



Land formerly part of Llanwern Steelworks
Queensway, Llanwern
Newport

Construction & Environmental
Management Plan

May 25

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Revision History

Issue 0	11/11/2023	Neil Stolle
Issue 1	June 2025	Tom Probert

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Construction Environment & Traffic Management Plan

This Plan has been prepared by Barratt Homes SW Ltd, in support of planning application for 153 homes at the Land Off Queensway, phase 4D – Former Llanwern Steelworks (“the Application Site”).

This report outlines how BH will meet the following directive, in line with the Site wide CEMP produced by St Modwens:

“Noise, Air Quality, Construction Demolition & construction traffic. Public Health recommend the applicant provide a Construction Management Plan to be agreed with the LPA, prior to the commencement of works. The plan should detail the proposed times of operation, along with measures that will be undertaken to protect local effects and potential nuisance resulting from noise, dust and fumes associated with development works”

It is a priority of Barratt Homes to maintain good relations with the local community who live and work within the vicinity of all of its developments. Where possible, local residents will be kept informed of major construction activities taking place by means of letter drops, or by a community liaison officer / person representing local residents.

This Construction Environment & Traffic Management Plan demonstrates how the above criteria specified will be considered and addressed by Barratt Homes during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

2.0 Construction Environmental Management

2.1 Site Compound

The Site Compound will be sited on the development in the vicinity of plots 54-59. This will allow the compound to be located away from existing properties, as shown on the Compound Location Plan in Appendix A.

All site office, welfare and covered storage facilities will be located within the compound as shown, refer to site compound layout (Appendix B).

2.2 Loading & Unloading of Plant & Materials

Barratt Homes will instruct all suppliers and contractors that plant and materials delivered to site where possible, be loaded and unloaded within the hoarded off area of the development, no plant and materials will be loaded or unloaded on the public highway outside the development.

2.3 Storage of Plant & Materials

Material will be stored in the site compound area as shown on the Site Compound Layout Plan (Appendix B) until required for construction, at which point the materials be transferred within the vicinity of the plot intended. Bulk materials such as bricks and blocks will be stored in the open, while valuable or perishable materials are stored in secure units within the compound area.

Fixed plant will be located next to the area where it is required. When not in use, mobile plant will be stored in the site compound, or in another suitable area on site designated by the Site Manager.

2.4 Security Hoardings

A 2.0m fence will be erected to the perimeter of the development to prohibit public access to areas where construction activities are taking place. This fence will be in the form of a Heras type fence panel system and security hoarding, with the entrance to development being via 2.0m steel gates.

This allows the site manger to monitor any site personnel, site operatives, visitors, and deliveries which take place during normal working hours. If necessary independent security staff will be employed to monitor the development outside of normal working hours.

2.5 Wheel Wash Facilities

Wheel wash facilities will be located at the site entrance to wash all vehicles leaving the development to prevent any transfer of dust, mud, or silt onto the public highways. The facilities will be manned throughout the working day while vehicles are leaving the development.

The washing facility will be a high-pressure washer connected to a 1000ltr water bowser. The wheel wash facility will be positioned just in inside of the site entrance gates, that all vehicles leaving the development will have to pass through the facility and be washed down.

Water used for the wheel wash facility will be directed to a temporary settlement pond or catchpit located within the development. The temporary settlement pond or catchpit will collect the solid material arising from the wheel wash facility, allowing the water to infiltrate into the ground. Excess water will be passed through a filtration system where necessary prior to discharge.

Any deposits of mud and silt from the wheel wash facility will be cleared and disposed of within the development by the operator of the wheel wash facility.

2.6 Dust Suppression, Smoke Control, And Other Airborne Pollutants

The aim is to ensure that any dust arising from construction activities on site is kept to a minimum.

Consequently, dust arising from the movement of construction vehicles is kept to a minimum, a speed restriction of 10mph will be enforced on all site traffic.

On-site parking areas and temporary traffic routes will have tarmac or hard surfaces to avoid dust being generated by traffic movements. Additionally, sprinklers attached to a water bowser will be used to wet down site roads in dry sunny weather conditions.

Where possible, earth movement operations will only be undertaken in suitable weather conditions. In dry and/or sunny weather conditions, the pre-watering of any excavated or stockpiled earth will be undertaken where dust creation is considered a risk. Roads and tracks on-site will be wet down (as described above) to minimise dust creation in dry weather conditions, which will be undertaken periodically throughout the working day. These measures are expanded on in the Barratt Homes Construction Site Dust Code (Appendix C).

It is the policy of Barratt Homes not to allow any fires on site. Therefore, there should be no emissions of smoke from the development, and no further mitigation measures should be required. Barratt Homes don't anticipate using any other materials that could give rise to any substantial airborne pollution.

2.7 Noise & Vibration

Barratt Homes will comply with the following key documents to control construction noise and vibration:

- The Control of Pollution Act 1974 (COPA 1974);
- The Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- British Standard 5228: Noise Control on Construction Sites and Open Sites (BSI 1997) - gives accepted guidance on controlling construction noise, including specific details on piling works;
- BS 6472: 1992 - Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration in Buildings.

Construction noise will not exceed 70dB(A) LAeq 1-hour free field between the permissible hours of work. Risk and method statements for construction works will be developed, outlining provisions to minimise noise pollution for all construction activities as and when required. All plant and machinery will be maintained in line with BGS 34 – Plant and work equipment (Appendix J).

2.8 Site Waste Management & Disposal

Barratt Homes is committed to improving resource efficiency by reducing material use and waste generated by construction activities. The aim is to reduce the life cycle impact of materials and wastes and reduce emissions that may contribute to climate change. BDW Homes' policy and procedures relating to waste management are contained within the Standard Waste Management Policy BGS 29 (Appendix D).

2.9 Hours of Operation

BDW Homes will restrict the hours of work for plant and machinery which is audible at the site boundary to the following:

Monday to Friday:	0800 hours to 1800 hours (0800-1700 for works including piling works)
Saturday:	0800 hours to 1300 hours (No piling works on Saturdays without prior written agreement with relevant Local Authority) (Except for work by internal trades which may continue until 1800 hours)
Sunday & Bank Holidays	No Work (Except for work by internal trades which may start at 0800 hours and continue until 1800 hours)

The above restrictions will be clearly displayed in the Site Office and canteen notice boards. All site-based personnel, will be informed of these hours at their Health & Safety Site Inductions.

2.10 Lighting

BDW Homes will provide a lighting system in the site compound area so that the area around the site offices, site compound, bulk storage area, and dedicated car parking areas, will be adequately lit during hours of darkness. Mobile task lighting will be provided where necessary for construction activities to take place during hours of darkness. The mobile lighting will take the form of a lighting tower powered by a diesel generator.

It is anticipated that the mobile task lighting will only be employed in those months when darkness falls before 1800 hours, which will be switched off when work ceases at 1800 hours. Compound lighting will be switched off when the last operative leaves the development at the end of each working day. However, if independent security staff have been employed to monitor the site outside of normal working hours, the compound lighting will remain on through the hours of darkness.

Additionally lighting systems required for some in work areas, must not intrude on nearby buildings or onto sensitive habitats including areas identified as having bat activity including commuting routes and feeding areas. Lighting must be positioned as such that it doesn't cause confusion to adjacent road users, on and off-site.

2.11 Pollution & Environmental Management

Barratt Homes will consider the environmental risks caused by the redevelopment of the former Llanwern Steelworks, Queensway development, and will adopt measures to mitigate these risks in line with the environmental management plan for the Glan Llyn development (Atkins Report 5111373-LLA-OUT-065).

2.12 Silt

Silt will be dealt with as outlined in document Site Construction Silt and Mud Control (Appendix F). More detailed information as to how silt will be managed on this development is provided in section 2.17 Silt and Surface Water runoff of this document.

2.13 Cementitious Materials

Environmental and Health & Safety issues will be considered when dealing with all cementitious materials. Site operatives will adhere to the BDW Group COSHH BGS10. (Appendix)E.

Premixed cement mortar will be used for the construction of the plots on this development. This is stored on site in purpose made sealed mortar silos towers in a designated storage and mortar mixing area. As the silos are sealed, the mortar will not be affected by weather conditions, and risk of spillages or discharge to the environment will be avoided. Mortar will be mixed on demand in the designated mixing area. Because of this, any spillages will be contained in the mixing area, with any spillages or surplus mixed mortar being disposed of in accordance with Barratt Homes Standard Waste Management Policy BGS 29, (Appendix D). Concrete will be premixed and delivered to site by vehicle. Surplus concrete will be allowed to reach initial set and then broken up and disposed of in accordance with Barratt Homes, Standard Waste Management Policy BGS 29, as above.

If bagged cement is used, bags will be sealed after use to prevent leaks and spillage. All bagged cement products will be securely stored in a lockable container to prevent spillages.

2.14 Oils And Chemicals

Barratt Homes will ensure that any oils and chemicals used on the development will be stored on site in a designated storage area.

Oil storage containers will have a primary tank to hold the fuel, and a secondary containment system with the capacity to hold 110% of the fuel held in the primary tank. Spill kits are provided on site which are specifically designed to contain oil spillage/contamination.

All chemical products are stored in a lockable container to prevent any unauthorized use. Barratt Homes' policy and procedures relating to oils and chemicals storage, discharge, and spillage, are contained within the Barratt Homes Standard Chemical Storage, Discharge and Spillage Policy BGS 29 (Appendix G).

2.15 Herbicides

BDW Homes do not anticipate using or storing any herbicides on this development.

2.16 Waste Materials

BDW Homes is committed to improving resource efficiency by reducing material use and waste generated by construction activities. The aim is to reduce the life cycle impact of our materials and wastes and reduce emissions that may contribute to climate change. BDW Homes' policy and procedures relating to waste management are contained within the Standard Waste Management Policy BGS 29 (Appendix D).

2.17 Silt & Surface Water Runoff

Barratt Homes will employ several standard techniques for managing surface water run-off from the development. The principal objective is to restrict the surface water run-off to within the construction area, and if necessary, treat all surface water run-off flows prior to discharge. The methods to be adopted shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- a. Site walk-over during wet conditions to identify the presence of all water courses including ephemeral streams.
- b. Implement a regime of isolating upstream clean surface water (ground water runoff or watercourses) from the proposed working areas. This is achieved via bunds or cut-off trenches with clean water temporarily diverted around the works or beneath the works via temporary culverts. Upstream 'clean' water shall always be kept separate from 'contaminated' water generated from within the working area.
- c. The area of topsoil strip is to be minimized to that area required for the progression of the immediate works only. The stripped topsoil is to be used to form a bund to protect the working area from surface run-off from the unstripped area of the development.
- d. Implement a regime of isolating contaminated water (contaminated by soil sediment within the working zone) from any downstream watercourses. This is achieved by providing temporary bunding and soil & silt traps as detailed in the document Site Construction Silt and Mud Control located in Appendix F of this document.
- e. Any stored water will be pumped to a point where it can be discharged, with the outflow treated with silt buster units, or a system of catch pits.
- f. Silt fences or other filtration systems shall be introduced on all outfalls where there is a potential surface route to any site boundary, watercourse, or point of discharge to ground.
- g. Filtration systems include:
 - i. Discharge over matured grassland, provided that no run-off occurs at the site boundary, and that no direct links to watercourses exist.
 - ii. Silt fences.
 - iii. Silt buster units.
 - iv. Catch pits.
 - v. Straw bales.
- h. Temporary bunds are to be shaped and covered/seeded to minimize contamination of run-off with suspended solids.
- i. Site offices, cabins & canteen areas are provided with sealed chemical toilets which are

periodically emptied and tankered away to a licensed Dwr Cymru Welsh Water treatment plant every 7-10 days. This will continue until such time as these areas can be connected to the site drainage system.

The measures listed above will be developed by the contractor ahead of the relevant section of the works. The management of the surface water run-off will be adapted as required to accommodate changes in site conditions and any unexpected issues that may arise throughout the lifetime of the development.

2.19 Silt Build Up Within New Drainage System

During the construction phase of the development, all gullies will be bagged to prevent debris from entering the constructed drainage network.

On completion of the development, both the foul and storm water drainage systems will be inspected for any silt, rubble, or other debris which may have entered the drainage system during construction of the development.

All manholes, catch pits, and road gullies will be inspected, and where necessary cleaned out to remove any silt, rubble or any other debris found within. Catch pits and gullies will be emptied by means of a gully-cleaning vehicle, while the drainage runs and manholes will be jetted clear by a sewer-cleaning vehicle.

2.20 Drainage Phasing Plan

The completion dates of the drainage assets for the St Dials development will be dependent on several factors, such as the date work commences on site, the completion of the Section 104 agreement, and the rate at which the private sale plots are reserved.

As a result of this, Barratt Homes are unable to advise any fixed dates for the completion of the drainage assets on the development. However, Barratt Homes can indicate as to the general sequence in which the drainage assets will be completed.

The drainage has been divided up into 4 phases which have been marked up on copies of the site engineering drawings 2249-100-1 & 2, with each phase being shown as a different colour. The drainage will start with phase 1 and finish with Phase 4

Copies of the marked-up drawings are included in Appendix H of this document.

