings being demolished by a separate contractor.

Should any hazardous materials be subsequently identified, will be handled within the latest H.S.E guidelines of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (C.A.R), including the use of appropriate P.P.E.

7.15 Ground Conditions/ Contamination:

A review of British Geological Survey (BGS) geological maps and boreholes note the expected geology of the site to comprises shallow depths of made ground (0.6m deep) over soft slightly gravelly silty clay (Enfield Silt member), over fine to coarse sand of the Kempton Park Gravel Member to a depth of 3.7m BGL. This was overlain by the London Clay formation.

The site lies within an EA designated groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 2 (Outer Protection Zone).

The superficial deposits comprising the Enfield Silt Member and bedrock deposits are classified as Unproductive Strata. The superficial deposits comprising the Kempton Park Gravel Member are classified as Secondary A Aquifers.

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The site lies within an EA designated groundwater SPZ 2. The nearest surface water feature is Pymmes Brook, located approximately 760m southeast of the site.

The nearest active groundwater abstraction is located approximately 416m northeast of the site and is for Pump & Treat: Pollution Remediation. The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) for surface water.

Although the site does lie within a Source Protection Zone 2 (Outer Zone), this is related to the surrounding Secondary A Aquifer. The nearest surface water feature is Pymmes Brook, located approximately 760m southeast of the Site. Pymmes Brook is not considered to be in hydraulic continuity with groundwater in the superficial deposits or underlying bedrock aquifer. Surface water is therefore not considered to be sensitive to contamination, and it is considered that contamination migration in groundwater impacting surface water receptors is unlikely.

Faircloth Construction Ltd, actively seeks to establish the extent of Hazardous Waste on site prior to the commencement of the project.

Any excavations are to be monitored at all times for ground contamination and any suspected contamination reported immediately. Excavations are also to be monitored for ground water and stability.

Adequate washing facilities shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of CDM regulations 2015 and eating and smoking on site in other than prescribed areas should be prohibited.

Groundworker's or any site personnel coming into contact with sub-surface derived materials should wash their hands and faces prior to eating or drinking especially due to the presence of rodents within the site confines,

During WWII, the site was situated within the Municipal Borough of Tottenham, which sustained an overall very high density of bombing, with an average of 103.9 bombs recorded per 1,000 acres according to official Home Office bombing statistics. This can be attributed to the presence of key infrastructure targets close to the site such as reservoirs and water treatment works, located approximately 1.1km to the east and south east of the site, as well as the districts proximity to the City of London.

During the war the site was occupied by two large industrial buildings in the eastern section of the site, part of a third larger industrial building in the western section of the site, several smaller buildings near the centre of the site, and their associated grounds.

London Bomb Census mapping recorded two bombing incidents bordering the site to the south between 7th October 1940 and 6th June 1941. However, the local Haringey Bomb Map appears to plot these two incidents further to the south of the site. The Haringey Bomb Map also plots a bombing incident bordering the site to the east on West Road on the 25th September 1940. This incident involved an exploded anti-aircraft shell and not a bomb, causing little if any damage to the surrounding area.

Written records including the 'Haringey Air Raid Incident Records' and 'MCC Log Book of Air Raid Incidents' corroborate the Haringey Bomb Map with no bomb strikes recorded on site and only a single incident – the aforementioned anti-aircraft shell - was bordering the site to the east on the 25th September 1940.

No bomb damage is recorded on site, or directly bordering it on Middlesex County Council War Damage mapping. Wartime and post-war aerial photography of the site and its surroundings from 1941 and 1946, and oblique imagery from 1950, corroborates this lack of damage with no obvious signs of damage visible on the site or in its direct surroundings.

Access and ground cover across the site is thought to have been mostly conducive to UXO detection throughout the war, being occupied by large industrial buildings and their associated lands. Higher levels of access would increase the likelihood that evidence of UXO would have been noticed and reported.

In summary, while positive evidence of an incident is recorded on the site's eastern border this involved an anti-aircraft shell rather than a bomb and no damage was recorded to surrounding buildings following the incident. Wartime/post-war aerial imagery and oblique photography shows the site to be in good condition with

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no obvious signs of damage and the incident is well documented across maps and written records. It is thought likely that the site would have remained occupied and in use throughout the war and that conditions should have been such that evidence of UXO would have been noted and reported.

While it is possible that the undeveloped land to the north of the site resulted in northern section of the site being vulnerable to the 'J-curve effect' the likelihood of this occurring is nonetheless, not considered realistic. Taking the above factors into consideration, the site has been assessed as holding an overall Low Risk of UXO contamination.

