



PRE CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

FOR

HYGIENE ROOM PROVISION

AT

**OAKWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL
COTSWOLD ROAD
CHELTENHAM
GL52 5HD**

JULY 2025

**PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
CONSTRUCTION (DESIGN & MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 2015**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Pre-Construction Information Pack developed for provision of a Hygiene Room at Oakwood Primary School, Cotswold Road, Cheltenham. GL52 5HD. ("The Project").

The Principal Contractor is to make due allowance for the necessary resources required to comply with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 ("the Regulations"). This will include making due allowance in his quotation for any matters requiring the provision of resources noted in this Pre-Construction Information Pack in order to discharge their duties and obligations under the CDM Regulations.

Before any work commences on site the Principal Contractor shall produce their Construction Phase Plan in accordance with the Regulations. This Plan shall be submitted to the Principal Designer for review prior to the planned date for commencement of the works. No work shall start on site until the Construction Phase Plan has been prepared. No extension of time will be granted due to any delays caused in the preparation of the Construction Phase Plan.

Where the Principal Contractor does not produce a Method Statement for any applicable works prior to commencing on Site, he shall submit a Method Statement for that part of the works at least seven days before he intends commencing those works. No work shall start on those works until the Principal Contractor has prepared the necessary Risk Assessment and Method Statements and such documents are contained in the on-site Construction Phase Plan and contents communicated to affected personnel. No extension of time will be granted due to delays caused in the preparation of any Method Statement.

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for undertaking a review of the design under health and safety both for safely constructing and the health and safety of the occupants. They shall bring to the attention of the Principal Designer and Client any construction that is considered to be of abnormal risk to construct and for which an alternative or variation in design will be necessary.

It is assumed that skilled, knowledgeable and experienced contractors will be familiar with their obligations to comply with the current Regulations for the provision of safe working places and ensure their operatives and subcontractors are fully conversant with appropriate safe working practices.

Risk assessments and method statements should be provided where appropriate or specifically requested.

A Construction Phase Plan (CPP) will be required. Written confirmation is required that the CPP is in place prior to commencement on site.

The following hazards are considered of special importance to these works and are in addition to the normal risks associated with the construction process. Tenderers are expected to take account of all risks and be responsible for ensuring the works are executed safely.

Inspections:

The current construction regulations set out a number of statutory inspections which have to be carried out by competent persons before work commences and at given intervals thereafter. The Construction Phase Plan should indicate who is to carry out those inspections and the basis of his or her ability to do so.

Normal hazards and safe methods of work are considered to be contractor's responsibility and covered in the standard risk assessments, COSHH assessments and Method Statements to form part of the Contractor's Construction Phase Plan.

At all times, the content of the following Health and Safety Information Pack must be read in conjunction with the overriding requirement to comply with The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 2.1 | The Project | Hygiene Room Provision |
| 2.2 | The Location | Oakwood Primary School Cotswold Road Cheltenham GL52 5HD |
| 2.3 | The Nature of Work | General construction/Alteration works, removal and reconstruction, work at height. |
| 2.4 | The Client | Oakwood Primary School Cotswold Road Cheltenham GL52 5HD Contact: School Maintenance Team Tel: 01242 515775 Mob: Email: |
| 2.5 | Lead Designer | Feasibility & Design Manager Gloucestershire County Council Shire Hall Westgate Street Gloucester GL1 2TG Contact: Brian Storer Tel: 01452 328807 Fax: Mob: 07970 607756 Email: brian.storer@gloucestershire.gov.uk |
| 2.6 | The Principal Designer | DC CDM Ltd 44 Hucclecote Road Hucclecote GL3 3RS Contact: David Cox Tel: 07762 730640 Fax: Mob: Email: davidcox312@gmail.com |
| 2.7 | The construction phase is expected to commence circa late July 2025 with an anticipated programme of 4 weeks. | |
| 2.8 | The lead time from placing of order to commencement on site is 1 week. | |
| 2.9 | Extent and location of existing records and plans: Refer to any existing Final draft records held by GCC or the client on site together with any appendices which may be included with this document. | |

3.0 CLIENT'S CONSIDERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Contamination Risks

Special precautions must be taken to avoid run-off from the site causing contamination of watercourses via existing drains.

