

Domestic New-Build, Green-Field- Jack Llewellyn, 1811703

Abstract

This report will cover a specific Construction Method Statement, Risk Assessments on major works on-site such as excavations and will also consist of a detailed Schedule of Works for all major activities related to the proposed build with the addition of a Gantt Chart to show what is expected to start and finish throughout the course of the construction.

Within this report it will identify a relevant Health & Safety legislation- Construction, Design and Management (CDM)- based upon the project at hand which will also identify the responsible person/duty holder under separate regulations and acts.

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List of Tables, Graphs and Figures

This section is to give more depth and annotations on tables, graphs and figures within the report.

For tables Fig:1.0-1.3

Key						
Probability (P)	Severity (S)		S=1	S=2	S=3	
1 = Unlikely	1 = Minor	P=1	L	L	M	L = Acceptable Risk, reduce if possible
2 = Possible	2 = Serious	P=2	L	M	H	M = Tolerable Risk, reduce using control measures
3 = Probable	3 = Major	P=3	M	H	H	H = Unacceptable risk, re-assess hazard

Definitions	
ACCIDENT	An unplanned, uncontrolled event which has led to damage, ill health or injury
HAZARD	A condition or practice with the potential to cause harm, damage, ill health, injury or other loss
RISK	The combination of the probability that a HAZARD will result in an ACCIDENT and the severity of that ACCIDENT
PROBABILITY	The likelihood of an accident occurring
SEVERITY	The outcome of accident

1. Introduction

This report is on the health and safety aspects of the proposed site of which is a greenfield site. There is a proposal for a two story domestic building that has access directly to the highway via a short track from the proposed building location.

There is also a list of propositions like the type and depth of foundations (1 meter), the type of finishes on doors and windows (light oak) and the pitch of the roof (40 degrees) as well as the commence date of the 6th May 2019.

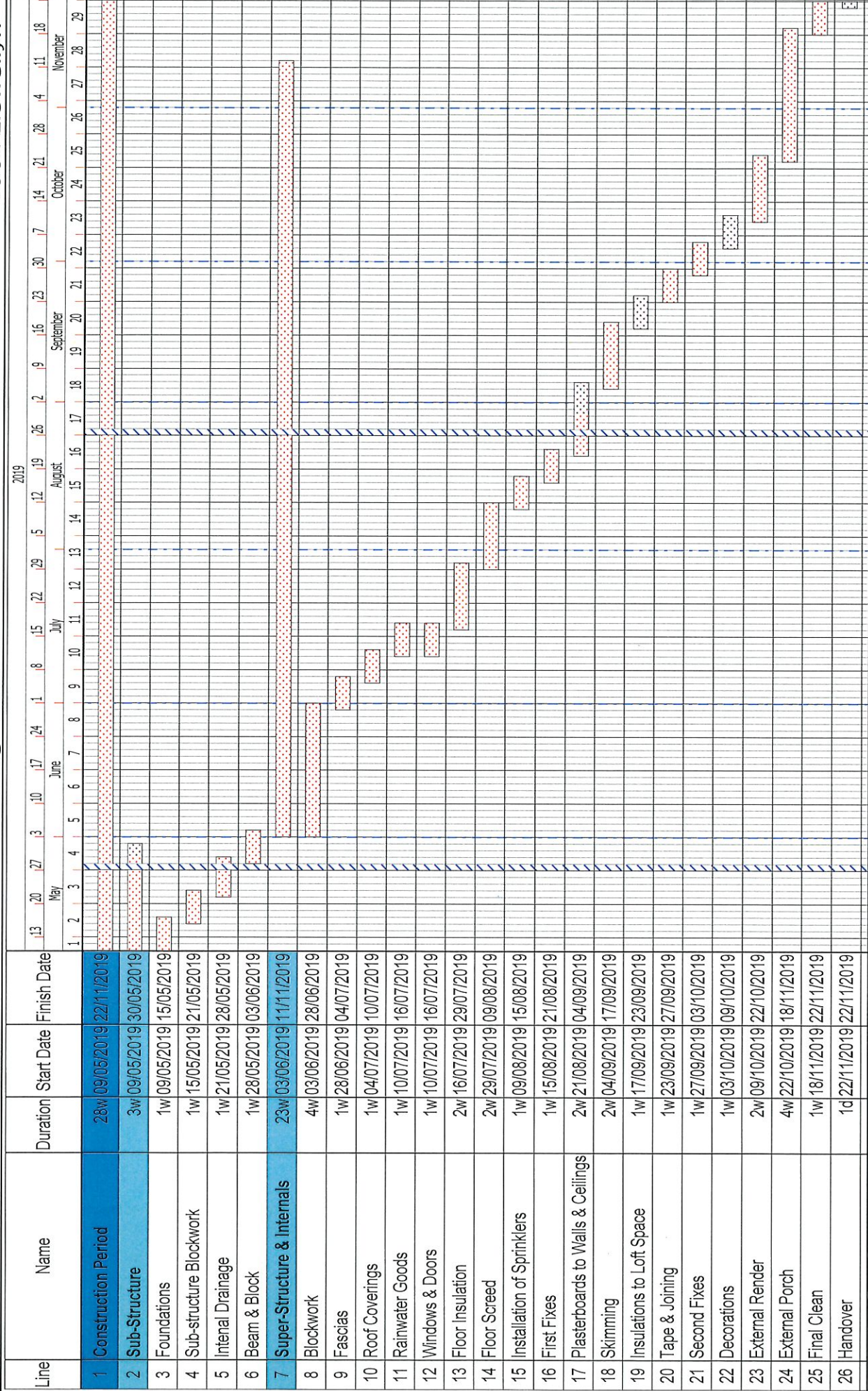
Throughout this report there will be relevant application of health and safety legislation and with detailed research on the tasks at hand from credible sources as well as optional additions of different ways of building the proposed domestic building.

