

# Health Safety & Welfare

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Proposal Construction of the Englemere Rehabilitation Centre for the  
Englemere HealthCare Trust



Remediation Works

Health & Safety Issues & Management Strategy

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## 1.0 Introduction

### Project Brief

The proposed project is for the construction of the Englemere Rehabilitation Centre. This is to be constructed on a Brownfield site, previously part of a larger Petrochemical Plant. The scheme consists of a Core building set over three floors, incorporating residential accommodation, communal facilities for the residents and offices. there is a secondary Pair of buildings linked by a communal external staircase. this is set over three floors.

## Assumptions and Considerations

It has been assumed that during procurement of the site and previous communications with the owner of the surrounding land that permission will not be granted for use of this land for site management purposes, storage, or logistics.

Stage 2 soil investigation has been conducted on the site through means of two bore holes. The test results from samples taken indicate between 1 and 2 metres of made ground this ground It has been assumed that the Contamination identified in the soil investigation reports is isolated to this site and does not carry into the surrounding site.

All construction projects regardless of size fall under the CDM regulations 2015 and due to this project meeting the criteria of the Regulation 6 of the CDM regulations 2015 it is notifiable to the HSE via the submission of an F10.

## 2.0 Identification of Health and Safety Issues.

At the outset of projects, it is essential to identify risks to health and safety. there are 5 steps to risk assessment process. The First stage is to Identify the Hazards, step 2 is to assess the risk who might be harmed and how, step 3 is to attempt the control/mitigate the risk, step 4 is recording of the Risk assessment, step 5 is ongoing review of the control methods. once the risk assessments have been completed Method statements for how to carry out the works should be produced for all elements of work.

## Ground Conditions

Within the initial site survey mixed domestic residential and commercial waste was identified including Batteries, this poses risk to the health of the initial workers on site establishing site and the groundworks team who will be conducting the initial site scrape and excavation works.

Elevated levels of petrochemical contamination were found in both boreholes within the made ground on site, this will pose a risk to the groundworkers conducting excavation works and until remediation works are completed any visitors to site.

Previous buildings were demolished and resulting rubble used to bring up ground levels, due to the age of the previous building there is potential for asbestos be to be within the made ground encountered when remediation works are being conducted.

A high-water table was noted within the soil investigation report, this will impact on any excavation works 0.5m or below on site leading to unsteady ground and flooding of excavations.

History of coal mining activity in the area has led to subsidence in local properties which would require consideration to the design of the foundations to limit the risk from historic mining activity. Contact can be made to the Coal authority who can identify locations of previous mining works and can approve grouting or other solutions.

### Main Construction

Large elements of the superstructure design are to be of prefabricated nature including the floors and columns of the superstructure this will require working from heights where there is potential for falling more than two metres. this would be classed as a high-risk activity withing the CITB GE700 falls from height account for over 30% of fatal injuries to workers (GE700 2021).

There will be large amount of crane activity required on the site due to the prefabricated elements of construction.

As on all construction sites slips, trips and falls throughout the construction phase are a continuing risk this will need mitigating especially on a smaller site with less space, storage and segregation of works.

### Wider site risks

-The Site is located on a main road and has no established boundaries and is a history of vandalism is reported in the area.

There are 20kV overhead lines located just outside the southern boundary of site.

Access and egress are proposed on the western boundary which crosses a pedestrian footpath to reach Englemere road.

Construction sites by nature have vehicles making deliveries from commencement to completion this is to include muck-away vehicles at commencement of the project to manage ground level reductions and the removal of waste. due to substantial amounts of prefabrication deliveries to site are likely to be less staggered and at critical times such as floor installation a higher volume will be present.

There will be requirement for large plant early in the project for the groundworks phase and continuing use of a telehandler on site for the management of material movement day to day.

## 3.0 Health & Safety Management Strategy

Processes and document/information management are key to any good health and safety management strategy, and critical to this is availability and communication of information to all people involved in the project. compliance with the HASAWA 1974 is legally required .Keeping to an early outline structure of process will help ingrain the system to all parties,

HSE recommends to 'Keep health and safety documents functional and concise, with the emphasis on their effectiveness rather than sheer volume of paperwork'.

<b>Plan, Do, Check, Act</b>	<b>Conventional health and safety management</b>	<b>Process safety</b>
<b>Plan</b>	Determine your policy/Plan for implementation	Define and communicate acceptable performance and resources needed
<b>Do</b>	Profile risks/Organise for health and safety/Implement your plan	Identify and assess risks/Identify controls/Record and maintain process safety knowledge
		Implement and manage control measures
<b>Check</b>	Measure performance (monitor before events, investigate after events)	Measure and review performance/Learn from measurements and findings of investigations
<b>Act</b>	Review performance/Act on lessons learned	

Table 1 basic principles of health and safety management [HSG65 2013]

within the CDM regulations 2015 it states, 'a construction phase plan is required for every construction project' The purpose of this is to lay the foundations for managing a site. it will include a description of the project and programme/scheduling details it will also contain a directories for the design team, Management & Quality team, Sub-contractors including a point of contact for each of these and statutory authorities.