2.21 Considerate Constructors Scheme

Barratt Homes does not register its developments with the Considerate Constructors Scheme. However, the company has incorporated the basic principles of the schemes Code of Considerate Practice into its company policies and working practices. The Consider Constructors Scheme Code of Considerate Practice is listed below for convenience. BDW will carry out all works in conjunction with the site wide Glan Llyn Construction management plan submitted by St Modwen Developments Ltd highlighting principles expected of all developers.

Construction Traffic Management

3.1 Traffic Management

All construction vehicles will be instructed to access and egress the site via the main development entrance from Main Street, which can be accessed via the Eastern Access point junction 23A of the M4, as shown on the indicative route maps (Appendix I).

Sales traffic can access the development from both the West and Eastern road network as indicated on the map.

Material suppliers will be notified of the agreed traffic management strategy and will be required to comply. A draft Delivery Information Checklist is contained within Section 4.5, setting out the instructions for delivery vehicles to be made.

Access to the site is directly from the M4 via Jct 23a, via the A48 onto the A4810 Queensway. The site 4D is then accessed off the A4810 via Main-Street on the Glan Llyn development.

It is estimated that that there will be approximately six construction delivery vehicles entering and leaving the development per day over the lifetime of the development. This is an estimated frequency of one lorry movement in and out of the development every one hundred minutes based on weekday working hours of 08.00 to 18.00. We anticipate that there will be a maximum of 25 bulky construction vehicles entering and leaving the site per day while excavation works are taking place, which equates to an additional 3 vehicles utilising the proposed route per hour over the course of the restricted delivery period.

3.2 Site Parking

A designated parking area will be located at the land earmarked for future build (as illustrated on the approved layout drawing), which will accommodate permanent operatives and visitor parking. All parking will be located within the boundary of the site. Construction workers will be encouraged to car share when travelling to site to minimise vehicular movements.

Site management will ensure that no construction, contractor or visitor vehicles park on the existing highway at Queensway to minimise the impact upon existing properties. This will be communicated to all persons by signage and at the site induction.

3.3 Construction Vehicles

Construction vehicles on site will only be operated by those people who have received relevant training, have produced a copy of their certificates of competency and are authorised to use the vehicle / plant by their employer.

All vehicles will be inspected, tested and serviced in accordance with legislation and manufacturers' guidance.

Roof beacons and headlights must be used where construction vehicles are operating or being used on infrastructure roads or other areas where the public have access.

All loading and unloading of vehicles will occur within the boundary of the site.

3.4 Monitoring

The traffic management measures detailed within this document will be monitored by the Site Manager to ensure that they are fully complied with. Moreover, delivery

routes and timings will be recorded to ensure that any adverse impacts upon the local community are minimised.

3.5 Road Condition Surveys

A pre-construction road condition survey will be submitted to the Council 1 month prior to the commencement of development. This will comprise a photographic survey of the condition of the highway in its existing form, and each photograph will correlate to a location reference on an accompanying plan.

Post-construction road condition surveys will be completed and submitted to the Council within 1 month of the commencement of the Section 38 maintenance period or, where no Section 278 / Section 38 agreements are entered into, within 1 month of the completion of the last property. Any remedial works will then be discussed and agreed with the Council Highways, and implementation of these works will occur within 1 month of sign-off.

4.0 Care About Appearance

4.1 Constructors should ensure sites appear professional and well managed

- Ensuring that the external appearance of sites enhances the image of the industry.
- Being organised, clean and tidy.
- Enhancing the appearance of facilities, stored materials, vehicles and plant.
- Raising the image of the workforce by their appearance.

4.2 Respect the Community

Constructors should give utmost consideration to their impact on neighbours and the public

- Informing, respecting and showing courtesy to those affected by the work.
- Minimising the impact of deliveries, parking and work on the public highway.
- Contributing to and supporting the local community and economy.
- Working to create a positive and enduring impression, and promoting the Code.

4.3 Protect the Environment

Constructors should protect and enhance the environment

- Identifying, managing and promoting environmental issues.
- Seeking sustainable solutions, and minimising waste, the carbon footprint and resources.
- Minimising the impact of vibration, and air, light and noise pollution.
- Protecting the ecology, the landscape, wildlife, vegetation and water courses.

4.4 Secure Everyone's Safety

Constructors should attain the highest levels of safety performance

- Having systems that care for the safety of the public, visitors and the workforce.
- Minimising security risks to neighbours.
- Having initiatives for continuous safety improvement.
- Embedding attitudes and behaviours that enhance safety performance.

4.5 Value Their Workforce

Constructors should provide a supportive and caring working environment

- Providing a workplace where everyone is respected, treated fairly, encouraged and supported.
- Identifying personal development needs and promoting training.
- Caring for the health and wellbeing of the workforce.
- Providing and maintaining high standards of welfare.

4.6 Management of Complaints

Local residents will be able to complain about problems caused by BDW Homes' construction activities by telephoning the number below or sending an e-mail.

By Telephone: 02920 544744

By E-mail: southwales@newhomecare.co.uk

Complaints made to the above telephone number and e-mail address will be assessed by the BDW Homes Customer care department, and directed to the person most suited to deal with that particular complaint.

Alternatively, local residents can approach the BDW Homes Site Manager, who will be able to resolve most minor complaints.

Glan Llyn, Llanwern Delivery - Information Checklist

The purpose of this document is to provide the Site Management Team, Sub-Contractors and Suppliers with the appropriate information they need to ensure that any plant or materials delivered to site are done so in a safe manner with due consideration given to both loading and unloading operations.

Information from Barratt Homes

- **Build Type** - Timber frame, with 2 blocks of traditional masonry apartments
- **Access to Site** - Via M4 Juntion 23A and A4810 Queensway, onto Central Eastern Access road, into site via Main Street,
- **Restrictions** - No deliveries or access will be allowed between the following times 8.15 - 9.00 : 15.00 - 16.00
- No deliveries will be allowed and turned away during the above hours with no exceptions. Confirmation of delivery acceptance to be confirmed by phoning the site manager
- **Local Hazards** - No parking or waiting is allowed on the access roads to the development area.

1. **Low / Narrow Bridges** - None present.

2. **Routes with Weight Restrictions** - None present.

3. **Speed Restrictions** - A4810, Queensway 50mph reducing to 30mph on approach to site, development speed 10 mph.

4. **Traffic Calming Measures** - None present?

5. **One Way Systems** - There is no one way systems in place in the area.

6. **Narrow Access Roads** - No narrow roads

7. **Major Road Works** - Not anticipated.

8. **Any Other** -

Please refer attached drawing.

On Site Requirements - These must be adhered to by ALL visiting drivers

1. Drivers **MUST** report to the Site Management for site specific instructions before either loading or offloading.

2. When leaving the cab appropriate PPE **MUST** be worn, at all times.

3. When unloading/loading using lifting equipment (i.e. HIAB/Moffett) a suitable lifting plan/risk assessment **MUST** have been completed prior to commencing the lift.

4. All drivers of vehicles **MUST** be in possession of an applicable training certificate of conformity (i.e. CPCS/RITITB) for lifting/unloading equipment.

Information Required from Sub-Contractor/Supplier

As a representative of a Sub-Contractor/Supplier could you please complete and return the questions listed below:-

Name of Company:-

Name of Person Completing this form:-

Position:-

- ☐ What size vehicles will you be using to deliver your materials/equipment to site?
- ☐ Do you require any specific parking arrangements?
- ☐ Do you require any specific unloading arrangements?
- ☐ If it is required, how do you intend to provide your Driver with safe access/egress onto their vehicle for unloading purposes in accordance with the Work at Height Regulations?
- ☐ If it is required, how do you prevent your Driver from falling from the rear of their vehicle during unloading/loading operations in accordance with the Work at Height Regulations?
- ☐ Are all your Drivers able to understand English or do special arrangements need to be made (i.e. translation or pictograms).
- ☐ Does your Driver have any medical conditions that we need to be aware of?
- ☐ Who is the point of contact within your organisation (i.e. if there is a problem with a delivery or an emergency).
- ☐ Is there any other information that you feel Barratt need to be aware of prior to deliveries commencing on site that may affect the Health and Safety of either your Driver or another member of the site team?
 - ☐ We will adhere to delivery restrictions- No deliveries or access will be accepted or permitted to site between the following times 8.15 - 9.30, 14.40 - 16.00 during term times.

By signing below, I declare that I have read, understood and accept responsibility as per Barratt

Llanwern 4D Development requirements: _____

Please sign and return to sender at Barratt Homes South Wales

APPENDECIES

Appendix A	Site Compound Location Plan
Appendix B	Site Compound Layout Plan
Appendix C	Construction Site Dust Code
Appendix D	Barratt Group Standard Waste Management Policy BGS29
Appendix E	Barratt COSHH Policy BGS10
Appendix F	Site Construction Silt & Mud Control
Appendix G	Chemical Storage, Discharge, & Spillage Policy BGS28
Appendix H	Drainage Phasing Plan
Appendix I	Construction Route Planner



NOTES

This drawing is the copyright of RUA ©. All rights reserved.
Ordnance Survey Data © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
NOT scale from this drawing.
Contractors, Sub Contractors and Suppliers are to check all relevant dimensions and levels of the site and building before commencing any shop drawings or building work. Any discrepancies should be recorded to the Architect.
Where applicable this drawing is to be read in conjunction with the Consultants' drawings.

Legend

- [illegible]

Private

Name	Code	Bed	Sqft	T
KENLEY	KEN	2B	624	
BRANDON	BRA	3B	706	
PALMERSTON	PAL	3B	776	
ELLERTON	ELL	3B	830	
MORESBY	MOR	3B	854	
BUCHANAN	BUC	3B	875	
COLLATION	COL	3B	848	
LOCKTON	LON	3B	939	
KINGSLEY	KIN	4B	1085	
NORBURY	NOR	3B	1107	
WOODCOTE	WOO	4B	1217	
HESKETH	HESK	4B	1269	
RADLEIGH	RAD	4B	1317	
Total Private				

1.66

Name	Code	Bed	Sqft	T
ELM1		1B	534	
ELM2		2B	628	

Total Aff

Total Affordable				
------------------	--	--	--	--

Total P	100
---------	-----

Total Earnout				
---------------	--	--	--	--

Total Ho

Total Housing Plot Areas (sq ft)

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	A/UT
E	Visitor parking & S&B's adjusted.	33.04.25	10
D	S&B's & SPG standards incorporated to address UPLA complaints.	25/06/24	10
C	Reed Manureville, also pedestrian movement & traffic calming retrofitted. Courtyard parking off main road. Central Upland access to be designed. Agreements with battery introduced. Housing mix adjusted with battery layout.	21/06/24	10
B	Plan Street Storage changed to incorporate green verges and 20m minimum 2 bay housing > 1000 hours open movement 62-65 hours open and parking changes parking allocated to provide for UPLA requirements Plan 309 - 1000 hours open to accommodate number of the Plan 309 - 1000 hours adjusted to suit	06/09/23	10
A	Plan 41 & 54 handing changed to reflect standard housing arrangement for handing along lounge	08/06/23	10

[illegible]

PLANNING

RUA

**ARCHITECTURE
URBAN DESIGN**

Thistle Down Barr, Sywell, Northants, NN6 0BG

PROJECT

Llanwern Phase 4D

DRAWING

PLANNING LAYOUT (01K)

100

SCALE	DATE	AUTHOR
1:500@A0	21.06.21	ID

1:500

JOB NO.	DRAWING NO.	R.
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H891

110914	110914 PL-001	L
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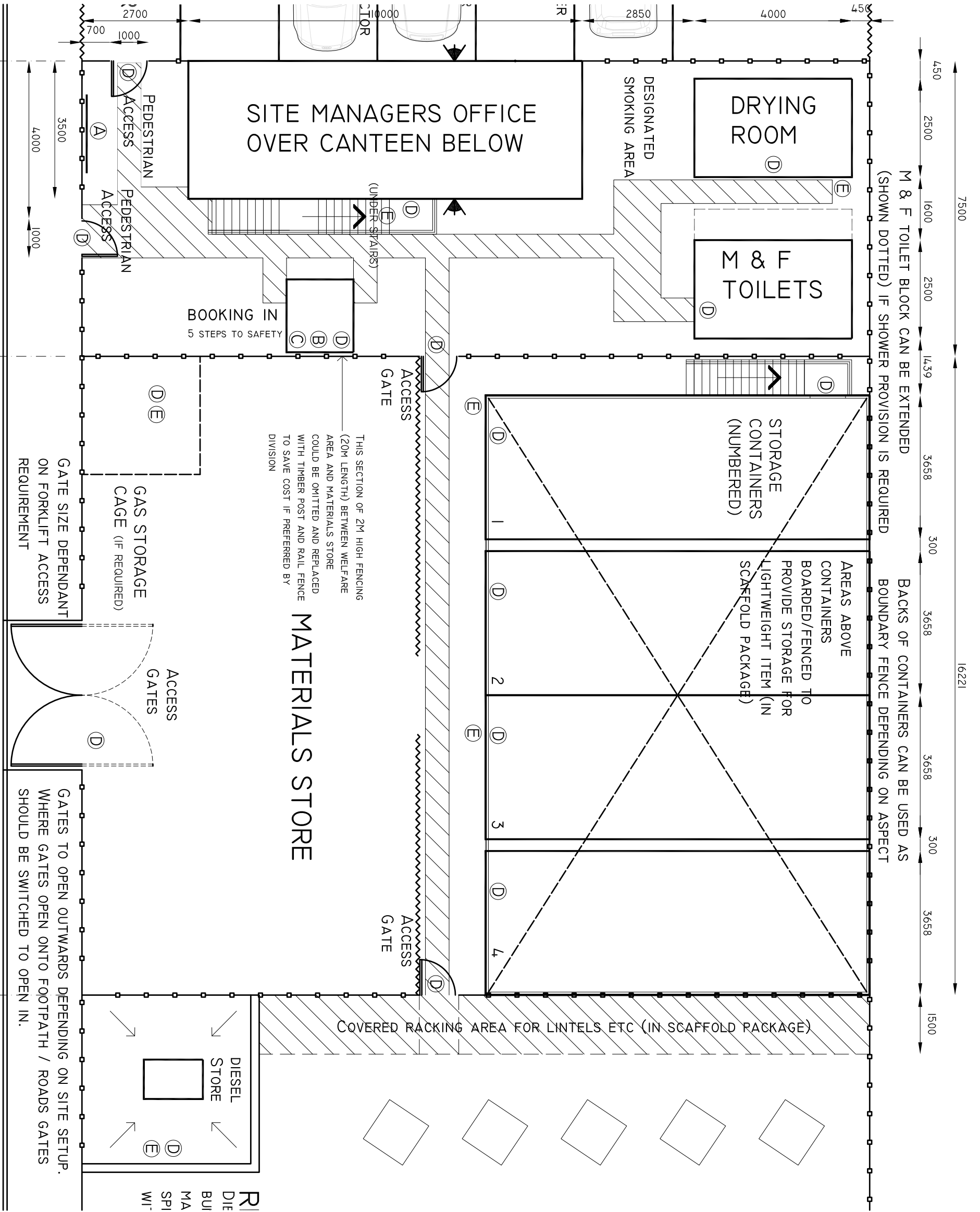
CLIENT R