Domestic green-field New -build

18/03/2019

Assignment no 1

Jack Llewellyn



Drawn by: See Chart Properties

Revision No. 1

Notes: See Chart Properties

Project Ref. \itrserv\Company\Surveyors files\Jack Llewellyn\ASSESSMENTS\Programme\Domestic green-field New -build\Domestic green-field New -build.dwg

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3. Method Statement for Major Works

With every build, a Construction Method Statement is needed for the works being done on the build. Each Method Statement is different and is specific to the site at hand. A Method Statement is needed for start to finish of a job as it tells what needs to be done and how.

A Method Statement consists of Project Particulars, Site Establishment and Construction Methodology which can be sub-sectioned.

Construction Methodology

3.1 Civil Works

Civil Works will consist of levelling the site, either by removing spoil and possibly utilising fill on lower ground and the removal of the excess soil off-site. Or the removal of all spoil.

3.2 Sub-structure

Marked areas for the foundations will be excavated for so the proposed foundations can begin. The proposed foundations are to be strip foundations to a depth of 1m.

Once the foundations have set and ready to work on, the suspended beam & block floor will be placed in co-ordination with services and drainage going into the building.

3.3 Super-structure

When, the Sub-structure is complete and suitable to be built upon, the Super-structure will commence in. The start of the proposed Standard cavity wall will start to be erected and so shall a frame.

Finishing the stair cores is a main priority to release it earlier to provide a safer alternative to access the first floor.

When the frame, walls etc. are getting higher, an erection of a scaffolding will take place and go up as the building goes up.

Plinths, soldier courses are proposed over all the openings for the windows and doors.

A frame has not been proposed nor specified, a timber frame would be a good option as it is cheaper than other alternatives like steel and can withstand the load of the

house. Timber also has good insulation properties and will go with houses traditional style.

The porch will also commence with the others as the standard cavity wall begins. But will have pillars of natural sandstone.

As the first floor traditional solid timber floor, walls and columns will be erected to the roof level will be formed and the upstand at roof level will be completed.

3.4 Building Envelope

As the Super-structure and floors are completed. The building envelope will follow.

The building envelope will include the external insulation, installation of doors and windows and installation of the roof structure and covering to ensure that a weather tight structure is completed as soon as possible so service installations and internal fit-outs are not affected by bad weather without impact on health & safety on the site.