These must include provisions for the storage of fuel, and run off from any products used during the works.

Welfare facilities

It is the duty of every employer to ensure that suitable and sufficient welfare facilities are available on construction sites. These may be temporary or fixed depending on the nature of the work. However, they must adhere to the requirements laid down in the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) which stipulate the requirement for and standard of facilities provided.

Schedule 2 of the regulations identifies those requirements, which are summarised below:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Sanitary Conveniences | Sanitary Conveniences shall be adequately ventilated, lit and kept in a clean and orderly condition. Separate rooms containing sanitary conveniences should be provided for men and women except where doors can be secured from the inside. |
| Washing Facilities | Suitable and sufficient washing facilities (including showers if required) shall be provided so far as is reasonably practical. Must be in the immediate vicinity of sanitary convenience or changing room and must be clean, well lit and well ventilated. Must have a supply of clean hot, cold or warm water, which shall be running as far as is reasonably practical. There should be soap and a towel or another suitable means of drying or cleaning. |
| Drinking Water | An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided. This should be conspicuously marked by a sign. There should be a sufficient number of cups or vessels to drink this water. |
| Changing Rooms and Lockers | Suitable changing rooms must be made available at readily accessible places. Separate changing rooms should be provided for men and women. Suitable facilities must be provided for operatives to lock away personal effects, clothing, specialist clothing. |
| Facilities For Rest | Rest rooms or rest area shall be provided with tables, seating and arrangements to protect non-smokers. The room(s) should have adequate Ventilation, Heating and Lighting. These rest facilities should include the means for boiling water and include suitable arrangements to ensure that meals can be prepared and eaten. Facilities for pregnant women or nursing mothers should be provided where necessary. |

The client has a duty under CDM 2015 Regulation 4 (2)(b) to ensure that welfare facilities sufficient to comply with the requirements of schedule 2 are provided throughout the construction phase.

Emergency Vehicles

Access to be maintained at all times.

Disposal of Asbestos

All asbestos material will be subject to the new Hazardous Waste Regulations and this site if required will have to register with the Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Registration Team on 08708 502858. A site Registration number will be issued

Prior to any removals the material must be tested and the asbestos content classified. For all removals a three part consignment note for each load of material will be required plus the existing system involving the Duty of Care Disposal Note. There is a charge for this requirement and minimum notice of 7 working days should be allowed.

Copies of the Duty of Care disposal and the Consignment notes are required for inclusion in the Health and Safety File on completion of the project should hazardous materials are discovered.

Requirements for site security

The boundaries require assessment and the Construction Phase Plan is to set out proposals for the prevention of unauthorised access to each area of operation. Site Layout Plan to be provided by Principal Contractor when appointed.

Visitors and operatives

All visiting personnel must be made aware by induction of the risks and hazards associated with the works. The procedure for induction and recording of visitors must be carefully detailed in the Construction Phase Plan.

Vehicle Movements, restrictions, shared access, parking arrangements. Management of material deliveries and access routes through the works

It is a requirement of the CDM Regulations that site traffic management is catered for showing separation of pedestrian, materials and plant movements for the works. The site is off a busy road. Care should be exercised at all times when entering and exiting the site.

The site has limited space to accommodate deliveries and storage of materials. However, the following matters require consideration and should be accompanied by proposals in the Construction Phase Plan :-

- (i) Delivery of goods are to be carefully monitored. The Site Manager must be contacted with regard to these arrangements.
- (ii) Turning, access, offloading, storage and handling of materials must be specified to take account of the safe movement of equipment and operatives around the site area/existing occupied areas. The contractor is to ensure suitable delivery vehicle sizes are used to negate health and safety issues.
- (iii) Craneage and scaffolding (if utilised) must be set out to ensure safe access and working areas/existing car parks.
- (iv) Consideration of mechanical loading should take account of the compound layout and safe pedestrian routes around the site/buildings.
- (v) Sub contractors parking to be in accordance with instructions discussed at Pre Contract meeting.

Fire Safety

The Joint Code of Practice on the Protection from Fire of Construction Sites and Buildings Under Construction Tenth Edition will apply to this project.

General fire drill - Muster Point to be designated.