Faircloth Construction Ltd, preferred U.X.O/ E.O.D consultants are 1st Line Defence, and as such guidance has been sought from them and the following guidance/ safe system of work will be followed for these works:

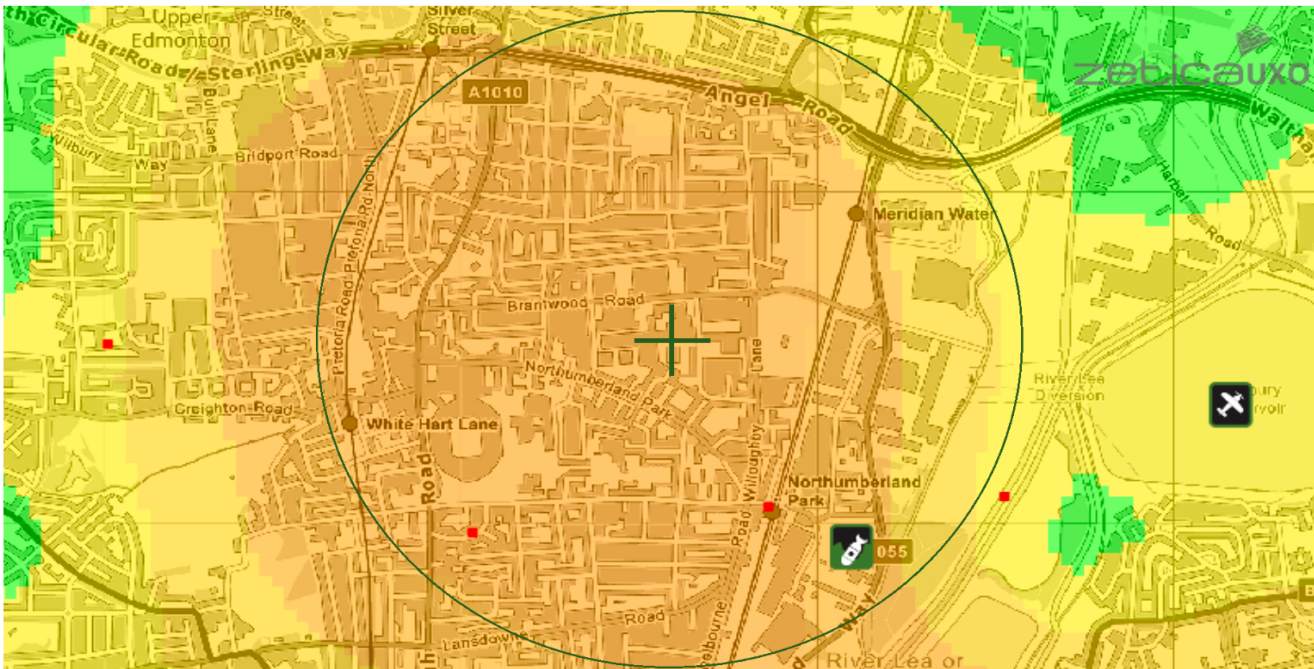
- Explosive Ordnance Safety and Awareness Briefings to all personnel conducting intrusive i.e., excavations for foundations, drainage, ducts, and kerbs s.
- 1st Line Defence to provide "The Provision of Unexploded Ordnance Site Safety Instructions"
- Watching brief to be in place for any excavations exceeding 2m depth.

UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP



SITE LOCATION

Location: N17 0RE,
Map Centre: 534558,191561



This map principally indicates a hazard from Unexploded Bombs (UXB) due to WWII bombardment. Other sources of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) may be present. It should be noted that this map does not represent UXO risk and should not be reported as such when reproduced.

LEGEND

London Bomb Risk

Low

High

Military

Transport

Utilities

Industry

Docks

Abandoned bomb

UXO find

Luftwaffe target

Bombing decoy

Airfields

Other

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Actions on Discovery of Suspected Item (s)

Report: On the discovery of a suspicious object or item of ordnance, the location of the object is to be marked, the area secured and the incident reported immediately to the Site Management.

Confirm: The Site Manager should view the object (not handle and/ or disturb) to confirm that it is not a recognizable item (such as a gas cylinder or fire extinguisher),

Isolate the Area: Secure the area until such time as a positive identification has been made by a suitably qualified and authorized person.

7.16 Underground Obstructions:

No underground obstructions have been reported, Faircloth Construction Ltd will conduct a detailed examination for all services prior to commencing any work.