The house is to have a trussed rafter roof at a 40 degree pitch. It is to be covered in natural slate and have closed eaves.

The windows and doors are to be light oak wood effect uPVC with sealed double-glazed units.

3.5 Service Installation

M&E contractors will be responsible for managing the installation of the services as well as the design layout for the M&E services.

The services will need to be tested prior the finishing date. Services will be checked and tested to identify any underlying problems or defects within the services installed.

These checks will also prove the quality of the services installed.

3.6 Internal Fit-out

Once the building or sections of the building become watertight, trades will then begin to plaster walls and apply flooring e.g. particle board sheet covering on the first floor.

These will be placed and follow phases to ensure the quality of the internal fit-outs.

There are 5 phases which have been annotated in the appendix.

The phases are; first fix, second fix, finishes, snagging/ de-snagging, testing & commissioning. In that order.

3.7 External Works

External works shall commence once the perimeter scaffolding is dismantled.

During the last weeks of the contract and following handover of the building, all site offices/ accommodation/ canteen and any plant will leave the site. The building that will be fit for purpose will be cleaned and inspected to ensure quality and no finalise that previous problems have been sorted.

4. Site Specific Risk Assessments

Throughout the construction phase of this new build, many hazards and risks are present, whether it's pouring concrete for foundations to placing insulation or flooring.

With this being said, I have written 3 specific site risk assessment for the works at hand or in the future when it is being built.

Firstly, at the start of the build, excavations, foundations and any other substructure needs to commence for the superstructure and other works to commence.

Another risk on the job is general vehicle movement around the site (traffic management), a table below illustrates the risks to whom, control measures, the people at risk etc.

My final major risk is the use of forklifts and tele-handlers on site. All these risks specified have tables on the following pages. A table to annotate acronyms e.g. M will be found in the list of tables, graphs and figures section.

The major risks chosen are applicable to not just this site but others as well. Different Risk Assessments would be needed for other sites as no site is the same, nor are the control measures.

There are many other risks on this site and the 3 mentioned in this report are exemplars of how a risk assessment is set out. But these Risks Assessments still apply to the site even if they are examples as they are site specific.

RISK ASSESSMENT

EXCAVATIONS

	Document No. Issue date Review Due Approved By:
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NO.	PERSONS AT RISK	IDENTIFIABLE HAZARD	RISK			CONTROL MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE	RESIDUAL RISK		
			P	S	R		P	S	R
1	Employee	Failure of trench support/trench sides	2	3	H	All excavations shall be covered by a permit to break ground that is to be completed prior to breaking ground. Work on and in excavations will only be undertaken by competent persons. Excavations will be formally inspected before entry at the start of every shift, where works have been carried which affect the stability, or where a substantial collapse has occurred. A record of the inspections of open excavations shall be maintained at least every 7 days. Suitable supervision will be provided to ensure correct use of trench support systems. Monitoring of work in excavations will be carried out by H & S Advisors during site inspections. Excavations shall be supported or battered to prevent collapse. Before digging any trench pit, tunnel, or other excavations, the required temporary support shall be determined and the necessary materials obtained. Where battering or stepping the sides of excavations the soil and weather conditions shall be taken into account to determine the correct angle of repose.	1	3	M
2	All	Falls into excavations (plant/materials/ persons)	2	2	M	All excavations where significant risks are evident will be guarded by suitable means. Where there is a risk that materials will fall into the excavation the barriers shall be provided with toe boards. Where mobile plant is operating suitable exclusion zones and/or stop planks will be put in place. There shall be a suitable means of access and egress from any excavation. Ladders provided for access/egress will be suitably secured. Plant and materials shall not be stored close to the sides of excavations.	1	2	L
3	Employee	Existing services	2	2	M	Services will be located and exposed prior to carrying out excavations using cable avoidance tools, existing service drawings, local client knowledge and site observations (note: CAT detectors may not identify some live services if they do not draw a current) Trial holes to be dug to confirm the depth of the service. Cables shall be treated as live unless otherwise confirmed. Safe digging practices including hand digging, prohibiting use of mechanical means of excavation within 500mm of an identified service, use of insulated tools when carrying out hand digging next to line of service Exposed services shall be supported as necessary; they shall not be used as hand or footholds. Back filling shall be carried out with care to prevent and unintended damage to services	1	2	L
4	Employee	Sudden flooding	1	3	M	Ground conditions will be ascertained prior to digging.	1	3	M
5	Employee	Contaminated ground	1	3	M	Contaminated ground will be tested and necessary precautions taken. i.e. PPE, Special welfare arrangements, specialist contractors.	1	3	M
6	Employee	Hazardous atmospheres	2	3	M	A formal system of work will be developed where excavations are classed as confined spaces.	1	3	M
7	Employee	Oxygen deficiency	2	3	M	A formal system of work will be developed where excavations are classed as confined spaces.	1	3	M