General

The Construction Phase Plan must set out procedures for raising the alarm and the means of escape in the event of fire. Fire extinguishers must be provided and the code of practice must be followed to ensure a safe work place is maintained with proper provisions for safety in the event of fire. **The Principal Contractors fire escape procedures must be on site at all times and be held in the Construction Phase Plan.**

People at Risk

Consideration must be given to the safety of the contractor's operatives, visitors to the site, sub-contractors etc. Members of the public may be moving close to the site during construction, allowance for this must be stated in the Construction Phase Plan.

Welfare & Material Storage

Principal Contractor to supply own welfare facilities. The location can be discussed at Pre Contract meeting and be indicated on Site Layout in Construction Phase Plan.

Means of Escape

At all times during the works, the signs indicating escape routes, must be kept clearly displayed for the pupils and site operatives. The escape routes must be designated in the Construction Phase Plan in conjunction with the Site Layout Plan and considered in the light of the programme of works as local conditions may require local adjustment of a safe route from time to time. **The Principal Contractors fire escape procedures must be in accordance with Oakwood Primary School's own on site procedures.**

Raising the Alarm

A method of raising the alarm must be provided. An audibility test and practice drill should be carried out with the available alarm for the period when it will be in use.

Suitable klaxons or air horns must be available at strategic locations to ensure all work areas are within hearing range of the alarm. All personnel must be made aware of the risks and procedures for fire safety in force on the site.

Fire Safety Co-ordinator

Due to the potential for fire hazards during the works, a competent Fire Safety Co-ordinator should be appointed with specific duties for ensuring effective procedures for fire safety are in operation during the project.

Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are to be kept available during the construction works and must be catered for in the Construction Phase Plan, this may involve the setting up of temporary fire points as work progresses. If there is any doubt as to the fire safety arrangements, the Local Fire Safety Officer or Fire detection system operator is to be contacted and asked to inspect the arrangements.

Where temporary coverings are to be used to protect floor and other finishing's, these must comply with the recommendations of the Loss Prevention Council's Code of practice for the protection of construction sites from fire. The coverings should not increase the fire loading or increase the risk from spread of flame.

Any temporary fire screens are to be retained at the specified design resistance until the new fire safety measures have been completed. The Construction Phase Plan is to indicate the necessary phasing of: -

Management of Sub-contractors fire safety arrangements.

Fire Safety Inductions.

Specific site rules: - Client requirements

- (i) All operatives vehicles must park where directed in the Site Layout Plan
- (ii) Proper induction procedures must be provided to ensure all operatives and visiting contractors are aware of the safety arrangements on the site.
- (iii) There must be no smoking in the existing buildings or surrounding grounds.
- (iv) There must be no use of foul language, radios or other music playing devices during the works.
- (v) The various sites are hardhat areas, full safety footwear and **Company Logo** high visibility jackets are to be used together with other appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) at all times.
- (vi) Means of escape rules must be laid out in the Construction Phase Plan and all personnel working on the site must be made aware of the arrangements at all phases of the work.
- (vii) Phasing and special access arrangements must be clearly identified and all personnel advised.

General matters to be covered include:

- All lifting equipment must be accompanied by up to date and appropriate test certificates.
- All operators must have up to date and appropriate certificates of competence.
- Full method statements are required for the de construction/erection process which must take account of the following considerations:
 - a) Appointment of named competent person to control the “on site” lifting operation.
 - b) Crane positions (if required) for lifting arcs, off loading and material handling must be detailed in the method statement, together with lorry routes across the site.
 - c) Control and protection of the public and other trades under the area where lifting will take place.
 - d) Provision of safe equipment with certificates, requirements to be detailed as a check list.
 - e) Use of fully trained and competent personnel for all lifting operations.
 - f) Where sub-contract cranes are in use industry standards and a “contract lift” agreement must also be in place.