Faircloth Construction Ltd will ensure that the site is left secure and all excavations are boarded over/ protected with fencing at the end of each working day.

If any damage to the services from the execution of the works should occur, the Principal Contractor will notify the Client and the appropriate service authority without delay.

All existing services have been denoted on the relevant architects and engineers' drawings. A CAT scan must be undertaken prior to any excavations being dug and all services located / marked on site.

7.17 Site Boundary/ Prevention of Unauthorised Access:

The site areas are limited to the areas indicated on the project drawings in section 19. Where required, all working and storage areas will be suitably enclosed to prevent unauthorised access; minimum of 2.0m high temporary hoarding and HERAS fencing, as per the Site Layout Plan attached in section 19.

Faircloth shall also implement security management arrangements, for controlling access points identifying and recording of visitors/operatives to and from the site.

The security of the Works shall at all times be the responsibility of Faircloth who shall take all measures necessary to ensure the same to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator.

The phased works areas must be secured using suitable fencing and barriers to prevent un-authorised access during and after working hours. Work areas outside of the main internal segregation fencing to be co-ordinated between Project Team and Faircloth construction LTD

Faircloth Construction Ltd will provide and maintain suitable and sufficient warning signage around the site areas. (In accordance, with all statutory requirements, including the New Roads and Street Works Act – where applicable). Faircloth Construction will confine our activities and workforce or sub-contractors or suppliers to the works areas and allocated areas as per the site plan in section 19. Faircloth Construction compound and working areas shall be fully closed and locked when not in use. No tools or materials that may be used as missiles or weapons shall be left un-secured at the end of the shift.

Any site movements involving plant shall be banked with flashing lights.

Faircloth shall maintain a log book recording the attendance at site of all project personnel and visitors. This log should be maintained in one book with dated entries in chronological order; there should be no gaps in the information and no loose -leaf pages. The record must be auditable and show a complete historical record of all attendees to site.

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Faircloth Construction shall provide all watching, lighting, and everything else necessary by day and night for the protection of their employees, their visitors and the general public accessing the site, security against damage and theft of any goods, materials, plant, etc. and for the protection of the Works.

7.18 Material Storage:

Material storage will be within the site boundaries only, within the allotted site compound.

It will be ensured that the ground is level prior to storing materials and has sufficient loadbearing capacity.

Materials must not be left, even temporarily, where they may be at risk to or from the public.

Materials will be delivered to site as and when required for use. Material delivery lorries/ vans will be marshalled/ supervised by a Banksman. Materials stored on the roof or scaffold will be secured.

Hazardous materials are to be stored in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2012.

Hazardous materials are to be stored in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Hazardous materials are to be clearly labelled and stored separately from all other materials.

7.19 Removal of Rubbish from Site:

A Site Waste Management Plan is to be implemented, as much material as possible is to be recycled.

All waste is to be removed from site by licensed waste carriers and taken to licensed sites, a record of tip notes is to be kept on site. Potentially contaminated waste shall be controlled and removed as per section 7.15.

Daily Housekeeping monitoring will be in place to keep waste under control the skips will be covered to minimise waste being blown around and all fire escape will be kept clear at all times.

Waste report to be completed at the end of each month and a final waste report to be completed at the end of works to be produced to the client.

7.20 Limiting Exposure to the Sun/ Elements:

Clothing is to be kept on when working in the sun, shorts will not be permitted on site at any time.

A hat must be worn at all times when working in the sun, Sun screen must always be worn when working in the sun. Exposure to direct sun light is to be limited by rotating works duties. In excessive periods of hot weather, cool shady areas will be provided to reduce the risk of heat stroke, along with increased frequency of breaks.

The following controls are recommended for all site operatives during hot sunny weather to protect from harmful UV and sunstroke:

Wear protective clothing:

Opt for loose-fitting, lightweight, and breathable clothing that covers as much skin as possible. Long-sleeved shirts, long trousers, and wide-brimmed hats are excellent choices for sun protection. Look for materials with a high Ultraviolet Protection Factor (UPF) rating.

Apply suncream regularly:

Use a broad-spectrum suncream with an SPF of at least 30. Apply it generously to all exposed areas of skin, including your face, neck, ears, and hands. Reapply every two hours or more frequently if you're sweating heavily or working near water.

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Wear sunglasses:

Unless task specific eye protection is required to be worn, protect your eyes from UV radiation by wearing sunglasses that block 100% of UVA and UVB rays. Wraparound styles offer the best protection by preventing sunlight from entering through the sides.