BDW_SOUTH WALES

FOR ELECTRICIAN & PLUMBER WOULD BE LOCATED ELSEWHERE BUT PAID FOR BY THEM

CONTAINERS FOR STORAGE (DRAINAGE ETC)

23721

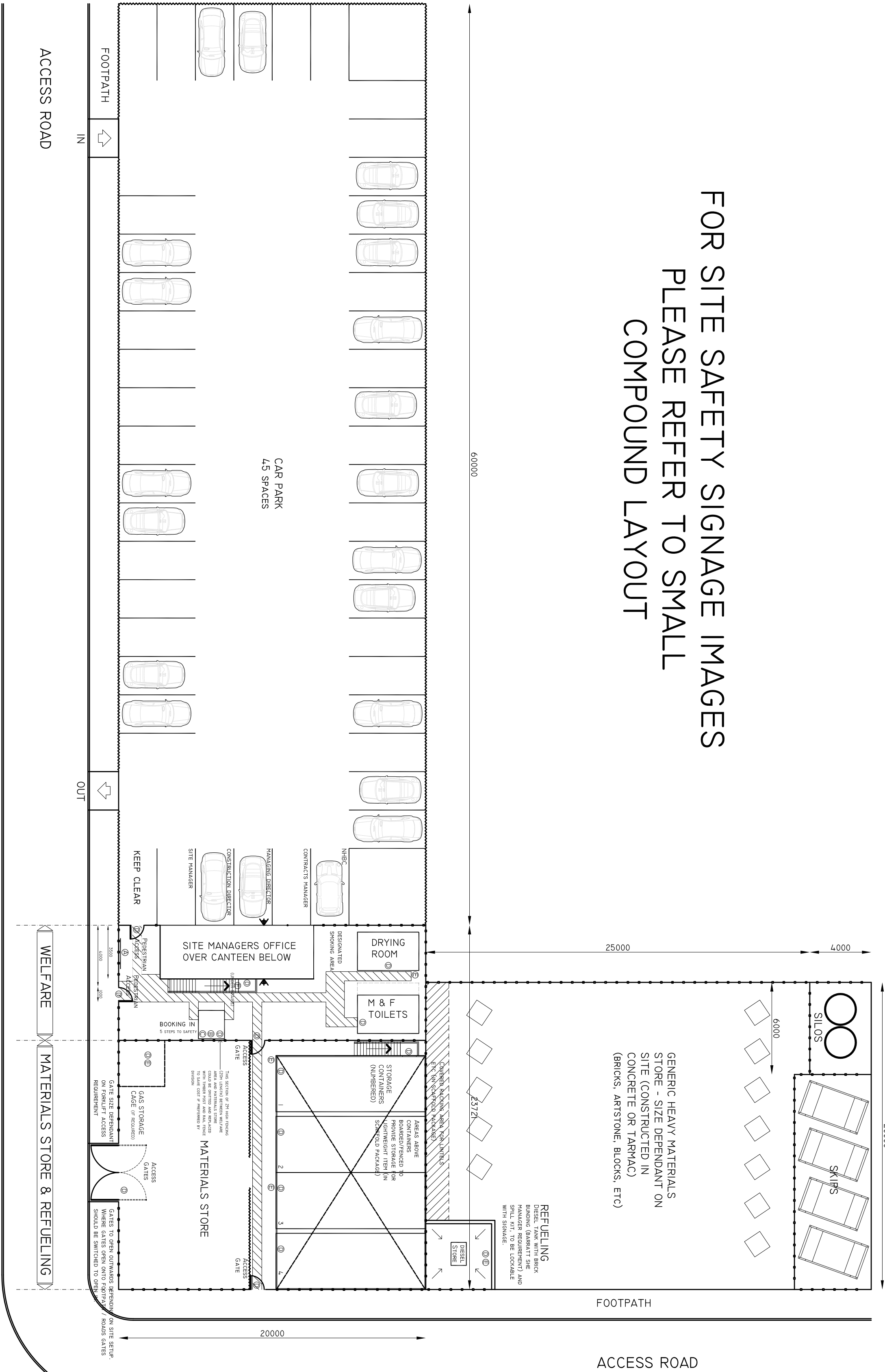


WELFARE

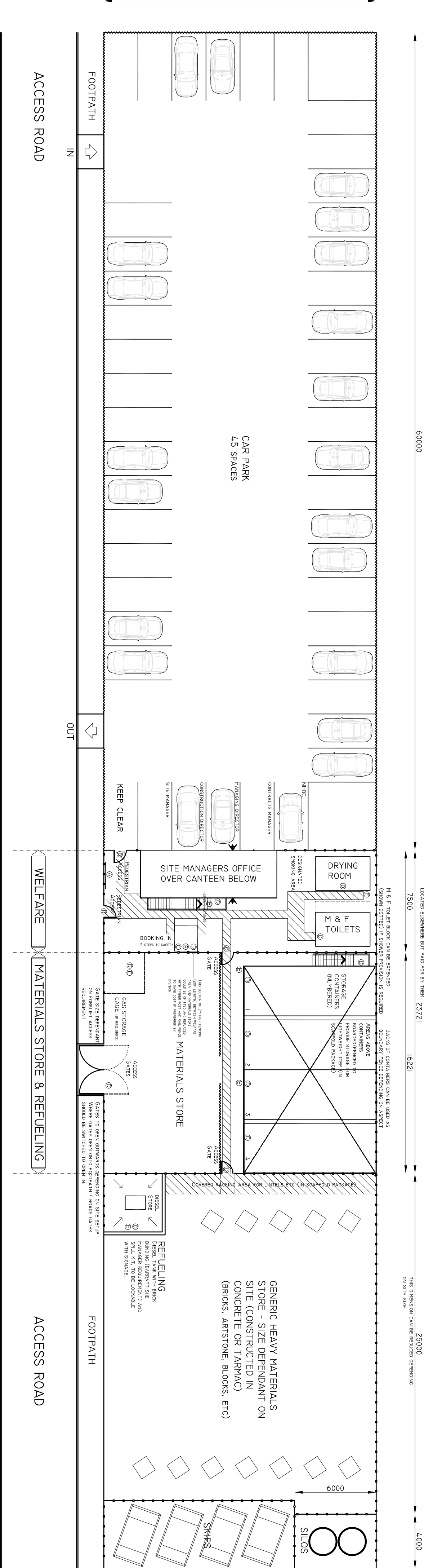
MATERIALS STORE & REFUELING

PLAN LAYOUT OF CENTRAL COMPOUND AREA SCALE 1:100

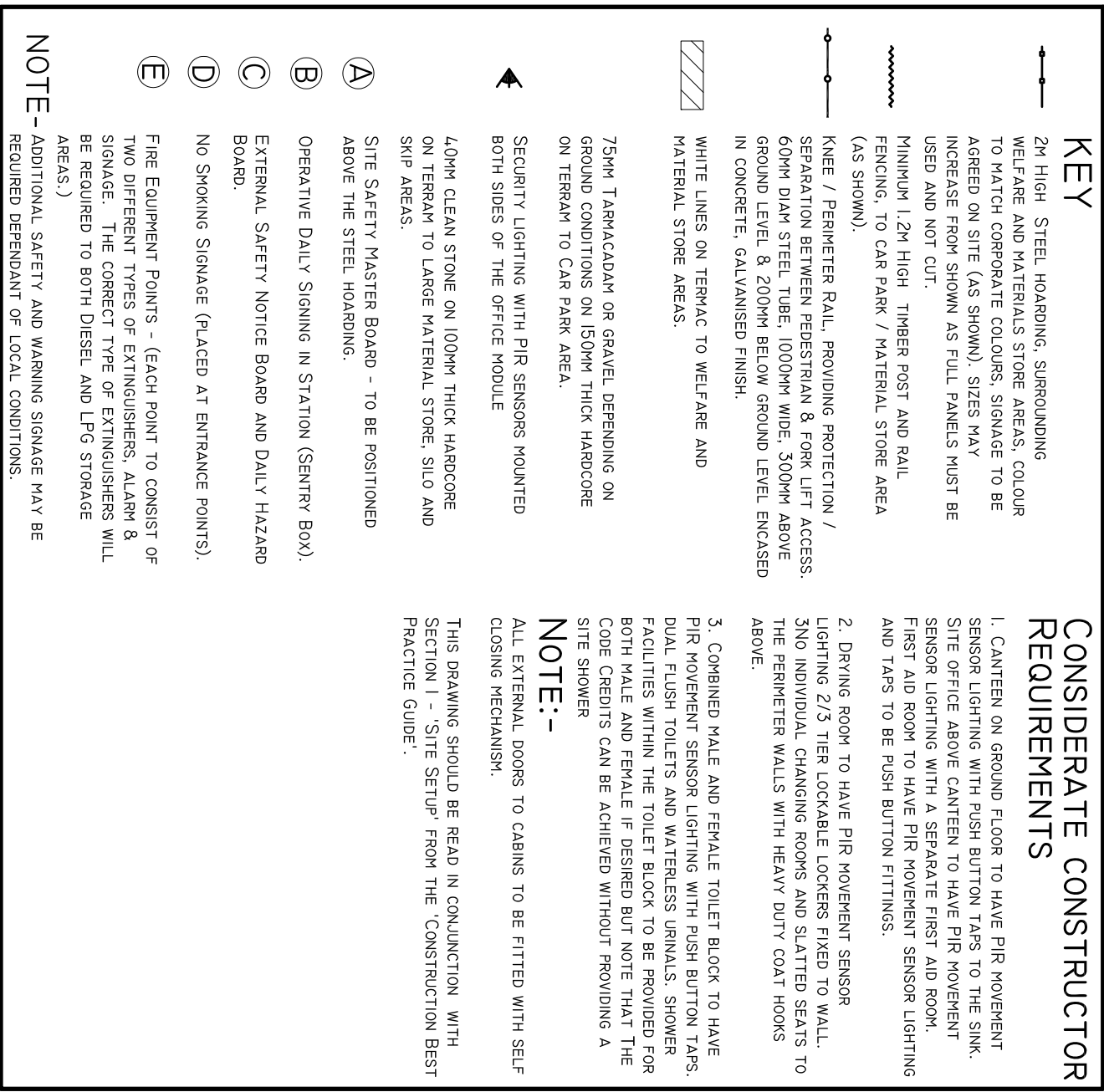
FOR SITE SAFETY SIGNAGE IMAGES PLEASE REFER TO SMALL COMPOUND LAYOUT



PLAN LAYOUT OF CORNER SET-UP SCALE 1:200



PLAN LAYOUT OF LINEAR SET-UP SCALE 1:200



EXTERNAL REFERENCE :

Brand: **BARRATT / DAVID WILSON HOMES**
Range: **-5 / 2010**
Title: **Generic Standard Site Compound (Medium)**
Detail No: **DB-SD13-002**
Drawn: **GDT** Checked: **GDT** Scale: **1:100 / 1:200** Date: **May 16**

Rev: Description:

Date:



Construction Site Dust Code



BARRATT
HOMES

built around you

June 2012

Dust Control on Construction Sites

1 Purpose of Code

The purpose of this code is to ensure that disturbance due to dust arising from our construction works is kept to an acceptable level.

2 General Requirements for Dust Control

2.1 Limit Cleared Areas

- Only clear vegetation from areas where immediate work is taking place. Protect existing vegetation.