Communications for Safe Management of the Site:

The following points must be reflected in the Construction Phase Plan. Some may be covered by the Contractors own Safety Procedures but they must be specifically enforced on this site:

- (i) Specific on site procedures for ensuring the Construction Phase Plan is brought to the attention of all operatives and subcontractors working on the site.
- (ii) Procedures for ensuring Health and Safety matters are reviewed at site meetings.
- (iii) Attention to induction, safety awareness and specific skills training for all operatives so that work is executed by personnel with appropriate skills levels for the task being undertaken.
- (iv) Proper accident reporting procedures and arrangements for statutory inspections.
- (v) Arrangements for consultation and review of safety procedures and attainment.
- (vi) **Display F10 (if required) and all relevant insurance certificates.**

Training and Certificates

- (i) The Site Manager should hold the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) ‘Construction Site Managers Safety Certificate’ or be of a similar standard of skill, knowledge and experience in safety matters.
- (ii) All site operatives including any visiting sub-contractors must have attended a site safety awareness course.
- (iii) All operatives must have appropriate certificates of competence as required for such activities as the use of plant, abrasive wheels, cartridge tools, scaffolding erection and any other areas where special competencies are required.
- (iv) Scaffold Inspection (if used): A competent person is required to carry out certain regular inspections of plant and equipment. The nominated person is to be noted in the Construction Phase Plan and Registers are to be maintained on site.
- (v) Plant testing and Inspection: Certain items of plant, in particular lifting appliances and scaffolding, require regular inspection and or testing. All such test certificates must be referred to in method statements and on site procedures where appropriate.

The current construction regulations set out a number of statutory inspections which have to be carried out before work commences and at given intervals thereafter. The Construction Phase Plan should indicate who is to carry out those inspections and the basis of his or her skill, knowledge and experience.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS AND EXISTING ON-SITE RISKS

Safety hazards including:

Consideration must be given to adequate control of noise, dust and other nuisance to adjacent areas, neighbouring land and property including public highways.

Security

Adequate measures will be required to secure the specific work areas and site compound to prevent unauthorised access to intruders outside of working hours.

Services

Any non-specified alteration required to existing services should be reported to **Brian Storer** prior to work commencing.

Overhead electrical services

Any electrical work carried out to remove, even temporarily any electrical equipment must be carried out by a suitably qualified operative.

Adjoining Properties

Adjoining properties are to be given adequate consideration regarding the control of noise, dust and other nuisance.

Access/Egress

A stop and give way system may be required to protect pupils and staff during movement of material and site set up facilities. Heavy plant movement within the grounds must be escorted by a **Banksman** at all times and have suitable fencing or pedestrian barriers provided to its route where necessary.

Existing Fire Escapes

All fire escapes are to be maintained to allow for access and egress.

Existing Features

All operatives are to note the restricted and busy access for larger vehicles from highway and on site.

Emergency Exit Routes

To be established and clearly identified by the Principal Contractor.

Noise and Other Nuisance

Work that creates excessive noise must be in accordance with The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005.

Health hazards

Existing drains

Where existing drains both foul and surface water require alterations, the operatives are to check source of effluent from other connections and ascertain nature of waste to be encountered. Bacteria in effluent can lead to the condition known as **Weills Disease** and is to be assumed present in drains. Operatives are to be advised of the hazards and appropriate personal protection is to be used. This will include careful personal hygiene before eating or smoking.

Bird Droppings

Birds do present a hazard for works carried out both internally and externally, especially at height. In accordance with all wildlife protection codes clean and clear the work area in advance, this may require assistance from the RSPCA in some circumstances. The Principal Contractor is reminded of the dangers of **Psittacosis** and other diseases which can be caught from the contact and inhalation from the dried bird droppings. Again it is essential that the site operatives maintain a high level of hygiene throughout the contract and the Principal Contractor includes warnings in his site induction. He shall also carry out risk assessments and ensure necessary PPE is provided and worn eg. Masks, gloves etc.

Hazards to health arising from existing site conditions or previous uses.

Asbestos Information – Use Asbestos Register and Site Specific Refurbishment & Demolition Asbestos Survey if provided by GCC (**R & D Asbestos Survey recommended**). **All directions and restrictions must be followed.**

5.0 SIGNIFICANT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS

The Principal Contractor must be aware of the following safety hazards present on the site:

- Hot works: where necessary a Hot Work Permit System must be instigated
- Initial site set up and clearance
- Adverse weather conditions
- Work at heights
- Falls from height
- Falls of materials
- Working in confined areas
- Access delivery vehicular movement in adjacent areas
- Scaffold planning/design/engineer certification

Significant Design Assumptions

Brian Storer.