Take breaks in the shade:

Whenever possible, take breaks in shaded areas, especially during the hottest parts of the day (typically between 11 am and 3 pm). If natural shade is unavailable, consider using temporary shade structures or pop-up tents.

Stay hydrated:

Drink plenty of water throughout the day to prevent dehydration and heat-related illnesses. Aim for at least 8 glasses (2 litres) of water per day, and increase your intake during hot weather or strenuous activity.

During winter months and during period of cold weather, the appropriate thermal clothing (site coats, gloves etc) will be provided to risk, rest breaks will be increased and facilities to make hot drinks etc will be provided.

7.21 Confined Spaces:

Working in confined spaces should always be regarded as high-risk work, where possible work will be completed from the outside, however if entry is required into a confined space, for example a drainage connection within a manhole chamber, a minimum two persons will always be present; one to complete the task and one on the outside to monitor the condition and safety of the worker within.

Only trained competent workers, equipped with the correct P.P.E (including B.A if required) shall be used for confined space work.

A site-specific Method Statement (S.S.O.W), Risk Assessment and Rescue Plan, for the task being completed will be in place and a safety briefing/TBT completed prior to the works commencing –this will be completed by the Site Manager.

The following are potential incidents that could occur if the risks associated with confined spaces are not addressed:

- A lack of oxygen.
- Poisonous gas, fume, or vapour.
- Liquids and solids which can suddenly fill the space.
- Fire and explosions (e.g., from flammable vapours, excess oxygen etc).
- Residues left in tanks, vessels etc.
- Dust may be present in high concentrations, e.g., in flour silos, causing breathing difficulties.
- Hot conditions leading to a dangerous increase in body temperature.

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7.22 Further Specific Safe Working Procedures:

Refer to appendices to this document for: -

Appendix A – Working at Heights.

Appendix B – Use of Mobile Elevated Platforms.

Appendix C – Emergency Recovery/ Rescue Procedure

Appendix D – Cladding

Appendix E – Excavations

Appendix F – Steelwork

Appendix G – Lifting Operation

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SECTION 8: MANUAL HANDLING OF LOADS RISK ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST:

8.1) General:

Faircloth Construction Ltd makes every effort to avoid the need for any employee to undertake a manual handling operation which involves a risk of injury. Mechanical handling aids (trolleys/ barrows/ hoists etc.) are used whenever practicable.

8.2) Hazards:

The main hazards associated with manual handling operations include: -

- Possible injury to persons involved.
- Possible injury to others in the vicinity of items being moved.
- Damage to the fabric of the building resulting in creation of hazards to other users.

8.3) Control Measures:

Where a significant manual handling operation involving employees cannot be avoided the Company will make a written assessment considering the following factors: -

- The task
- The load.
- The environment.
- The individual's capability and take appropriate steps to reduce the risk to the lowest reasonable level.
- Provide employees involved in any such manual handling operation with precise information about the weight of the load.

The assessment will be reviewed when there is reason to suspect that it is no longer valid, or there has been a significant change in the operation.

When manual handling cannot be avoided entirely, consideration will be given to the possibility of (1) automation, or (2) mechanization, bearing in mind that either of these alternatives may introduce fresh risks requiring precautions of their own.

Similar considerations will apply to assessing the requirements of material deliveries.

The Company will delegate responsibility for carrying out assessments to individuals considered to possess sufficient experience, knowledge and understanding of the requirements of the Regulations.

Employees are encouraged to assist the assessment process by reporting any problems which they may have encountered in manual handling operations.

In accordance with the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 a risk assessment checklist is to be provided for materials/equipment that may be heavy, awkward, bulky, unstable, or harmful.

Examples

- Handling bagged debris (**must not exceed 20kg**)
- Handling bagged materials (cement, aggregates etc.) (**Must not exceed 20kg**)

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SECTION 9: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (P.P.E):