Within the CPP is included the management structure, health and safety goals and how the health and safety will be monitored on site. Fire emergency and first aid procedures are included in this including layout plans for evacuation routes and muster points for fire and the first aid plan giving details of the nearest accident and emergency hospital, directions and contact number.

Arrangements for control of significant site risks will be recorded here, this would contain information of the 20kV power lines, working procedures if required within/near the safe distances of these including the emergency contact information for the National Grid.

The Health and Safety file would be formed with this, and all information generated regarding Health and safety is to be recorded in here. This will be critical to managing the health and safety issues on site and ensuring that the safe systems of working and reporting

are being conducted. It is also important to maintain and pass over this information to the client on completion of works.

A permit system would be an effective solution to manage, and control works in and around the key/high risk activities identified. Within the risk assessments and method statements this can be stipulated as a mitigation/control measure.

Permits to dig would be effective at controlling, monitoring and recording all works with the contaminated soils and potential unknowns in the made ground such as asbestos paired with an Excavation inspection report these can be found within the GE700 chapter G -high risk activities. Permits would also be effective in managing the risk from lifting operations, these can be produced alongside lifting plans with all equipment tested and certificated in accordance with LOLER Regulations 1998, this equipment should be checked every time before use and if any damage or defect detected taken out of use.

Under part IV the social security regulations 1979 Reporting of any/all accidents incidents to be recorded. this will be through the accident book, following from this compliance with RIDDOR regulations 2013 and it *'puts duties on employers, the self-employed and people in control of work premises (the Responsible Person) to report certain serious workplace accidents, occupational diseases and specified dangerous occurrences (near misses).'*

Appropriate welfare facilities will be provided on site at least complying with the minimum standards set out in accordance with schedule 2 of CDM regulations 2015.

Plant, equipment and traffic will need management in compliance with Provision and use of Work Equipment regulations 1998. Production of a traffic management plan and logistical plans for the site will be essential in controlling and mitigating the risk to pedestrians on the site and the public. this should be always made available to construction staff. the storage of fuel on site should be in accordance with The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) regulations 2001 (OSR England) and COSHH Regulations 2002. Daily plant checks should be conducted, and all equipment have a thorough inspection certificate.

Due to the contamination on site additional control and document management is important, use of the Rams is essential, completion and storage of all waste transfer notes which should be issued before any muck away vehicles leave site. these are to be monitored and issued to the soil investigation company who completed the remediation strategy and who will be conducting the verification works.

Use of the CSCS card scheme is a good method for ensuring that all the workforce has had the relevant level of health and safety training relating to the works they are conducting including creation of a training matrix to ensure workers have had the specialist training for plant or equipment that is required.

## Work Force Management

Effective communication and structured approach to Health and safety is key to not only giving the information to workforce but creating a proactive mentality towards health and safety.

## Inductions

Inductions form part of the CPP and are critical in relaying all compiled information to the workforce before they can commence any activities on site. Keeping the site Inductions simple and engaging is an effective way to ensure that workers pay attention and take in the most relevant of information, use of a PowerPoint presentation is beneficial for this. the induction should outline the project and management team. First aid, Fire and Accident arrangements can be relayed and instruction on where to find all site management information including the site plan, logistical, traffic and waste management plans, fire safety plan and emergency procedures. Site rules should also be included and made readily available to all site operatives. RAMs associated with the works the inductees will be conducting should be made available, read and understanding ensured as part of the induction including site wide RAMs for any works that will impact them. It is important to establish a DON'T WALK BY approach to health and safety amongst the workforce during the induction. Arrangements for the ongoing monitoring of health and safety to be relayed with information their responsibilities.

## Auditing and Inspections

Regular and thorough auditing is essential to not only ensure that workers are complying with the outline's methods of work, but also to confirm that the initially laid out method statements and control measures are effective in their purpose or whether further review and measures are required. The site manager should conduct a weekly safety inspection of site, also weekly should be welfare condition checks and scaffold inspections. An independent health and safety audit should be conducted by someone above site manager level or an independent H&S consultant who will ensure that the systems are relevant.

## Meetings and Briefings

Pre-work briefings are important to address and relay the key risks around works about to be conducted and are effective when at points in the programme there are works of high risk about to commence. where works are to be ongoing for longer periods of time it is likely that a good amount of time can pass from induction to certain work elements being conducted. These can effectively refresh the methods of works to the team.

Toolbox talks are a great way of covering a wide range of different issues throughout the project and can be relevant to current works that are going on and areas where there is room for improvement or issues have been found.

Stand down days to give the workforce a chance to openly discuss health, safety and welfare relating to senior management concerns or problems they have encountered or foresee and there will always be additional problems unforeseen and by being initiative-taking and reactive the risks can be found and resolved as early as possible.

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