Suggested Work Methods or Sequences

To be discussed and agreed at design or Pre-Start/Pre-Contract Meetings.

Other Control Measures

Nothing specific identified other than good site practices to be established, operated and monitored in accordance with the approved 'Managing Health and Safety in Construction' (CDM 2015) as prepared by the Health and Safety Commission.

Scaffold (if used)

All operations, erection and dismantling of scaffold, storage of materials at height, edge protection etc shall be conducted and reviewed in order to totally avoid health and safety risks. Scaffold shall be netted wherever appropriate. Materials shall be adequately weighted down. No work is to be undertaken on scaffold prior to obtaining a completed handing-over certificate. All scaffolding is to be inspected by competent persons upon erection and thereafter at weekly (minimum) intervals. Certificates and records of inspections shall be kept on site, maintained by the Site supervisor and be available for inspection. Should there be an occasion when scaffolding is bounding a public area special protection should be provided.

Site considerations:

The Principal Contractor is to be aware that the adjacent area will remain occupied throughout the contract period. Appropriate liaison and precautions must be taken. The siting of all Principal Contractor's compound/storage/set down points is to be discussed prior to work commencing and shown in site plan.

6.0 THE HEALTH & SAFETY FILE

The Health and Safety File produced at handover of the project should contain the information needed to allow future construction work, including cleaning, maintenance, alterations, refurbishment and demolition to be carried out safely. Information in the file should alert those carrying out such work to risks and should help them to decide how to work safely. As the work proceeds contractors and designers should be aware of their obligations under CDM2015 to produce this information.

All information supplied for the Health & Safety File should be in a digital format (USB, Disc, Transfer File et cetera).

The contractors **Health & Safety File** should include the following information:

1. The format and Layout of The Health and Safety File. The schedule below can be utilised.
2. Arrangements for the collection and gathering of information
3. Where this information is to be stored in preparation for handover.

The file should include as a minimum all below, unless not utilised:

- 6.1 **Introduction**
This will be produced by the Principal designer and will include residual risks. If a contractor or designer has noted any specific residual risks they should be passed to the Principal Designer for inclusion.
- 6.2 **Architect's Final Draft drawings.**
One set of Final Draft construction drawings produced by the architect.
- 6.3 **Structural Engineer's Final Draft drawings**
Structural engineer to provide Final Draft drawings for the work they carried out.
- 6.4 **Final Draft drawings – mechanical and electrical**
The mechanical and electrical contractors to provide Final Draft drawings for the work they have carried out.
- 6.5 **Final Draft drawings – other service installations**
One set of each of the specialist installation Final Draft drawings.
- 6.6 **Final Draft drawings – contractor designed**
One set of Final Draft drawings for each part of the structure designed and erected by a specialist subcontractor.
- 6.7 **Design calculations and Floor loadings**
Copies of any design criteria and calculations produced by the Design Team in the design of the structure.
- 6.8 **Residual Risk Statements**
If no residual risks are left then it must be stated so and filed in Health & Safety in that section.
- 6.9 **Building Regulations Approval and Completion Certificate.**
The certificate needs to be produced in good time.
- 6.10 **Specific construction methods/construction materials used**
Details of manufacturer's name, address and reference numbers for all major building/refurbishment/new works material or components.
- 6.11 **Specifications of installed appliances and O&M Manuals**
Copies of Hazard Data Sheets for any materials incorporated in the works that will require any special consideration in respect of their cleaning, maintenance, alteration, adaptation or ultimate removal from the structure. All necessary information relating to the repair, maintenance and servicing of the building both internally and externally (COSHH).
- 6.12 **Test and commissioning reports**
Test, inspection and commissioning certificates for example:
NICEIC Electrical Test Certificates
Water Hygiene Certificate
Minor Works Gas Safe Test Certificates (Or equivalent mechanical works certification)
Fire Alarm Test Certificate
Emergency Lighting Test Certificate
- 6.13 **Location and nature of utilities**
The principal contractor should liaise with the architect in order to provide an up to date Final Draft services drawing for the location and nature of utilities.
- 6.14 **Contact information of Contractors, sub-contractors and designers and emergency telephone numbers.**
- 6.15 **Guarantees**
Original guarantee documents for all parts of the structure, plant and equipment covered by manufacturers or installers guarantee.