- 9.1) All Faircloth Construction Ltd sites are hard hat and safety footwear zones unless this requirement is altered due to site conditions e.g., all work at heights is complete only finishing trades at work inside the structure at low level.
- 9.2) To be issued for protection against hazards/risks assessed for this contract.
- 9.3) Due to the nature of the work the following P.P.E must be worn as required: -
- Safety goggles/ full face visors:
When using angle grinders or when there is a danger of debris entering the eyes.
 - Gloves:
Whenever there is a likelihood of injury to the hands, in particular manual handling of glass or other sharp-edged materials.
 - Protective headwear:
Must be worn on site at all times to protect operatives against falling objects, impact with scaffold clips, standards etc.
 - Dust masks (FFP3 as a minimum):
Whenever excess dust is being created by cutting tools, or when carrying out stripping out works which creates such conditions.
 - Protective footwear:
Must be worn at all times to protect feet against impact, crushing, falling objects and sharp objects (nails etc.) left on site.
 - Hi visibility jacket or waistcoat to be worn at all times whilst on site and also where vehicular movements may be occurring in public and shared areas.
 - Disposable Gloves:
Where contaminated ground is encountered during excavation and ground works, the appropriate disposable gloves shall be worn and disposed of at the end of each rest break or when damaged. Hands and exposed parts of the body shall be washed prior to each rest break.

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9.4) Site P.P.E Matrix:

				
Hard Hat Site BS EN 397:2012+A1: 2012	High Viz to BS EN ISO 20471:2013iz	Safety Boots BS EN ISO 20345:2011	Safety Wellington Boots BS EN ISO 20345:2011	Ear Defenders
Y	Y	Y		Y
				
Eye Protection Safety Spectacles to be worn at All times	Goggles	Dust Mask (FFP3)	Disposable Clothing	Appointed First Aider Nick Babbage
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
				
Safety Harness with short lanyard (used in M.E.W.P)	Safety Harness plus Dead Man Anchor	Protective Gloves	Disposable Gloves	Anti-Vibration Gloves
Y		Y	Y	Y

SECTION 10: HAZARD DATA SHEET AND C.O.S.H.H ASSESSMENTS:

10.1) The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2012 (as amended) imposes a duty on the employer to:

- Identify all substances in use, or likely to be encountered which could be hazardous to the health of employees (and others); and
- Assess the risk to their employees (and others) from the substance, considering the manner in which it is being used and the quantities involved.
- All potentially hazardous substances to be used must be identified and assessed for the risk to personnel.
- A less harmful substitute should be sought for any hazardous substance. Only if there is no less hazardous substitute available should the substance be used.

10.2) Hazard data sheets specific to this project are kept in a separate file retained on site (Section 18). The Site Manager shall ensure these are kept up to date for reference.

10.3) COSHH assessments for all hazardous substances that will be used during the construction work are also detailed in section 18.

10.4) The Site Manager shall ensure COSHH data sheets for all materials/ product used on site are retained in Section 18

10.5) C.O.S.H.H Symbols:

 Explosive	 Oxidising	 Flammable	 Corrosive	 Toxic
Explosive Hazard	Oxidising Hazard	Flammable	Corrosive	Toxic
 Longer term health hazards such as carcinogenicity	 Caution – used for less serious health hazards like skin irritation	 Dangerous to the environment		 NON HAZARDOUS
Harmful	Irritant	Environmental Hazard		Non-Hazardous

10.6) COSHH Poster:

What you need to know about.....

C.O.S.H.H.

The Control Of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002

Under current COSHH Regulations, Everybody at work should know the appropriate safety precautions to undertake so as not to put themselves or others in danger by exposure to substances that are hazardous to health and the environment.

KNOW THE RISKS AND PRECAUTIONS!