Fig 1.0

RISK ASSESSMENT

General Vehicle Movements

	Document No. Issue date Review Due Approved By:
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NO.	PERSONS AT RISK	IDENTIFIABLE HAZARD	RISK			RESIDUAL RISK		
			P	S	R	P	S	R
1	All	Collision	2	2	M	CONTROL MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE Traffic Management Plans to be in place for all operational construction projects All staff and contractors to be briefed on traffic management arrangements in force during site inductions Separate vehicular and pedestrian routes are to be established by means of physical barriers Site shall have segregated 'no go' zones for mobile plant (e.g. pedestrian-only areas around welfare facilities) Suitable signage warning of vehicle/plant operations is to be displayed Site speed limits are to be in force – this should be a maximum of 5mph on site and 10mph for haul routes Traffic routes to be in good order, free from potholes, excessive mud/debris, away from excavations/level changes Deliveries scheduled to avoid peak traffic volume times All operatives are to wear hi-vis clothing on sites Sites are to be laid out to reduce reversing vehicles/plant to a minimum. Where it is necessary for vehicles to reverse: use reversing sensors, reversing cameras and mirrors and warning devices such as reversing alarms. Ensure drivers have another person to direct them before reversing if they cannot see clearly behind. The driver should maintain visual contact with the person directing them and signallers should wear high visibility clothing, ensure workers and other people are familiar with reversing areas, reversing areas are clearly marked and ensure operational plant movements are alerted to workers including swing radius Areas that may be hazardous to traffic (e.g. excavations, contaminated land etc) are to be suitably protected to ensure vehicles are excluded as necessary Suitable parking arrangements are to be provided where possible. Vehicles including plant to have keys removed with parking brake applied – plant should have chocks if being parked on a slope. Goalposts, bunting and barriers where there is a risk of overhead services and other hazards being struck by vehicles Suitable clearances will be established where traffic routes pass close to doorways, structures etc Evidence of training for ride on plant operators to be kept on site (e.g. CPSC, NPORS, ITSSAR etc) Site Management to monitor compliance with the traffic management arrangements. H & S Advisor to monitor plant/vehicle movements during site inspections Spill kits to be kept on site and readily accessible to all staff		
						1	2	L
						1	2	L
2	All	Noise	2	1	L	1	1	L
3	All	Exhaust Fumes	2	2	M	1	2	L