7.0 COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DESIGN CHANGES

Design changes and Development

The Principal Designer, Principal Contractor and other designers will be responsible for liaising with each other with regard to ongoing changes to the design, which has safety implications for the project either in construction or use of the finished construction. The Principal Designer will consider any changes needed to the Construction Phase Plan arising out of any such changes.

General Circulation

Circulation by principal contractor and other contractors of design packages must be part of normal site distribution procedures so that the impact on the overall Construction Phase Plan can be evaluated.

Site Meetings

Development of the Construction Phase Plan is to be an item in the Site Meeting Agenda. The Principal Contractor is to continue the development of the plan as work proceeds. The Supervising Officer should ensure that this development is proceeding in advance of the commencement of work sections, all as set out in the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan, issued before the commencement of the project. The Principal Designer is to receive copies of site meeting minutes/Design Team Minutes.

Site Communication

Any issues whilst on site can be discussed with **Brian Storer** (Lead Designer).

APPENDIX 1

F10 NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT TO THE HEALTH AND SAFETY EXECUTIVE

(If Required)

APPENDIX 2

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN CONSTRUCTION

(Document is not exhaustive, however a useful guide to the Principal Contractor only)

APPENDIX 3

PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH AND SAFETY

Employers Common Law and Statutory Duties

Section 2 Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974

“It shall be the duty of every employer, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all his employees.”

The employer has a duty to provide and maintain the following so far as is reasonably practicable:

1. Provision and maintenance of a safe workplace, and safe means of access and egress.
2. Provisions and maintenance of safe plant and safe systems of work.
3. Safe arrangements for storage, transport and use of articles and substances.
4. Provision of adequate information, instruction, training and supervision.
5. Provision of a safe working environment and adequate welfare facilities.

The Five Steps to Risk Assessment

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

The Hierarchy of Control

1. Avoid Risks
2. Eliminate risks/substitute
3. Reducing/time limiting exposure
4. Isolation or segregation from risk
5. Using engineering controls
6. Adopting safe systems of work
7. Training and information
8. Personal protective equipment
9. Provision of adequate welfare facilities
10. Monitoring and supervision

The Principles of Prevention

1. Avoiding risks;
2. Evaluating the risks which cannot be avoided;
3. Combating the risks at source.
4. Adapting the work to the individual, especially as regards the design of workplaces, the choice of work equipment and the choice of working and production methods, with a view, in particular, to alleviating monotonous work and work at a predetermined work-rate and to reducing their effect on health;
5. Adapting to technical progress;
6. Replacing the dangerous by the non-dangerous or the less dangerous;
7. Developing a coherent overall prevention policy which covers technology, organisation of work, working conditions, social relationships and the influence of factors relating to the working environment;
8. Giving collective protective measures priority over individual protective measures; and
9. Giving appropriate instructions to employees.

APPENDIX 4

CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION PHASE PLAN

Appendix 3 of the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015

Construction Phase Plan

A Construction Phase Plan is a document that must record the:

- (a) health and safety arrangements for the construction phase
- (b) site rules; and
- (c) where relevant, specific measures concerning work that falls within one or more of the categories listed in Schedule 3 of the CDM 2015 regulations

In considering what information is included, the emphasis is that it:

- (a) is relevant to the project
- (b) has sufficient detail to clearly set out the arrangements, site rules and special measures needed to manage the construction phase; but
- (c) is proportionate to the scale and complexity of the project and the risks involved.

APPENDIX 5

STATUTORY SERVICES/SITE SERVICES

WHERE APPROPRIATE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE SURVEY
AND ESTABLISH ALL EXTERNAL LIVE SERVICES
TO THE SITE AREA PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT

A SUITABLE “MAKING DEAD” OF SERVICES
CERTIFICATION SHALL BE IN PLACE AND NOTED IN THE
CONSTRUCTION PHASE PLAN

APPENDIX 6

ASBESTOS INFORMATION

The contractor is to use the On Site Asbestos Register and Site Specific Asbestos Refurbishment & Demolition Survey if provided by GCC (Recommended).

APPENDIX 7

SITE LAYOUT PLAN

To be supplied by Principal Contractor and held in Construction Phase Plan.