 HARMFUL HAZARD May cause limited health risk if it is ingested, inhaled or penetrates the skin SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Do not breathe dust, spray or vapour. - Avoid contact with the skin. - Wash hands thoroughly before you eat, drink or smoke. - In the event of contact with the eyes, rinse them immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.	 IRRITANT HAZARD A non-corrosive substance that may cause inflammation and irritation when inhaled or as a result of immediate or prolonged contact with the skin SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Do not breathe dust, spray or vapour. - Avoid contact with the skin. - Wash hands thoroughly before you eat, drink or smoke. - In the event of contact with the eyes, rinse them immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.	 TOXIC / VERY TOXIC HAZARD May cause a severe health risk or even death if it is ingested, inhaled or penetrates the skin, even in low volumes or quantities SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Wear suitable personal protective equipment (PPE). - In the event of contact with the skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. - In the event of contact with the eyes, rinse them immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.	 EXPLOSIVE HAZARD A substance that may explode under defined test conditions when dry or under the effect of heat SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Read and use instructions for given material. - Ensure containers are stored in a cool, well-ventilated place with a secure and sealed closure. - Store away from sources of heat or ignition. - Ensure the material and its container are disposed of in a safe manner.	 CORROSIVE HAZARD May cause burns or destruction of living tissue on contact with the skin SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Wear suitable personal protective equipment (PPE). - Remove and dispose of any contaminated clothing. - In the event of contact with the skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. - In the event of contact with the eyes, rinse them immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
 OXIDISING HAZARD May cause explosion, fire or damage to living tissue related to chemical burns; reacts with other substances to produce a highly exothermic reaction SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Read and use instructions for given material. - Ensure containers are stored in a cool, well-ventilated place with a secure and sealed closure. - Store away from sources of heat or ignition. - Ensure the material and its container are disposed of in a safe manner.	 HIGHLY FLAMMABLE HAZARD In a solid or gaseous form may readily catch fire in contact with the air without any application of energy, in liquid form has a flashpoint below 21 degrees Celsius SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Ensure containers are stored in a cool, well-ventilated place with a secure and sealed closure. - Do not breathe spray or vapour. - Take measures to safeguard against static discharge.	 EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE HAZARD A liquid with a flashpoint of less than 0 degrees Celsius and a boiling point of 35 degrees Celsius or less SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Ensure containers are stored in a cool, well-ventilated place with a secure and sealed closure. - Do not breathe spray or vapour. - Take measures to safeguard against static discharge.	 COMPRESSED GAS HAZARD Has two types of hazards the chemical hazard associated with the cylinder contents and the physical hazard from the cylinder being under pressure SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Read the cylinder label to identify the hazards associated with the contents and take precautions listed. - Store away from sources of heat or ignition. - Take measures to safeguard against static discharge.	 HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT HAZARD Presents or may present a danger to one or more parts of the environment. These substances are usually very toxic to aquatic organisms SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Ensure containers are stored in a cool, well-ventilated place with a secure and sealed closure. - Take measures to safeguard against accidental spillage. - Ensure the material and its container are disposed of in a safe manner.

This poster is for guidance purposes only and should not be used as a replacement for formal training.

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SECTION 11: HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS:

- 11.1) The Director with the duties as Health and Safety Manager and the Project Manager have specific responsibility to monitor the implementation of the Company's Health and Safety Policy and to review performance.
- 11.2) The Site Manager will carry out weekly site inspections (using Site Audit Pro) to monitor working practices and be available to advise the Project Manager and operatives on Health and Safety issues.
- 11.3) External Safety Consultant (THSP Ltd) will be used to report on specific safety issues or monitor Health and Safety on the site should the need arise.
- 11.4) Reports will be issued following these inspections in accordance with Faircloth Construction Limited weekly check list.
- 11.5) Site inspections and reports are retained in this section of the Health and Safety Plan and are available for review at all times.
- 11.6) Internal Health and Safety Inspections will be carried out monthly for the duration of the visit, these will be completed by either the Operations/Health & Safety Manager or Safety/ Health & Environment Managers will either be announced or un-announced visits.
- 11.7) Site Sub-contractors must carry out monitoring and analysis of their own safety performance.
- 11.8) A monthly Health and Safety report will be included in the site meeting report.

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SECTION 12: PERMIT TO WORK PROCEDURES:

- 12.1) The Permit to Work (P.T.W) procedure is used to pre-evaluate the hazards involved with an activity to be carried out then to prescribe in writing the permit to work, prior to work beginning.
- 12.2) The P.T.W procedure shall only be used where it is considered necessary to provide a formal method for ensuring safe working conditions will exist, where work must be carried out within an area where known hazards exist.
- 12.3) A P.T.W scheme will operate for the following operations: -
- Any work that requires the application of heat i.e., welding, brazing, soldering, cutting with angle grinders etc.
 - Permits will be required for the following:
 - For works to live services.
 - For works in enclosed spaces.
 - To Dig or excavate.
 - Working at Heights.
 - Temporary Works
 - Any works beyond the site boundaries (including site set up and erection of site fencing and hoardings).
 - Any works that will affect the services to other retail units in the development.
- 12.4) Permit to Work forms are issued by the Site Manager/ Contracts Manager using the Dashpivot Software.

Dashpivot/ Sitemate is a complex software used to complete various amounts of essential forms ranging from site signing in/out to health and safety inspections. All operatives on site induction are required to create a sitemate account where they will have to create a pre-loaded signature and given a unique ID card. ID cards will be scanned to sign the operatives onto the necessary forms such as permits, daily briefings and many more.

All plant on site will have QR code that operatives will need to scan through the sitemate app so they can access the plant inspection which the operator will complete on a daily basis.