Fig 1.1

RISK ASSESSMENT

Use of Forklifts and Tele-handlers

Use of Forklifts and Tele-handlers				Document No. RA006 Issue date March 2017 Review Due March 2019 Approved By: K Blatchford					
NO.	PERSONS AT RISK	IDENTIFIABLE HAZARD	RISK			CONTROL MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE	RESIDUAL RISK		
			P	S	R		P	S	R
1	All	Loading falling from truck	2	3	H	All operatives who use forklifts will be competent – training requirement (recognised certificate required e.g. e.g. CPC/INPORS/LANTRA/ITSSAR). Basic telehandler operator training does not include the lifting of suspended loads, the lifting of persons or the use of other attachments. If such tasks are to be carried a site specific risk assessment and method statement is to be developed. Forklifts will only be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and within their operational limits. Before lifting loads the operator is to establish that the forklift is suitable for the task. Forklifts are to be operated with all guards in place and properly positioned. H & S Advisors to monitor use of forklifts during site inspections.	1	3	M
2	All	Overtaking of truck	2	3	H	Forklifts to have a Roll Over Protection System Operators shall be familiar with the load charts for the equipment in use. Telehandlers should only be used on firm ground that resists sinking of the wheels or stabilisers. Loads should be lifted vertically with the brake applied. Tyres shall be inflated in-line with manufacturer's recommendations and be in a good state of repair. Where a tyre is found to be significantly under pressure, no attempt should be made to re-inflate it and return the machine to use. It is essential that the cause is investigated by a competent tyre specialist, as this may well be an indication of imminent tyre failure. Exclusion zones of 3m shall be in place during tyre inflation. A method statement or similar shall be developed to include type of equipment in use, loads being lifting, pick-up/delivery points, ground/operational areas, exclusion zones, traffic routes.	1	3	M
3	All	Mechanical failure of truck	2	3	H	Forklifts to be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and tested/inspected in accordance LOLER (certificates of thorough examination annually for lifting goods or 6 monthly if lifting persons). Lifting accessories (chains, forks) shall have certificates of thorough examination 6 monthly. Damaged forklifts, or forklifts with no certification will be immediately removed from service. Daily/weekly checks will be carried out on forklifts by the user. Weekly checks to be recorded and kept within the site records. Operators should be encouraged to report defects as they arise.	1	3	M
4	All	Collision with structure vehicles	3	3	H	Separate traffic routes will be established where ever possible –Operatives must where hi-vis clothing, and suitable warning signs re forklifts in operation must be displayed. Pedestrians should be instructed in safe pedestrian routes on site and the procedure for making drivers aware of their presence. Telehandlers are to be fitted with aids to improve visibility. As a minimum these visual aids must include wide angle convex mirrors. Visual aids to be in working order and checked before use. All forklifts to be fitted with amber flashing beacons, which are to be used at all times.	1	3	M
5	All	Unauthorised use of forklift	3	3	H	Operators must be given familiarisation on an unfamiliar type or model of telehandler or attachment before they begin operations. Forklifts will be immobilised when not in use.	1	3	M

Fig 1.2

5. Health & Safety Legislation

For the benefit of the project it would be assumed that the developer would be the Client as they hold the responsibility for the project in terms of resource, time and financial control.

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 apply to all projects regardless of the duration.

Does CDM apply? This is often confused as the Client has the responsibility to notify the HSE if their project is anticipated to last longer than 30 days with either 20> persons working on site simultaneously or 500> person days.

When you read the description, the key word is Developer for this reason I would consider that they would be deemed as a Commercial Client whereby they would be fully responsible for discharging duties in accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

However, the narrative, also outlines that project encompasses a single, two storey detached domestic building. The amended regulations introduced in 2015 incorporate domestic properties, as these were not included previously. There are conditions where Client will be deemed as Domestic Client i.e they intend to construct or refurbish their own property. In this instance, the Client would be considered as the layperson, therefore, the 1st contractor on site would be responsible for advising and discharging the Client duties together with their own be that of a Contractor or Designer.

The site would be covered under the Town and Country Planning 1990. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would need to be undertaken as part of the Planning submission. Environmental Impact Assessment usually includes an Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA). EclA identifies, quantifies and evaluates the impacts on biodiversity of a proposed development.

Permission is to be granted and licence granted for works on or within the vicinity with highways.

The foundation design will be designed following a Geotechnical Report, to ascertain ground conditions

Statutory consents

Statutory consent will need to be in place.