2.2 Site Traffic Control

- Restrict traffic movement to specific designated routes.
- Set and enforce a maximum speed level.
- Allocate on site parking areas.
- Provide tarmac routes for all traffic including access to each house.

2.3 Earth Moving Management

- Carry out earth moving in suitable weather conditions. Pre-water areas of earth to be moved if dust creation is a risk.
- Design the site to minimise cart off.

2.4 Watering Sprays

- Sprays to be used during dry breezy conditions.

2.5 Material Storage

- Consider sheltered locations for stockpiles and, where possible, place the pile lengthwise into the wind.
- Minimise the slope of the upwind surface and limit the pile size.
- Limit activity to the downwind side of the pile.
- Use the 'last in – first out' system of stockpile management.
- Use silos instead of cement mixers.

2.6 Site Access/Exit Controls

- Employ wheel washing facilities at site exits as required.
- Carry out regular road sweeping to site roads and the adjacent public highway.

3 Considerate Construction

This site will be registered with the 'Considerate Contractors' Scheme where nominated.

Keeping people safe



BARRATT GROUP STANDARD (BGS) 29 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental
Management System 2016



BARRATT
DEVELOPMENTS PLC

		Reference	Responsibility
1.0	Introduction		
1.1	This Barratt Group Standard details the Waste Management policy and procedures of the Group. The policy and procedures reflects the company's commitment to waste management as part of our overall Environmental policy.		Managing Director/ Operations Director
1.2	We are committed to improving resource efficiency by reducing material use and waste generated from our activities. Our aim is to reduce the life cycle impact of materials and wastes, and reduce emissions that may contribute to climate change.		
1.3	Our approach to overall resource management is based on the following hierarchy: • Prevention or minimisation of waste through the design process • Use of materials efficiently to reduce waste • Implementation of robust waste management practices on all our sites and offices • Maximisation of on-site recovery (Reuse, recycling or treatment) • Minimisation of disposal of waste to landfill • Segregate waste streams in order to enable materials to be recycled or reused • Regularly collecting data and monitoring our performance using Key Performance Indicators.		
1.4	In addition, we are committed to raising awareness of resource efficiency and waste management across the Group and with our supply chain. This will include training and information to employees, contractors and suppliers on waste minimisation opportunities and resource efficiency		

		Reference	Responsibility
2.0	Definitions		
2.1	Controlled Waste – Any waste arising from the site which the holder discards, intends or is required to discard.		
2.2	Hazardous Waste – Waste that has hazardous properties that may be harmful to human health or the environment. (See section 9)		
2.3	Inert Waste – Is waste that is chemically inert and will not degrade over time. Examples include rubble, soil, sand and gravel.		
2.4	Active Waste – Is waste that will biodegrade over time and includes wood, plastic, metal and vegetation.		
2.5	Waste Carrier – Person/Company with licence to transport waste (must hold a valid waste carriers licence issued by the EA/SEPA).		
2.6	Waste Transfer Note (WTN) is a document that accompanies the transfer of non-hazardous waste between different holders.		
2.7	Consignment Note – A controlled document for the movement of hazardous/special waste.		
2.8	Absolute Hazardous Waste – these wastes are defined as hazardous in the EWC and no further work is required to define what the chemicals or substances are.		
2.9	Mirror Hazardous Waste – these wastes may be hazardous depending on whether it contains dangerous substances at or above certain action levels.		
2.10	European Waste Catalogue (EWC)/List of wastes – These are a list of wastes that that have been categorised as hazardous or non-hazardous and have a distinct 6 digit reference code.		
2.11	Waste Management Hierarchy The hierarchy for waste management which must be applied to transferring any waste through prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling or recovery.		
2.12	Waste Minimisation Includes a range of methods to ‘design-out’ waste from a business and limit waste arising’s from its activities		
2.13	Waste Management Involves identifying potential waste streams and managing these to ensure efficient disposal.		

		Reference	Responsibility
3.0	Waste minimisation		
3.1	A review of all opportunities for waste minimisation via the Group procurement process shall be undertaken for all suppliers and each challenged to reduce waste through the construction process. This will include considering how materials are being delivered to site and evaluating if packaging is appropriate to prevent damage and is not excessive which creates unnecessary waste.		Group Procurement/ Buyers
3.2	All developments shall consider opportunities to minimise waste through the design stage and in particular consider how any design changes can impact on reworking or wasted materials. Consideration should be given to the use of construction processes that will reduce the amount of waste created.		Group Technical/ Construction Directors
3.3	All developments shall identify the location of on-site storage of materials and ensure that they are appropriate to prevent damage to materials. Delivery of materials must be planned and coordinated so that they can be handled appropriately on site and stored in an appropriate location.	SHE Form 05	Construction Director
4.0	Divisional/Regional Offices Waste Management		
4.1	All offices within the Group must have waste management processes in place which enable waste to be managed and these will include: • Maximise the use of electronic media for dissemination of information both internally and externally. Ensure these are designed to facilitate them being read on-screen and avoid the need for printing. • Ensure that printing/copying equipment provides double-sided prints and set this up as the default option for photocopiers and computers • Print release scheme (where the user has to formally 'pull' their printing to a specific printer); this will reduce wastage of printing that is not collected. • Put in place a segregation and recycling strategy for the following: ○ Paper ○ Cardboard ○ Printer and toner cartridges ○ Plastic cups ○ Metal dinks cans ○ Batteries ○ Electrical Equipment		Office Manager

		Reference	Responsibility																								
5.0	General Waste Management on Construction Sites		Contracts Manager / Project Director																								
5.1	<table><tr><th>Waste Stream</th><th>Colour Code</th><th>Container Type / Size</th></tr><tr><td>Mixed Waste</td><td>Red</td><td>See note below*</td></tr><tr><td>Inert Waste</td><td>Green</td><td>Stockpile or 20 yd skip</td></tr><tr><td>Plasterboard</td><td>Blue</td><td>8, 12, 14 yd skip</td></tr><tr><td>Light Weight Compactable</td><td>Orange</td><td>12-14 yd skip**</td></tr><tr><td>Hazardous</td><td>Purple/Black</td><td>Haz Waste Station</td></tr><tr><td>Wood</td><td>Yellow</td><td>12-14 yd skip**</td></tr><tr><td>Metal</td><td>Brown</td><td></td></tr></table> *Mixed waste skips must not be provided on site unless they form part of a waste management process linked to a licensed waste transfer/handling station or to remove waste materials at the end of the construction period on site **No Roll On Roll Off (RORO's) to be used unless Director level sign off is agreed in advance for compactable waste and wood due to the potential for contamination and high costs	Waste Stream		Colour Code	Container Type / Size	Mixed Waste	Red	See note below*	Inert Waste	Green	Stockpile or 20 yd skip	Plasterboard	Blue	8, 12, 14 yd skip	Light Weight Compactable	Orange	12-14 yd skip**	Hazardous	Purple/Black	Haz Waste Station	Wood	Yellow	12-14 yd skip**	Metal	Brown		
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Metal	Brown																										
5.2	All sites to have appropriate colour coded signage for each waste stream. Tipper skips to be labelled with appropriate waste stickers to ensure segregation at source. Segregation / compound area to have appropriate signage to ensure the area is clearly visible		Site Manager																								
5.3	All sites to ensure contractors adhere to the Segregation at source instruction utilising tipper skips/bins to eliminate cross contamination of waste streams		Site Manager																								
5.4	The Barratt Developments PLC approved waste poster should be displayed in site cabins and requirements for waste management included at the site specific induction.		Site Manager																								
5.5	Where segregation is not practicable on site then segregation at a waste transfer/handling station via licensed waste carrier should be undertaken (NB: These sites should be permitted under either an Environmental Permit/Waste Management Licence or an exemption where appropriate).	See Section 7.1 & 8.1	Contracts Manager/ Project Director																								
5.6	Pallets must not be placed into skips and the Group “take Back” scheme must be used where practicable.		Site Manager																								
5.7	Divisional Construction Director and Commercial Director to meet on at least quarterly with the Waste Management Provider to discuss and improve waste management engagement		Construction Director / Commercial Director																								
5.8	Site Management are to accompany the Waste Management Provider on Waste Audits to review performance against the waste policy and segregation performance		Site Manager																								
5.9	The Waste Management Provider is to be contacted to conduct toolbox talks regarding waste management and segregation best practice on all new developments with follow up toolbox talks as required.		Site Manager																								

		Reference	Responsibility
6.0	Registration as Producer of Hazardous Waste		
6.1	Barratt Developments PLC must ensure that all developments in Wales are registered with the Environment Agency (EA) prior to any works commencing as potential producers of hazardous waste. Registration must be renewed annually. A unique registration code will be issued, which should be displayed in the site offices. (Not a requirement in England and Scotland).		Technical Director/Site Manager
7.0	Waste Carriers Licence		
7.1	All contractors removing waste from site must hold a valid Waste Carriers Licence (WCL) which must be available on site at all times. A matrix of carriers provided by one of our approved brokers is acceptable. This includes WCL for any sub-contractors removing waste from site and also contractors removing soil, portable toilet waste and road sweepings.		Technical Director
8.0	Environmental Permits - England and Wales/Waste Management Licensing (WML) - Scotland		
8.1	All waste disposal companies used should be permitted or licensed by the EA and SEPA respectively. In England and Wales they will be covered by an Environmental Permit or an Exemption and in Scotland they will be covered by a WML or an Exemption.		Technical Director
8.2	An Environmental Permit, WML or Exemption will be required for the actual site where waste materials are treated for recycling or re-use. The following exemptions may apply where applicable: • Mobile crushers must have a Part B Permit to operate issued by the Local Authority (LA), which must be kept with the machine. The LA must be notified each time a machine is moved into their local area or to a new location. • Site gained concrete, bricks, tiles or other materials can be crushed and reused as sub –base or fill. In this case a T7 Permit exemption (England and Wales) or a Paragraph 24 exemption (Scotland) can be registered. In England and Wales. This is registered with the LA and in Scotland with SEPA. The total waste stored must not exceed £20,000 tonnes at any time and any movement of the material to other locations will be subject to waste transfer documentation and waste carriers licensing. • Treatment or screening of soils or wastes (other than concrete, bricks or tiles) will be subject to a T5 exemption (England and Wales) but the maximum quantities that can be stored or treated is 5000 tonnes over a 3 year period.		Technical Director Technical Director Technical Director

		Reference	Responsibility																																		
	- A U1 exemption (England and Wales) can be obtained to allow use of suitable wastes for small scale construction. Example activities include: - Using crushed bricks, concrete, rocks and aggregate to create a noise bund around a new development and then using soil to landscape it to enable grass to grow. - Using road planings and rubble to build a track, road or car park. - Using wood-chip to construct a track, path or bridleway. - Bringing in some soil from another place for use in landscaping at a housing development.		Technical Director																																		
8.3	The following limits apply to any exemption: Table 1 - You can use to 5000 tonnes in total of the wastes below for any construction activity. <table><tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th></tr><tr><td>010102</td><td>Waste from mineral non-metalliferous excavation</td></tr><tr><td>010408</td><td>Waste gravel and crushed rock other than mentioned in 010407</td></tr><tr><td>010409</td><td>Waste sand and clays</td></tr><tr><td>101208</td><td>Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)</td></tr><tr><td>101314</td><td>Waste concrete and concrete sludge</td></tr><tr><td>170101</td><td>Concrete</td></tr><tr><td>170102</td><td>Bricks</td></tr><tr><td>170103</td><td>Tiles and ceramics</td></tr><tr><td>170107</td><td>Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 170106</td></tr><tr><td>191209</td><td>Minerals (for example sand and stones)</td></tr><tr><td>191212</td><td>Aggregates only</td></tr></table> Table 2 - You can use up to 1000 tonnes in total of the wastes below for construction purposes <table><tr><th>Codes</th><th>Waste types</th></tr><tr><td>170504</td><td>Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 170503</td></tr><tr><td>170506</td><td>Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 170505</td></tr><tr><td>191302</td><td>Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 191301</td></tr><tr><td>200202</td><td>Soil and stones</td></tr></table> Table 3 - Within the 1000 tonnes total for use of wastes from Table 2, you can only use the waste below for the construction of tracks, paths, bridleways or car parks. The waste must be processed into chipped form prior to use.	Codes	Waste types	010102	Waste from mineral non-metalliferous excavation	010408	Waste gravel and crushed rock other than mentioned in 010407	010409	Waste sand and clays	101208	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	101314	Waste concrete and concrete sludge	170101	Concrete	170102	Bricks	170103	Tiles and ceramics	170107	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 170106	191209	Minerals (for example sand and stones)	191212	Aggregates only	Codes	Waste types	170504	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 170503	170506	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 170505	191302	Solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 191301	200202	Soil and stones		Technical Director
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170302	Bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 170301																
170504	Road sub base only																
8.4	Construction activities carried out for the purpose of producing a suitably engineered soil would not be regarded as a waste management activity (i.e. lime stabilisation and piling) and a permit/licence would not be required.		Technical Director														
8.5	Where uncontaminated materials are <u>produced on site</u> during construction work and are then <u>stored and re-used on the same site</u> , in accordance with planning permission, there is <u>no</u> requirement for a Permit/WML/Exemption provided: they are suitable for that use and require no further treatment; only the quantity necessary for the works is used; and their use is not a mere possibility but a certainty. Relevant activities involving uncontaminated materials produced on site and then reused on the same site may include cut and fill; simple foundation excavations with arisings spread evenly under the ground floor slab and the combination of soils to create a retaining structure.		Technical Director														
8.6	On multi-phase developments, if arisings are put to use on site and it is done in accordance with planning permission (for the whole development) then a permit or exemption will not generally be required. This can also be the case where different developers are involved in a consortium agreement for a development and a formal agreement is in place which identifies levels of responsibility.		Technical Director														
8.7	Where clean waste material is transferred from one development to another or imported from a third party source, an exemption from a Permit/WML can be granted by the EA/SEPA respectively. These exemptions must be applied for prior to the work commencing (25 days in England & Wales and 21 days in Scotland).																