Every site office will be fitted with a stand and an iPad/Android tablet that can be used for operatives to sign in/out and complete other necessary forms if they encounter problems with using their mobile device, each site office will also have a QR code which will be scanned by operatives to access to site attendance which they will complete when arriving and leaving site.

Dashpivot is a part of the software that is exclusive the managers at Faircloth, Dashpivot will be used to complete documents required by a manager such as daily diaries, perimeter and excavation checks and many more. It will also be used for managers to check if the operatives have completed their forms.

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**SECCTION 13: RELEVANT HEALTH AND SAFETY NOTES FROM ALL SITE MEETINGS/ CORRESPONDENCE
ON HEALTH AND SAFETY MATTERS:**

(To be added by the Site Manager)

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SECTION 14: TRAINING CERTIFICATES/ PLANT OPERATORS ETC:

(To be added by the Site Manager)

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SECTION 15: PLANT TEST CERTIFICATES.

15.1) Management of Plant and Machinery:

All plant on site will be in good order and fitted with all necessary safety devices, noise control measures, and guards.

Silencers will be fitted to plant where appropriate and possible.

All necessary testing and thorough examination will be carried out at the appropriate intervals. Copies of these will be retained by the Site Manager

Operators of plant must be trained and certificated to show that they are trained. Copies of training certificates must be provided to the Site Manager.

Where hired plant is used, this will be from reputable companies, will be well maintained as per the manufacturer's guidelines and copies of current test certificates etc. will be retained by the Site Manager.

Daily/ weekly plant checks shall be completed and recorded, as required by the Plant Operators. Any plant defects, will be reported to the Site Manager, and if required taken out of service until repaired or arrangements made for it to be replaced.

Operators of plant carrying out cutting operators and other noisy works will wear hearing protection.

Select appropriate cutting equipment in good repair to minimize noise exposure.

Strictly adhere to the hours of working allowed by the Principal Contractor, Local Authority/ Environmental Health Department specific to the site.

Any equipment producing higher levels of noise, will be re-evaluated and either fitted with noise suppression measures or alternative equipment be sourced. Where possible, equipment that keeps the noise to the lowest possible level will be used.

In emergency situations/ sounding of fire alarm etc. Foreman/ charge hands aware of the need to signal evacuation to those wearing ear protection.

Warning notices placed/or communication to other operatives not involved with the process, of noisy works and need to keep away from works area.

15.2) Certificates: Note Testing Certificates can be obtained from the Stallion Plant Testing Portal:
www.stallion.co.uk

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SECTION 16: METHOD STATEMENTS:

(To be added by Site Manager)

- 16.1) All Method Statement and Risk Assessments (R.A.M.S) shall be checked, approved, and signed by the Site Manager prior to any works commencing, to ensure they are suitably developed and task specific.
- 16.2) Once approved, these will then be briefed to the site operators and then signed by them for confirmation of understanding and compliance, only once this has been completed shall works commence.
- 16.3) Any discrepancies etc, with the issued the R.A.M.S, then the Site Manager shall refer the R.A.M.S back to the Contractor/ Sub-Contractor and also seek guidance and involvement from the Faircloth S.H.E Team.

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SECTION 17: RISK ASSESSMENTS:

RISK ASSESSMENT AND JUDGEMENT GUIDANCE:

17.1) This Procedure is to be used for completing all Faircloth Construction Ltd Risk Assessments

17.2) The procedure is broken down, into the following five steps.

- Step 1: Identify the hazards
- Step 2: Decide who might be harmed and how
- Step 3: Evaluate the risks and decide on precautions
- Step 4: Record your findings and implement them
- Step 5: Review your assessment and update if necessary

17.3) In Detail:

Step 1 - Identify the Hazards

- Think about the work that is done and what materials, equipment, and chemicals that are used. What can cause harm? For example:
- Falls from height
- Using a vibrating tool for long periods
- Loud machinery noise
- Vehicles on site
- Dangerous dust (e.g., silica).

Cover all relevant activities throughout the construction period. Think about the work that is done and what materials, equipment, and chemicals are used. Cover all relevant issues. Assess the work conditions for anything that has the potential to cause harm. It is important that the examination is as wide-ranging as possible, so that all hazards are included. The following approaches may help identify trouble spots.

- Think by work area on site (e.g., site entrance, main work area, cabins by classroom).
- Think by type of hazard (e.g., physical, chemical, biological, and psychosocial).
- Think by job (e.g., bricklayer, painter, and surveyor).
- Check records (e.g., the accident book) to identify problems.
- Think by time through all the phases of the project.
- Ask the workers!