- Confirmation of Land Ownership, easements
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 – Client will need to ensure he/she appoints duty holders in writing, Client provides Preconstruction Information, the Contractor or Principal Contractor(if more than one contractor is appointed) provides a Construction Phase Plan,HSE Notification (if applicable where the project last over 30 days and either has over 20 persons on site or over 500 person days), authorisation given to commence the Construction Phase.
- Town and Country Planning, Natural Resources Wales
- Ecological Surveys consider these as part of the preconstruction

Therefore, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would need to be undertaken as part of the Planning submission. Environmental Impact Assessment usually includes an Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA). EcIA identifies, quantifies and evaluates the impacts on biodiversity of a proposed development. An exemplar on bats is below:

All species of bat are protected by the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended, and the

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010). This makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat.
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb bats, where that disturbance may affect the ability of those bats to survive, breed, rear or nurture their young, or is likely to significantly impact on the local distribution or abundance of any bat species, whether in a roost or not.
- Damage or destroy a place of shelter (roost) of a bat, be that a resting or breeding place

regardless of whether bats are present or not.

- Possess a bat, whole or in part, alive or dead.

- Obstruct access to a roost.

Where there is suspicion prior to work commencing, a preliminary assessment may be undertaken of all the buildings by a suitably experienced licensed ecologist that will look for:

- Signs that bats have or are using the buildings – access points, droppings;
- Features in the buildings which could potentially provide a roosting place; and,
- The surrounding area's suitability for bats.

If signs of bats are found or the building holds good potential for bats with features that may be utilised by bats but not accessible as part of the preliminary assessment then further survey will be required during the flight season from May - September. Provided the work can be undertaken at a time of the year when the bats are not present and it will not result in any damage to the roost area or loss of bat access to the roost, there is no need for a licence. If the work cannot be undertaken without impact on the bats or their roost, you will need to apply for a licence from NRW. In some cases suitable mitigation will be incorporated.

Even if bats are not found as part of any survey/assessment, it is always important to keep in mind the possibility of finding bats when carrying out any work to buildings. If bats are found during works, the work should stop and you Natural Resources Wales contacted immediately.

The surveys should be carried in accordance with the Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines.

The survey should include identification of any use of the building by nesting birds both within the roof space and under the eaves.

6. Legislation

The Application of: Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

Responsible Person: Client (Commercial Client) denoted as a “major property developer”

Client duties and responsibility in relation to managing projects

A client must make suitable arrangements for managing a project, including the allocation of sufficient time and other resources.

Arrangements are suitable if they ensure that:

The construction work can be carried out, so far as is reasonably practicable, without risks to the health or safety of any person affected by the project; and the facilities required by Schedule 2 are provided in respect of any person carrying out construction work.

A client must also ensure that these arrangements are maintained and reviewed throughout the project. The client must also provide pre-construction information as soon as is practicable to every designer and contractor appointed, or being considered for appointment, to the project.

Before the construction phase begins, a construction phase plan is drawn up by the contractor if there is only one contractor, or by the principal contractor and the principal designer prepares a health and safety file for the project, which complies with the requirements of regulation 12(5) is revised from time to time as appropriate to incorporate any relevant new information that is kept available for inspection by any person who may need it to comply with any relevant legal requirements.

A client must make sure that the principal designer complies with any other principal designer duties in regulations 11 and 12; and the principal contractor complies with any other principal contractor duties in regulations 12 to 14.

If a client disposes of the client's interest in the structure, the client complies with the duty in paragraph by providing the health and safety file to the person who acquires the client's interest in the structure and ensuring that that person is aware of the nature and purpose of the file.

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9. Appendix

Good Practice Guidelines- this document is for assistance to anyone who may have to fulfil the role of "client" under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005.

Regulations 12 to 14- under the Building Regulations of 2010 which apply to Wales and England. These regulations are found under Part 3 for notices, plans and certificates.

Regulation 12 is on how to give building notice or deposits of plans and this applies to whom intends to carry out building work.

Regulation 14 is for a full plan and what it should consist of and this should be accompanied by a statement as to whether the building is a building in relation to the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, or if it will apply after the completion of the building work. This should also come with a description of the works. Proof of any other plans that would comply with the Building Regulations.

Regulations 11- this regulation is under Part 2 of the Building Regulations which is for control of building work.

This regulations is for the power to dispense and or relax the requirements.

Regulation 12(5)- this applies to a person intending to carry out building work in relation to impose a requirement to shall deposit full plans.

Schedule 2- Minimum welfare facilities required for construction sites

NRW- Natural Resources Wales