		Reference	Responsibility
8.8	Where contaminated materials produced on site during construction works (including excavated soils) are used on site in accordance with the planning permission these may not be regarded as waste and a permit/license not required. (The criteria in 8.5 must still be met). This can include activities such as site re-grading and use of materials beneath cover or capping layers, buildings and hard standing. In this case an assessment will need to be made to ensure that materials will not pose a risk to the environment. This will need to be detailed in a remediation strategy for the site, which meets EA/SEPA requirements.		Technical Director
9.0	Duty of Care – Waste Materials		
9.1	All appropriate measures must be taken to ensure anyone who is involved in the chain of custody for waste is appropriately permitted/licensed. (Waste will include clean soil from site being deposited off site or imported clean soil to site).		Contracts Manager / Project Director
9.2	All waste must be appropriately identified and stored on site and covered to prevent uncontrolled release. Skips must not be allowed to overspill and disposal areas kept clean and tidy.		Site Manager
9.3	Waste must only be transferred to an authorised person capable and permitted/licensed to deal with the type of waste produced.		Site Manager
9.4	Periodic reviews must be undertaken to review that waste from site is being handled correctly and transferred to the final point of disposal or recovery as detailed on the SWMP and as per waste transfer note/Consignment note.	See Section 14	Site Manager
9.5	Reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that sufficient site security measures are in place to prevent the illegal disposal of waste from site and illegal dumping of waste onsite.		Contracts Manager / Project Director
9.6	In the event that Barratt Developments PLC are not the Principal Contractor the pre-contract meetings and competency checks should identify the procedure and arrangements made by the client to review operations during the operational stage.		Contracts Manager / Project Director
10.0	Waste Transfer Notes (WTN)		
10.1	A waste transfer note must be created for each load of waste that leaves site.		Site Manager
10.2	For repetitive transfers of non-hazardous waste, a season ticket can be utilised for up to 12 months. They can only be used where the parties involved in each transfer are the		Contracts Manager / Project Director

		Reference	Responsibility
	same and where the description of waste transferred remains the same.		
10.3	All waste transfer notes must describe the quantity and types of the waste being transferred and also include the appropriate waste code (EWC code) and waste description for the particular waste stream. They must also indicate that the hierarchy for waste control has been applied. Construction waste codes are included in Section 12.		Site Manager
10.4	General descriptions such as 'general waste' or 'Inert waste' are not acceptable. It is our requirement as producers to ensure the description is accurate.		Site Manager
10.5	The waste transfer note must also record how the waste is contained/packaged, when it is transferred, where it should go and whom it was transferred to i.e. waste carrier details including waste carriers registration no.		Site Manager
10.6	Both the waste carrier and a responsible person on site who has checked the detail on the transfer note must sign the waste transfer note.		Site Manager
10.7	Copies of the waste transfer note(s) must be maintained for two years. These can be held at the divisional office.		
11.0	Consignment Notes (Hazardous/Special Waste)		Site Manager
11.1	A consignment note is required for hazardous/special waste that is removed from site. A waste transfer note is not required where the waste is controlled by a consignment note. (separate regulations apply in some instances in Scotland see: http://www.sepa.org.uk/media/36660/consigning_special_waste.pdf		
11.2	The consignment note is a three-page document which are colour-coded; Producers/Holders/Consignor's – White Carrier's Copy – Gold Consignee's – Pink		
11.3	Parts A & B must be completed on each copy of the consignment note. A broker can complete this but it remains Barratt Developments PLC responsibility to ensure it is completed correctly. Part A = Holders details Part B = Description of the Waste (Including EWC code)		
11.4	All copies of the consignment note should be given to the carrier who will check parts A and B are correct. They will complete Part C – Carriers Certificate and will return the		

		Reference	Responsibility
	form to the producer for completion of Part D – Consignor’s certificate.		
11.5	On completion of Part D retain the White copy of the note and return the other copies to the carrier.		
11.6	Copies of Consignment notes must be retained for 3 years.		
11.7	Where contractors as part of their work package are responsible for the removal of hazardous waste the division should satisfy themselves that appropriate systems are in place and that waste is being managed effectively.		

12.0 European Waste Catalogue/List of Wastes

17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	
17 01 01	concrete	
17 01 02	bricks	
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics	
17 01 06	mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramic containing dangerous substances	M
17 01 07	mixture of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	
17 02	wood, glass and plastic	
17 02 01	wood	
17 02 02	glass	
17 02 03	plastic	
17 02 04	glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances	M
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	
17 03 01	bituminous mixtures containing coal tar	M
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01	
17 03 03	coal tar and tarred products	A
17 04	metals (including their alloys)	
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass	
17 04 02	aluminium	
17 04 03	lead	
17 04 04	zinc	
17 04 05	iron and steel	
17 04 06	tin	
17 04 07	mixed metals	
17 04 09	metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances	M
17 04 10	cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances	M
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	
17 05 03	soil and stones containing dangerous substances	M
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	
17 05 05	dredging spoil containing dangerous substances	M
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	
17 05 07	track ballast containing dangerous substances	M
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	
17 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials	
17 06 01	insulation materials containing asbestos	M

17 06 03	other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances	M
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03	
17 06 05	construction materials containing asbestos	M
17 08	gypsum-based construction material	
17 08 01	gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances	M
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes	
17 09 01	construction and demolition wastes containing mercury	M
17 09 02	construction and demolition wastes containing PCB (for example PCB-containing sealants, PCB-containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors)	M
17 09 03	other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes)	M
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01 and 17 09 03	
20 03 01	light mixed waste, mixed compactable waste	
20 03 04	septic tank sludge	

13.0 Other Potentially Hazardous Waste

Where products carry the following hazard warning symbols they will be deemed hazardous and may require special means of disposal. There are other substances, which will be deemed hazardous but these are the most common found on our sites.



Dangerous to the Environment



Toxic



Corrosive



Flammable



Oxidising



Explosive



Caution - Less serious health hazards



Longer term health hazards



Contains gas under pressure

13.1 Disposal of hazardous Waste

All developments must have a facility for managing hazardous waste. Disposal of products into these facilities must be strictly controlled. All hazardous waste must be transferred to a licensed carrier using a consignment note to track its movement.

13.2 Paint Tins or Tubs

Paint tins or tubs may be classified as hazardous waste.

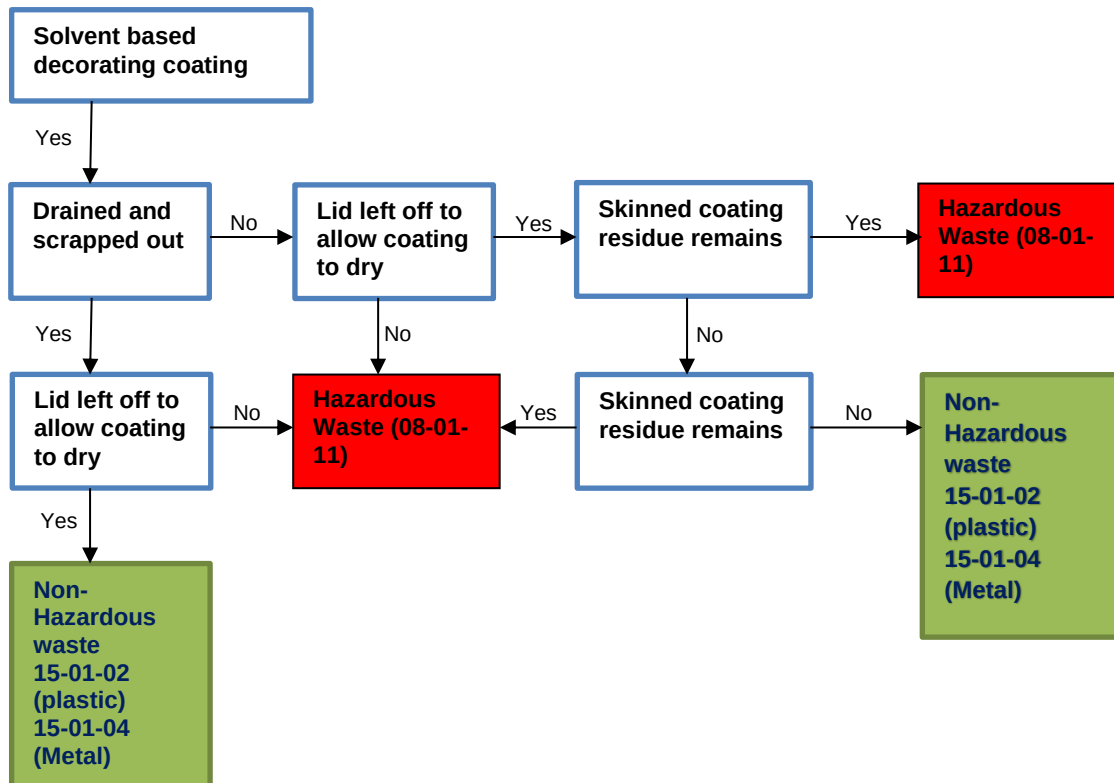
All sites must use the paint can/tub recycling service provided by the approved supplier Dulux Decorator centres where practicable. Dulux will provide bags for recycled cans as follows:

- Blue for water based
- Red for solvent based

All cans or tubs being recycled must contain no more than 25mm of wet paint and have lids securely fastened. Dry tubs or cans will not need to have lids on. The Dulux Decorator centre will pick up the empty cans when they make deliveries of new paint to the site.

Solvent Based Paint Cans or Tubs

For solvent based paint or woodcare coatings, the containers which are not recycled as detailed above may be classified as hazardous. The chart below can be used to determine whether the empty or partially emptied containers are classified as hazardous or non-hazardous.



Water Based Paint Cans or Tubs

In the case of water based paint containers, all the waste will be non-hazardous provided the contents are drained/scrapped and the lid is left off to completely dry off residue. The same waste codes will apply for non-hazardous waste packaging as above.

13.3 Mastic Tubes

Mastic tubes must be fully discharged to remove any residue. If there is any residue in the nozzle or any other part of the tube and is not removed prior to disposal, the tube will be classified as hazardous. Nozzles should be removed and any section of the tube with mastic remaining cut away and treated as hazardous waste. The remainder of the tube can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

13.4 Resin Tins or Aerosols

Part used resin tins and aerosols displaying one of the hazardous warning signs must be treated as hazardous even if empty.

14.0 Guidance on content of Waste Transfer Notes

Section A - This must contain sufficient information about the waste to enable anybody coming into contact with it, to handle it safely. The description should be in words and by using the appropriate EWC code. It is not acceptable to use non-specific terms such as 'General waste'. It is also important to ensure the quantity and how the waste will be contained is detailed.

Section A - Description of the Waste

Please describe the type of waste below;

Please give the six figure European Waste Catalogue (EWC code)

Total Quantity of waste to be collected

Describe how it is contained i.e. loose or packaged

Section B – This must have details of the site and address where the waste has been produced. This must be signed by an authorised person i.e. site manager

Section B – Waste Producer

Name:

Address

Post Code

Signature:

Section C – This must include the name and address of the company collecting the waste including their waste registration number and be signed by the authorised person i.e. driver

Section C – Person or Company collecting the Waste

Name:

Address

Post Code

Registration Number:

Signature:

Section D – The location where the waste will be deposited must be detailed including the date and time of transfer. The name of the waste broker should also be included.

Section D – Location of disposal/Transfer

Address of place of transfer/collection point

Date of transfer

Time of transfer

Waste Broker who arranged the transfer

The waste management hierarchy has been applied to this waste transfer and consideration given to reusing or recycling waste before transferring it.

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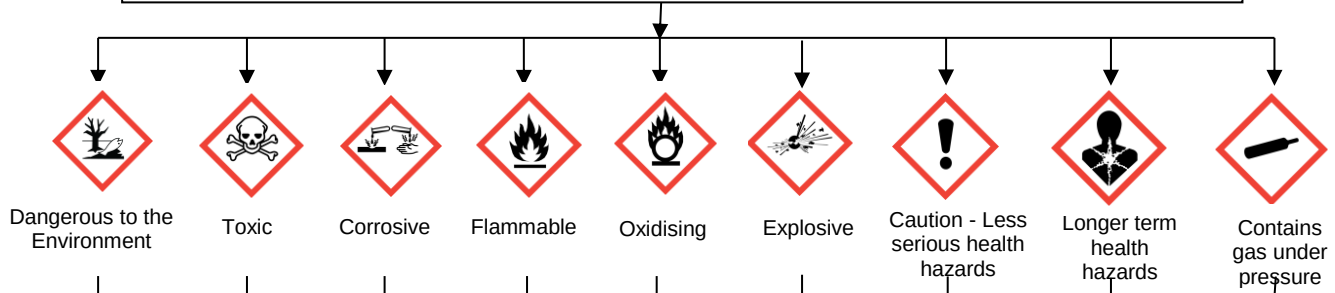
BARRATT GROUP STANDARD (BGS) 10 CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH (COSHH)

Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental
Management System 2016



BARRATT
DEVELOPMENTS PLC

Evaluation of the activity using substances hazardous to health that are classified by the following labels - discuss with SHE Manager if unsure.