Step 2 - Decide who may be harmed and how

Think about everyone who may be hurt. This means not just employees, but also other workers on site and the public. Consider who and how many may be harmed, and how.

Step 3 - Evaluate the risks and decide on precautions

- Can the hazard be removed completely?
- Can the risk be reduced or controlled?
- Can collective protective measures be taken to protect all the persons exposed to risk?
- Is personal protective equipment needed to protect the worker from a risk that cannot be adequately controlled by collective preventive measures? Individual protective measures should be used as a last option.
- The risk evaluation table (below) must be used to when evaluating the risks and severity.

Step 4 - Record the Findings and Implement Them

Putting the results of your risk assessment into practice will make a difference when looking after people and your business. Writing down the results of your risk assessment, and sharing them with your staff, encourages you to do this.

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Step 5 - Review the Assessment and Update if Necessary

Prior to the start of every project or after every serious change of work process, equipment, conditions the risk assessment will need to be reviewed again. Have there been any changes? Are there improvements you still need to make? Have your workers or sub-contractors spotted a problem? Have there been any accidents or near misses? The risk assessments must be kept up to date.

17.4) Risk Evaluation Table (THSP):

In order to ensure that the greatest risks are addressed first, it is necessary to be able to rank those risks.

To do this takes a subjective judgement of both the likelihood of damage occurring (the likelihood) and the potential damage that would occur if the worst were to happen (the severity). By assigning a value to each task's likelihood and severity and multiplying those together a risk value for that task is established.

Likelihood - Probable frequency (taking into account whatever precautions are currently being taken):

Improbable occurrence	1
Remote occurrence	2
Possible occurrence	3
Probable occurrence	4
Likely occurrence	5

Severity of the hazard:

Nil - Trivial Injuries	1
Low - Minor Injuries	2
Medium - Major injuries to one person	3
Major - Major injuries to several people	4
High - Fatality	5

Risk - The expression of the risk is then the sum of multiplying likelihood by severity as in the grid below:

Likelihood						
Severity		5	4	3	2	1
	5	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	Low
	4	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Low
	3	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Low	Low
	2	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Low	Low	Low
	1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

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The following issues should be considered in addition to the work activity information:

- Number of personnel exposed.
- Frequency and duration of exposure to the hazard.
- Failure of services, failure of plant and machinery components and safety devices.
- Exposure to the elements.
- Protection afforded by personal protective equipment.
- Unsafe acts (unintended errors or intentional violations of procedures).

These subjective risk estimations should normally take into account all the people exposed to the hazard. Thus, any given hazard is more serious if it affects a greater number of people. But some of the larger risks may be associated with an occasional task carried out by just one person.

17.5) Associated Documents:

Risk Assessment Template: FC 022 (THSP Portal) (www.thsp.co.uk)

(Project Specific Risk Assessments to be added by the Site Manager)

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SECTION 18: C.O.S.H.H ASSESSMENTS:

(To be added by the Site Manager)

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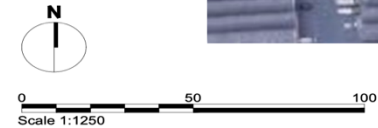
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SECTION 19: SITE SET UP DRAWINGS:

19.1 Site Location Plan:



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Offices Working London Milton Keynes Watford	Architecture Planning Master Planning Urban Design Interior Landscape	12 Warren Yard, Warren Park, Milton Keynes, MK12 5NW 01908 305 246 info@prc-group.com www.prc-group.com	Revisions: A. Aerial background added.	Drawn/Chd: AMc	Date: June 25	Client: HES UK ENTERPRISES 25 GP LTD Project: WEST ROAD TOTTENHAM Drawing Title: LOCATION PLAN	Scale @ A3: 1:1250 Job No: 11669 Construction ☐ Approval ☒	Checked by: AMc Stage: PL Preliminary ☐ Tender ☐	Date: FEB 25 Drawing No: 201 Information ☐	Rev: A	PRC

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19.2 Existing Site Plan:

Figured dimensions only are to be used. All dimensions to be checked on site.
Dimensions to be checked on site are to be checked on site.
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Revisions: Drawn/Chd: Date:

Client:
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Drawing Title:
EXISTING SITE PLAN

Scale (A1): 1:250	Drawn by: AMC	Date: FEB 25
Job No: 11669	Stage: PL 202	Rev: -

Architect:
Planning
Master Planning
Urban Design
Interior
Landscape

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

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