Can the substance be substituted by one that is less hazardous?
Site Manager/Office Manager

No

Yes

Does a generic assessment of the substance exist? i.e. COSHH file
Site Manager/Office Manager

Yes

No

Review proposed product and ensure there are no other potential hazards

Are the controls suitable?
Site Manager/Office Manager

Is the product supplied by BDW or via a subcontractor?
Site Manager/Office Manager

Yes

No

BDW

Subcontractor

Obtain product data sheet
Site Manager/Office Manager

Assess the use of the product in the particular working environment
 SHE Form72
Site Manager/Office Manager

Review identified controls with persons expected to use the product
Site Manager/Office Manager

Subcontractor to provide appropriate assessment of the use of the product for the particular working environment
Subcontractor

Review controls and evaluate if they are appropriate
Site Manager/Office Manager

Ensure that persons using the substance have been briefed on the findings of the assessment
Site Manager/Office Manager

Monitor and review to ensure controls are appropriate
Site Manager/Office Manager

Control of Dust from Construction

Activity	Extraction Equipment Required	Face Fit Mask Required & Type *Only when a daily trigger/activity time exceeds 20 minutes
Mechanical Cutting MDF Inside	Yes	FFP3*
Manual Cutting MDF Inside	No	FFP3*
Mechanical Cutting MDF Outside	Yes	No
Manual Cutting MDF Outside	No	FFP3
Mechanical Cutting softwood Inside	Yes	FFP3*
Manual Cutting softwood Inside	No	FFP3
Mechanical Cutting softwood Outside	No	FFP3*
Manual Cutting softwood Outside	No	FFP3
Mechanical Cutting Hardwood Inside	Yes	FFP3*
Manual Cutting Hardwood Inside	No	FFP3
Mechanical Cutting Hardwood Outside	No	FFP3
Manual Cutting Hardwood Outside	No	FFP3
Prepping Tape Jointing	Yes	FFP3
Clearing Plots of Plasterboard dust	Yes	FFP3
Clearing plots of silica dust residue	Yes	FFP3
Mechanical Sanding down hardwood	Yes	FFP3*
Manual Sanding down hardwood	No	FFP3
Mechanical Sanding down soft wood	Yes	FFP3*
Manual Sanding down soft wood	No	FFP3
Mechanical Sanding down MDF	Yes	FFP3*
Manual Sanding down MDF	No	FFP3
Sweeping out plots of plasterboard/plaster debris (not suitable for extraction equipment)	No	FFP3
Sweeping out plots of large gauge silica dust debris (not suitable for extraction equipment)	No	FFP3
Hoovering out plots post silica plaster dust extraction	Yes	No
Extraction Unit Requirements: 'M' Class filter vacuum required		

Barratt Homes
Construction Site Silt & Mud
Control to Watercourses &
Site Boundaries



BARRATT
HOMES

built around you

Jan 2012

Site Silt Fence Installation



A good placement for silt fence but the installation allowed runoff to funnel directly into the intake.

A proper silt fence installation is much more complex than people think – and more than manuals specify. In the past and in many areas today, silt fence is spoken about in one or two sentences and a couple of bullet points. Since it is rarely installed properly, people don't give it due credit nor understand its potential.

Properly installed silt fence is the most effective temporary sediment control device available. It can withstand concentrated flows (not to be confused with continuous flows), heavy winds, and potentially retain 18 inches of sediment – often times 10-20 tons of sediment per run of fence. It is relatively fast to install so it can go in on short notice, inexpensive, and the

posts are recyclable.

However, it is somewhat better utilized for open construction and residential development sites than individual home lots under construction. For maximum effectiveness, any sediment retention device must filter sediment contained in runoff or pond water for deposition/sedimentation to occur, and that is harder to achieve on an individual lot with busy construction traffic.

And that is one of the two most common problems of silt fence: 1) improper placement where ponding cannot occur, and 2) installation issues such as lack of proper backfill and proper compaction.

A proper silt fence installation is like a log chain, if one link is broken, the whole system is ineffective. Silt fence installation has 6 links to be effective: placement, quantity, installation, compaction, posting, and attachment. You can not talk about effective silt fence without including all of the elements.

Placement refers to where and in what shape silt fence is placed on site. Remember, silt fence must pond and filter water! No matter how well it is installed, if water runs around the end(s), the silt fence is worthless. It must be placed where it will store water, with the ends higher than the some interior point - often times a 'smile' or J-hook shape is required to create a storage area. Long runs should be avoided, and broken up into smaller segments.

On-site adjustment is mandatory for an effective silt fence as slopes, etc. can't be anticipated on a desktop and designs may have to change to fit the site. A good contractor should have someone on the crew knowledgeable about sediment control to decide the proper placement of silt fence. The first goal is creating a storage area for runoff and filtration, the second is storing the greatest quantity of water without large overflows.

Quantity refers to area of control. A good rule of thumb is a maximum of 100 linear ft. per 10,000 sq. ft. of area. A one inch per hour rain event produces 6200 gallons of water on just 10,000 sq. ft., so for effective design, utilize multiple runs (smiles) to create multiple storage areas, which also reduce the flow velocities.



J-hooks create ponding area for sedimentation.

Mechanical installation does not excavate soil and leave the spoil dispersed, provides consistent and dependable silt fence installation, and reduces many labor-related installation problems.

Compaction refers to increasing the soil density. The research concluded there is a high correlation between silt fence efficacy and compaction. Installations with adequate compaction resisted washouts, and those with minimal compaction had poor performance. Compaction minimizes water saturating the soil, and thus stabilizes the installation. If trenching, the soil must be over back-filled and compacted with the wheel of a machine to achieve effective results.

Posting refers to proper post spacing and depth in the soil. Posts should be 4-5 ft. apart where water will concentrate, and 6-7 ft. in low stress areas or per the specifications. Posts should be as deep in the ground as the fabric is above the ground. Steel posts are easier to install to the proper depth and have a better life span than wood posts.



Multiple runs break the control area into manageable storage areas.

Attachment refers to properly securing the fabric to the post because it must support 18 inches of water and sediment. Three plastic ties or wire, installed diagonally within the top eight inches of a steel post perform well. Multiple staples or even a small lathe over the fabric is used to secure fabric to wood posts.

The most common problems with silt fence are:

- Improper installation – some vague attempt at trenching, or none at all, with little or no backfill, and thus no compaction.
- Posts 8-10 ft. apart and too shallow to stand up against a load and where the fabric is sagging only a few inches above the ground.

Water, especially in volume, is a tremendous force. Because silt fence is mechanically installed in the soil, and supported mechanically, it can detain hundreds of pounds of sediment and water – even a concentrated flow (contrary to general opinion).

Wire creates voluminous, expensive disposal costs thus causing greater environmental harm than benefit. The only reasonable excuse for wire (other than it is status quo) has been that construction people don't like to drive over it, so it doesn't seem to have much credibility from the bureaucratic side either.



Do not remove sediment. Build a new silt fence for full capacity.



A properly installed silt fence retaining runoff for sedimentation to occur.

It is much better to build a new run of silt fence above or below the existing one, and start fresh. If there is not room, the whole installation must be removed, graded out, and reinstalled.

A functioning sediment retention device should be retaining runoff and/or sediment after a rain event. Devices are not filtering if there is no evidence of sediment unless, of course, effective erosion control practices have been implemented upstream. The lack of sediment or ponding runoff is a sign of

either poor effectiveness or good erosion control and the device should be inspected for washout and failure

Keeping people safe



BARRATT GROUP STANDARD (BGS) 28 CHEMICAL STORAGE, DISCHARGE & SPILLAGE

Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental
Management System 2016



BARRATT
DEVELOPMENTS PLC

		Reference	Responsibility
1.0	Oils and Chemicals must have a designated storage area. These areas shall be: - Identified on the site Traffic Management Plan - Clearly identified with appropriate signage	Form SHE 05	Contracts Manager
2.0	Static Oil Storage Containers Must conform to the following; - Where possible be stored in 'integrally bunded tanks' which have a primary container manufactured with an integral secondary containment that can hold a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel in the inner tank. Ancillary equipment will also be positioned within the secondary containment. These tanks should be fitted with an overfill prevention device and where possible, secondary containment sensors that detect if fuel has collected in the bund from an incorrect delivery, overfill or inner tank problem. - If the above tanks are not available 'double skinned tanks' can be utilised. These tanks have two layers of steel or plastic with a small space between them, which would normally not have the capacity to contain 110% of the fuel the tank can hold. If a double skinned tank is used, it will not be compliant unless it is installed in a constructed secondary containment system capable of containing the content of the tank. Any ancillary equipment is usually positioned outside the second skin and therefore locking of the supply is essential. - Must be positioned so that they are not vulnerable to impact from vehicles. - Tanks must not be positioned within 10 metres of any direct pathways to watercourses such as surface water drains or land drains. - Valves and other ancillary equipment must be locked and kept within the bund when not in use. - Hoses and fittings for filling vehicles etc. must have an automatic valve or tap which closes automatically when not in use. This must not be able to be fixed in the open position. - All rainwater accumulating in the bund must be removed. This waste will need to be treated as hazardous if contaminated with oil.		Site Manager

		Reference	Responsibility
3.0	Mobile Bowsers Must conform to the following; • Where possible be stored in 'integrally bunded tanks' which have a primary container manufactured with an integral secondary containment that can hold a minimum of 110% of the volume of fuel in the inner tank. Ancillary equipment will also be positioned within the secondary containment. These tanks should be fitted with an overfill prevention device and where possible, secondary containment sensors that detect if fuel has collected in the bund from an incorrect delivery, overfill or inner tank problem. • Drip trays must be provided to contain any leak/spills during refuelling. • Must be positioned so that they are not vulnerable to impact from vehicles. • Must not be positioned within 10 metres of any watercourse. • Valves and other ancillary equipment must locked and be kept within the Bowser when not in use. • Hoses and fittings for filling vehicles etc. must have an automatic valve or tap which closes automatically when not in use. This must not be able to be fixed in the open position. • All rainwater accumulating in the Bowser/Drip tray must be removed. This waste will need to be treated as hazardous if contaminated with oil.		Site Manager
4.0	Security		
4.1	Storage areas should be designed/located to prevent unauthorised interference and vandalism.		Site Manager
5.0	Dealing with Spills		
5.1	A spill kit must be available on site which is capable of containing any oil contamination. Used spill kits must be disposed as hazardous waste. Do not hose down any spillages.		Site Manager
5.2	The location of the spill kit must be clearly identified on the Traffic Management Plan and the controls for spills detailed in the Construction Phase Safety, Health & Environmental Plan.	SHE Form 05	Site Manager
5.3	Where any discharge has occurred action must be taken to minimise contamination of watercourses etc.	SHE Form 81	Site Manager

		Reference	Responsibility
6.0	Prevention of contamination of rivers and streams		
6.1	All rivers and streams adjacent to the development must be protected from sediment run-off from the site. This may involve taking the following precautions; • Excavations Where possible prevent water from entering excavations. Use cut-off ditches to prevent entry of surface water and well point dewatering or cut-off walls for ground water. Use the corner of the excavation as a pump sump and avoid disturbing that corner. Do not allow personnel or plant to disturb water in the excavation. • Exposed ground and stockpiles Minimise the amount of exposed ground and stockpiles. Stockpiles can be seeded or covered and silt fences constructed from a suitable geotextile may be useful. • Plant and wheel washing Wheel washes and plant washing facilities should be securely constructed with no overflow and the effluent should be contained for proper treatment and disposal. • Site roads These should be regularly brushed or scraped and kept free from dust and mud deposits. In dry weather dust suppression measures may be required. • Dealing with silty water Always ensure that adequate provision for dealing with silty water is included in the site Construction Phase Safety, Health and Environmental Plan. All discharges off the site will require approval. Discharges to streams, watercourses or soakaways must have the approval of the Environment Agency, which should be obtained in advance (a discharge consent can take up to four months to obtain, or even longer for difficult cases). Suitable treatment will be required, which could involve the use of a settlement lagoon/tank or a grassed area.		Site Manager
7.0	Monitoring		
7.1	All controls must be monitored and observations recorded	BGS 06/ SHE Form 29	Site Manager
8.0	Storage and use of other chemicals (Quantities less than 200L)		
8.1	The chemical products to be utilised on site must be detailed in the Construction Phase Safety, Health & Environmental Plan and their storage and use reviewed via an appropriate assessment.	SHE Form 05 BGS 10	Site Manager

		Reference	Responsibility
8.2	Where practicable all chemical products must be stored in a lockable container to prevent authorised discharge and use.		Site Manager
9.0	Storage of Flammable Liquids and LPG		
9.1	Containers of Flammable liquids and LPG cylinders must be stored in suitable cages in open compounds which are securely fenced and shaded from the sun.		Site Manager
9.2	Flammable liquids and LPG must not be stored together		Site Manager
9.3	Where the storage of flammable liquids or LPG is necessary the quantity stored, must be kept to a minimum based on assessment and the facilities for storage.		Site Manager
9.4	They must be stored at least 10 metres from the structure or temporary buildings. They can only be stored closer if the walls of any structure or temporary building is 30mins fire resistant.		Site Manager
9.5	Storage areas must be appropriately signed. Highly Flammable liquids No Smoking No Naked Flames		Site Manager
10.0	Rebated (Red) Diesel		
10.1	Red diesel is the common name for rebated fuel used for plant and generators on site and can be rarely used by vehicles using public highways. In comparison to regular 'white' diesel used in road cars, the tax charged on this fuel is much lower. The fuel is dyed red to prevent general use and provide easy identification for authorities to establish illegal use.		
10.2	Any storage vessel provided on site must be secured at all times when not refuelling authorised site plant and the discharge of fuel into plant controlled by a nominated person. The discharge nozzle must be secured with an appropriate padlock and the keys controlled by the nominated person. Under no circumstances should red diesel be used for private/company cars or other non-exempted vehicles and there are significant penalties if the fuel is detected, including seizing and crushing of the vehicle.		
11.0	Training		
11.1	All training in environmental matters is as per the Group SHE Training Matrix	Group SHE Training Matrix	Construction Director

GENERAL NOTES

1. PEOPLE ARE NOT TO SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING FOR TAKE OFF OR COSTING/CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES.
2. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK VERIFY ALL BUILDINGS AND SITE DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS, INCLUDING SEWER MAINS, AND ALL OTHER STRUCTURES. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO COMPLY IN ALL RESPECTS WITH THE CURRENT BUILDING LEGISLATION, BRITISH STANDARDS ETC.
3. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY APPROPRIATE ADJACENT TO OR CROSSING PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO STARTING WORK.
4. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH AND CHECKED AGAINST ALL OTHER DRAWINGS ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, PLUMBING, ETC. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL ANNUAL OR CURRENT DRAWINGS BETWEEN ANY OF THE ABOVE IS TO BE REPORTED TO THE DEVELOPERS ENGINEER.
5. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY APPROPRIATE ADJACENT TO OR CROSSING PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO STARTING WORK.
6. PRIVATE RAIN GARDENS SHOWN IN DRAWINGS AS REQUESTED BY BARBART HOUSE MUST HAVE AN ARRANGEMENT TO ENSURE SUFFICIENT DRAINAGE FOR RAIN WATER DRO - 25mm TO 50mm TO BE PROVIDED TO THE STREET.
7. THERE IS NO STUB FROM EXISTING MANHOLES, A CHANNEL WILL NEED TO BE

PRIVATE / GENERAL DRAINAGE NOTES

- [illegible]

ENGINEERING KEY

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | FOUL SEWER & MANHOLE (S104) |
|  | SURFACE WATER SEWER & MANHOLE |
|  | BACK DROP (MAX 1.5m) - SEE NOTE 15 |
|  | PERFORATED PIPE |
|  | DRAINAGE OUTSIDE OF THIS PHASE |
|  | FOUL LATERAL SEWER (PRIVATE) |
|  | FOUL LATERAL SEWER (DOWN ADAPTABLE) |
|  | SURFACE WATER SEWER (SHARED) |
|  | SURFACE WATER SEWER (PRIVATE) |
|  | HIGHWAY GULLY WITH CONNECTION |
|  | GULLY WITH CONNECTION |
|  | PRIVATE GULLY WITH CONNECTION |
|  | RODDING EYE |
|  | SHARED BIORETENTION VERGE |
|  | SHARED HIGHWAY BIORETENTION VERGE |
|  | PRIVATE RAIN GARDEN |
|  | PERMEABLE PAVING |
|  | SERVICE CORRIDOR |
|  | PROPOSED WATER BREAK INLET |
|  | ADAPTABLE DRAINAGE CHANNEL* |
|  | FOOTPATH CROSSING WATER BREAK INLET |
|  | RAIN WATER PIPE - TO DISCHARGE AT SURFACE LEVEL |
|  | DISH CHANNEL |
|  | RAIN WATER PIPE - TO DISCHARGE BGL |
|  | SEL DIFFUSER UNIT |
|  | LAND DRAIN (DISHED) |
|  | LAND DRAIN (CUT-OFF) |
|  | LAND DRAIN (FIELD) |
|  | PROPOSED SPOT LEVEL |
|  | PROPOSED FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL |
|  | PROPOSED CARRIAGEWAY CONTOURS |
|  | PROPOSED RETAINING WALL (HEIGHT SHOWN) REQUIRED RETAINING AND DOES NOT INCLUDE HEIGHT OF BOUNDARY WALLS OR FENCES) |
|  | PROPOSED UNDERBUILD |
|  | TAKING |
|  | CONCRETE/TIMBER GRAVEL BOARD |
|  | POLYPIPE INFLEX TYPE 6 FIN DRAIN (OSA) |
|  | LINEAR DRAIN CHANNEL (B125 COVER) |
|  | DILUATION KERB |
|  | PERFORATED DILUATION KERB |
|  | PROPOSED STREET LIGHTING |

T15	12.05.2025	Engineering updated to suit sub-base formation levels
T14	23.05.2025	Engineering updated to suit sub-base formation levels
T13	19.05.2025	Engineering updated to suit client correct
T12	14.05.2025	Engineering updated for S&B issue
T11	08.05.2025	Engineering updated for planning issue
T10	28.04.2025	Engineering updated for planning issue
T9	16.04.2025	Engineering updated for planning issue
T8	03.04.2025	Engineering updated for S&B high level submission
T7	03.04.2025	Engineering updated
T6	14.03.2025	Engineering updated for planning issue
T5	03.03.2025	Engineering updated to suit latest layout
T4	19.02.2025	Engineering updated to suit latest layout
T3	19.01.2024	Engineering updated to suit latest layout
T2	13.12.2023	Drainage amended to plots 1-8

T1	28.11.2023	Drawing issued for tender submission.
P10	10.11.2023	Plot drainage updated to suit latest architectural layout.
P9	12.10.2023	Engineering updated to suit latest architectural layout.
P8	20.09.2023	Engineering updated to suit latest architectural layout.
P7	21.08.2023	Engineering updated to suit latest architectural layout.
P6	19.08.2023	Engineering updated to suit latest architectural layout.
P5	08.06.2023	Minor updates to lateral drainage.
P4	02.06.2023	Site Wide updates, full drainage design added.
P3	17.05.2023	Title boundary updated.
P2	12.05.2023	Engineering updated to suit latest architectural layout.

Project: Glan Llyn
Newport

Client: [REDACTED]

Drawing: Engineering
(Sheet 4) - Overall Site

Drawing No: 10000 100 04 Rgc

PHOENIX DESIGN
Partnership Ltd.

Unit 9, Westway Garage, ☐ Unit Three, Melin Cornwg Business ☒

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FOR TENDER

PHASE 1

PHASE 2

PHASE 3

PHASE 4

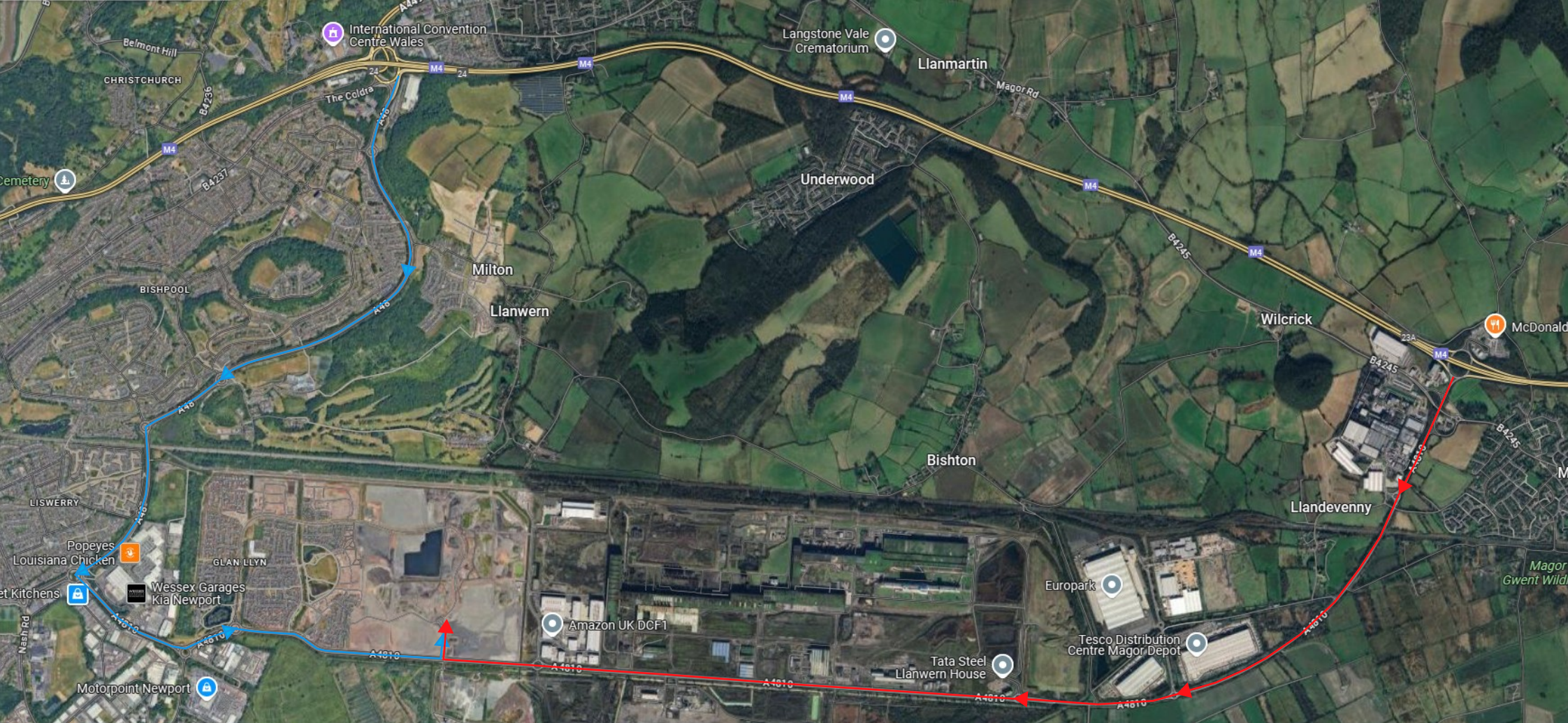
FULL EXTENT OF ACOUSTIC
BUND/FENCING TO BE
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PHOENIX DESIGN
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FOR TENDER



→ Heavy Construction Traffic

→ Construction Trade & Sales Traffic

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL (PPM)

BARRATT GROUP STANDARD (BGS)

34 PLANT AND WORK EQUIPMENT- June 2022



Version Control	Date
V1.00	June 2022

Approval and sign-off	Name	Confirmation & date
Sponsor	Steven Boyes, Chief Operating Officer	27.05.2022
Owner	Vince Coyle, Group Construction, and SHE Director	27.05.2022
Author	Vince Coyle, Group Construction, and SHE Director	27.05.2022



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1. Introduction and Scope

1.1 Introduction

Barratt Developments PLC (the Group) is fully committed to achieving high standards of health, safety and welfare, creating a safe working environment at all times.

This document sets out the Group's processes and procedures for Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE). It must be read in conjunction with the SHE policy document located on [DocuShare](#).

The SHE policy is denoted at the start of the section to which it relates by the exclamation mark symbol and text noting what must be complied with, for example:



The SHE Policy states:

The policy statement(s) are noted thus.

This policy provides the narrative as to 'what' must be complied with, within the business and the control around the policy refers to 'how' the policy is to be complied with through these procedures; the control elements are denoted by the tick symbol and text, for example:



The SHE Control states:

The control for the policy is noted thus.

Additionally, where the SHE PPM has a close relationship to other departmental policies and procedures, these are referenced by the warning symbol and text, for example:



The SHE Relationship states:

Reference should be made to the following procedure documents.

The Group Safety, Health & Environmental Director, Group Safety, Health & Environment (or Delegate of Authority where appropriate) is responsible for ensuring that all SHE team members have access to and comply with this information, providing:

- A reference point in the event of any query on policy or procedure
- A standard and consistent operating procedure across the Barratt Group
- An auditable trail of process to enable the Group to inspect the SHE operation and carry out checks on a Division's efficiency and compliance
- Best practice across the Group, by being subject to review and the adoption of regular updates to capture continuing improvements within the business.

It is vitally important that all members of the SHE department are fully conversant with these policies and procedures. The adoption of, compliance with and ongoing review of these policies and procedures will support the department in achieving its objectives.



By following these policies and procedures Divisions will be able to self-audit their processes, this will be backed-up by Group audits on a regular basis for compliance.

1.2 Scope of the SHE Barratt Groups Standards that must be followed

This document covers:

- Plant and work equipment.

2. SHE Policy and Controls

2.1 Table of Policy and Controls

The following table provides details of the SHE Policy statements and the Controls in place to ensure compliance. Additional hyperlinks are provided to sections within this document and to process flow charts for reference.

! Policy	✓ Controls	△ References
Plant and Work Equipment All plant and Work equipment must be periodically inspected and recorded. All ride-on plant must be inspected by the Contractors Supervisor prior to being used on site to ensure it meets minimum standards including all around visibility and seat belt being worn (Green) and operating (Amber) indicators. All telehandlers utilised on site must comply with the tele handler specification SHE Form 68.	Plant and Work Equipment All plant arriving onto site must be reviewed and assessed to ensure minimum standards are met – SHE Form 55. Lifting plan to be developed for telehandlers using SHE Form 28. All plant operators must be competent and hold relevant certificates for the plant being operated. Contractors to confirm plant is safe and statutory inspection are completed – SHE Form 06.	SHE Form 55 SHE Form 28 SHE Form 68 SHE Form 06

3. Plant and Work Equipment

The SHE Policy states:

Plant and Work Equipment



- All plant and Work equipment must be periodically inspected and recorded.
- All ride-on plant must be inspected by the Contractors Supervisor prior to being used on site to ensure it meets minimum standards including all around visibility and seat belt being worn (Green) and operating (Amber) indicators.
- All telehandlers utilised on site must comply with the tele handler specification SHE Form 68.

The SHE Control states:

Plant and Work Equipment



- All plant arriving onto site must be reviewed and assessed to ensure minimum standards are met – SHE Form 55.
- Lifting plan to be developed for telehandlers using SHE Form 28.
- All plant operators must be competent and hold relevant certificates for the plant being operated. Contractors to confirm plant is safe and statutory inspection are completed – SHE Form 06

		Reference	Responsibility
1.0	Introduction		
1.1	This procedure relates to all plant utilised on site with the exception of mobile, tower and pedestrian operated cranes which are covered in other Barratt Group Standards. All ride-on plant must be inspected by the Contractors Supervisor prior to being used on site to ensure it meets minimum standards including all around visibility and seat belt being worn (Green) and operating (Amber) indicators. If the plant is used as lifting equipment, then a photographic record of the Lifting Operation and Lifting Equipment inspection certificate must be retained when completing the permit to operate the plant.	SHE Form 55	Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
1.2	All plant on site must have full visibility for the driver to see a 1m high object 1m from any point of the vehicle.		
1.3	All ride-on plant must have a green seat belt indicator light.		
2.0	Competency to Operate Plant		
2.1	All plant operators must be over the age of 18 and must hold a Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) or National Plant Operators Registration (NPORS) card for the particular plant being operated.	SHE Form 88 CPCS Cards Log Books	Site Manager/ Plant Operator

		Reference	Responsibility
2.2	Operators of any plant that will operate on roads where the Road Traffic Act applies must hold a full and valid UK/EU equivalent driving licence. Licences are required for all telehandler operators and copies are to be stored in a secure location.		Site Manager
2.3	Operators of lorry mounted cranes (i.e. Hiab) must hold a competency card issued by the Association of Lorry Loader Manufacturers and Importers (ALLMI). A copy of the operators training and risk assessment for operating the HIAB must be reviewed.		Site Manager
2.4	All plant operators must have completed a medical screening within the last 3 years and records maintained by their employer. For directly employed operators, records must be held by the Divisional office.		Site Manager
2.5	All telehandler operators who lift underslung loads such as spandrel panels, packs of roof trusses, or joists, must possess suitable training as defined by CPCS or NPORS.		
3.0	Forklifts/Telehandlers		
3.1	A specific lifting plan must be completed for forklifts/telehandler operations on site.	SHE Form 28	Site Manager
3.2	All forklifts/telehandlers utilised on site must comply with the telehandler specification.	SHE Form 68	Site Manager
3.3	Integrated platforms on the forks of a telehandler are prohibited on all developments.		
3.4	All forklift/telehandler operators must have completed an approved medical screening prior to operating a telehandler for the first time and every 3 years thereafter. In the case of agency/temporary operators a self-declaration of medical fitness must be completed to enable them to operate a forklift/telehandler to cover absences etc. This is only a temporary arrangement, for up to two weeks and must only be utilised once per operator on a development.	SHE Form 77	Site Manager
3.5	Any operator absent from work due to a medical reason, which may affect their ability to safely operate a forklift/telehandler, must undertake another medical prior to recommencing forklift/telehandler operations.		
3.6	Telehandler operators must complete a telehandler weekly inspection, a daily tyre pressure check and ensure that the tyre pressure is within +/- 5% of the recommended tyre pressure.	SHE Form 89	Site Manager/ Telehandler Operator



		Reference	Responsibility
3.7	If the telehandler tyres are gel filled then tyre pressure checks will still be required.		
4.0	Mobile Elevating Working Platforms (MEWPS)		
4.1	Operators of MEWPS must hold either a CPCS card, or a card issued by the International Powered Access Federation (IPAF). Operators of 'cherry pickers' or articulated booms must wear a harness, which is secured to a suitable point within the operating platform. There is no requirement to secure a harness when operating a MEWP which can only move vertically i.e. scissor lift.	SHE Form 55	Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
4.2	Familiarisation training provided by the suppliers is not sufficient.		
5.0	Excavators (Quick Hitch)		
5.1	Excavators above 5 tonnes must have a fully automated quick hitch system. It is recognised that those below 5 tonnes may not have quick hitch systems and the below applies: • The safety pin must be available on the machine • Operator instruction must include detailed assessment of the operation of the quick hitch device • The area around the safety pin insertion hole and the safety pin must be painted to improve visibility for monitoring • Signage must be in a prominent position inside the cab and the excavator arm to stipulate that safety pins are required • Ad-Hoc replacement of pins with large bolts, wire or other substitutes is prohibited in all circumstances • Safe systems of work must be in place to ensure that others are not exposed to risk by working below the bucket i.e. ground workers in excavations • All operators must be trained in the use of quick hitch devices • Devices must be regularly maintained to ensure they operate correctly	SHE Form 55	Site Manager
6.0	Excavator Attachments Storage/Changing Areas		
6.1	A designated location which is fenced and signed with 'Bucket Changing Area', must be provided to enable the safe changing and storage of excavator attachments on all developments, and at all locations where plant is operating.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor



		Reference	Responsibility
7.0	Excavators used as a crane		
7.1	A lifting plan completed by the contractor must be available for all operations where an excavator is used as a crane.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
7.2	Any operators must have the appropriate endorsement on their competency card to confirm that they have received appropriate instruction and training		
7.3	Any earth-moving machine designed for object handling must have a rated object handling capacity table available inside the cab. If a rated object handling capacity table is not available, then the machine must not be used for object handling.		
7.4	An earth-moving machine used for lifting operations must be fitted with a load hooking device. This may be mounted on the dipper, the quick hitch or the bucket. If the load hooking device is a hook, then this must have a clip or another device which prevents a sling slipping off the hook. Many quick-hitches provide a load hooking device in the design of the hitch.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
7.5	If the rated lifting capacity for an excavator or the backhoe portion of a backhoe-loader is greater than 1 tonne (or the overturning moment is greater than 40000Nm) then the machine must be fitted with: • A boom lowering control device on the raising (main) boom cylinder(s) and which meets the requirements of ISO 8643:1997 <i>and</i> • An acoustic or visual warning device which indicates to the operator when the object handling capacity or corresponding load moment is reached		
7.6	The excavator operator must ensure that the acoustic/visual warning device indicating the load moment, is switched on prior to any lifting operation.		
7.7	Where the hooking device (the point on the machine designed for connection of the load) is not part of the bucket, the bucket must (where possible, and unless the operator instructions specify otherwise) be removed in order to improve visibility and reduce the weight being lifted. If the bucket is retained, then the weight of both the bucket and quick hitch has to be added to the load when determining whether the load is within the rated capacity.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor

		Reference	Responsibility
7.8	Contractors who utilise excavators as a crane must ensure that those who attach loads to the excavator have attended a Slinger/Signaller training course.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
8.0	Forward Tipping Dumpers		
8.1	The Contractor safe system of work must specify that forward tipping dumpers must not be allowed to access spoil heaps, but must instead deposit their load at the base of the spoil heap, from where it can be distributed by an excavator.	SHE Form 14	Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
8.2	Any deviation from the above, which requires alternative control measures, can only be implemented after prior approval is obtained from the Group SHE Dept.		
8.3	Contractors must only allow suitably trained operatives to operate dumpers. The dumper operator must ensure that that there are no defects before operating the dumper. Seat belts must be worn and rollover protection provided in order to protect the operator in the event of the dumper turning over.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
8.4	Flashing warning beacons and seat belt light indicators must be used when the dumper is in motion and the operator must ensure that they have clear, unobstructed vision. Passengers must not be carried on the dumper and the operator must dismount the dumper and stand well clear when the dumper is being loaded.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
8.5	When travelling around site the dumper operator must follow the manufacturers guidance for the safe use of the dumper and must ensure that he does not drive on a slope which is in excess of 1:5 or a 20% gradients.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
8.6	The heavy end of the dumper must always be uphill when travelling. The operator must also avoid driving across slopes which could cause instability. When tipping into excavations the dumper wheels must be choked or stop blocks must be provided.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
8.7	When the dumper is no longer being used then the operator must ensure that it is taken out of gear, the handbrake is on and the keys are removed.		Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
9.0	Inspection and Maintenance		
9.1	Contractors will be responsible for ensuring that all work equipment and lifting equipment is suitably maintained and defective items are removed from service. Contractors must provide the Site Manager with copies of weekly statutory registers.	SHE Form 06	Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor

		Reference	Responsibility
9.2	Contractors must be responsible for ensuring that any statutory inspection reports are maintained in date and will be responsible for providing the Site Manager with copies of updated documentation. Contractors must ensure that where certification has expired that the item of work equipment or lifting equipment is taken out of service.	SHE Form 51 SHE Form 52	Site Manager/ Contractor Supervisor
9.3	Plant operators, prior to undertaking their daily pre-user check and recorded weekly inspection, must ensure that the plant is positioned on firm level ground. This is especially important for telehandler operators who must ensure that outriggers are fully deployed and the cab is level when extending or retracting the hydraulic boom and forks.	SHE Form 89/ Contractors inspection documentation/ SHE Form 06	Site Manager/ Telehandler Operator
10.0	Pedestrian Segregation and Site Speed Limits		
10.1	Pedestrian and vehicle routes must be segregated and provided with suitable barriers. Designated cross over points with suitable warning signage including "Get Seen – Thumbs Up" signs must be displayed.	Traffic Management Plan	Site Manager
10.2	The site speed limit for plant on all developments must not exceed 10mph and subject to site conditions this limit may be reduced to 5mph.		
11.0	Provision of exclusion zones		
11.1	All high risk activities must be planned to ensure co-ordination with all site construction activities. Exclusion zones are essential to enable high risk activities such as lifting, scaffold erection/dismantling and plant operations are suitably controlled.		
11.2	All exclusion zones must be established using temporary fencing or crown barriers with warning signs displayed to inform all not to enter unless authorised.		

12.0 Inspection Frequencies of Plant and Work Equipment

For contractor's plant, the inspection documentation must be their own which is submitted to Barratt Developments Plc Site Management, and confirmation that records are appropriate confirmed on SHE Form 06 where required.

Item of Plant / Work Equipment	Prior to first use	Daily	Weekly inspection SHE form	Electrical Examination	Service Records	Thorough Examination
180° Excavator	SHE Form 55		SHE Form 51			12 Monthly
360° Excavator	SHE Form 55		SHE Form 51			12 Monthly
Access hatch through sacrificial joists	Visual		SHE Form 52			
Compressors			SHE Form 52		12 Monthly	
Defibrillators			SHE Form 52			
Dumper /Roller	SHE Form 55		SHE Form 52		12 Monthly	N/A
Forklift / Telehandler	SHE Form 55		SHE Form 89			12 Monthly
Ladders (not scaffold access) / Stepladders	Visual		SHE Form 52			
Lifting accessories, see SHE form 51 for list			SHE Form 51			6 Monthly
Mast Climbers and Suspended Cradles		✓	SHE Form 51	BGS 30		6 Monthly
Material Hoists			SHE Form 51	BGS 30		12 Monthly
MEWPs and Cherry Pickers	SHE Form 55		SHE Form 51			6 Monthly
Mini Tipper Skips			SHE Form 52			N/A
Passenger Hoists/ Passenger Lifts		✓	SHE Form 51	BGS 30		6 Monthly
Piling Rig	SHE Form 55		SHE Form 51			12 Monthly



Powered Hand Tools	Visual		SHE Form 52	BGS 30		
Proprietary stair protection system i.e. Wellsafe	Visual		SHE Form 52			In accordance with manufacturer's specification
Self – Erecting / Pedestrian Operated Tower Cranes	SHE Form 55	✓	SHE Form 51	BGS 30		12 Monthly
Silos			SHE Form 52	BGS 30		N/A
Tower Cranes			SHE Form 51	BGS 30	8 Weekly	6 Monthly
Trestles / Hop ups	Yes		SHE Form 52 SHE Form 49 if static for more than seven days			
Letter Box	Visual		SHE Form 52			
Oxford Safety Decking System			SHE Form 52		12 Monthly	

The SHE Relationship states:



Reference should be made to the following procedure documents.

- [SHE Form 55](#)
- [SHE Form 28](#)
- [SHE Form 68](#)
- [SHE Form 06](#)