

Pedestrian access to site and access routes

Common Visual Standard 01

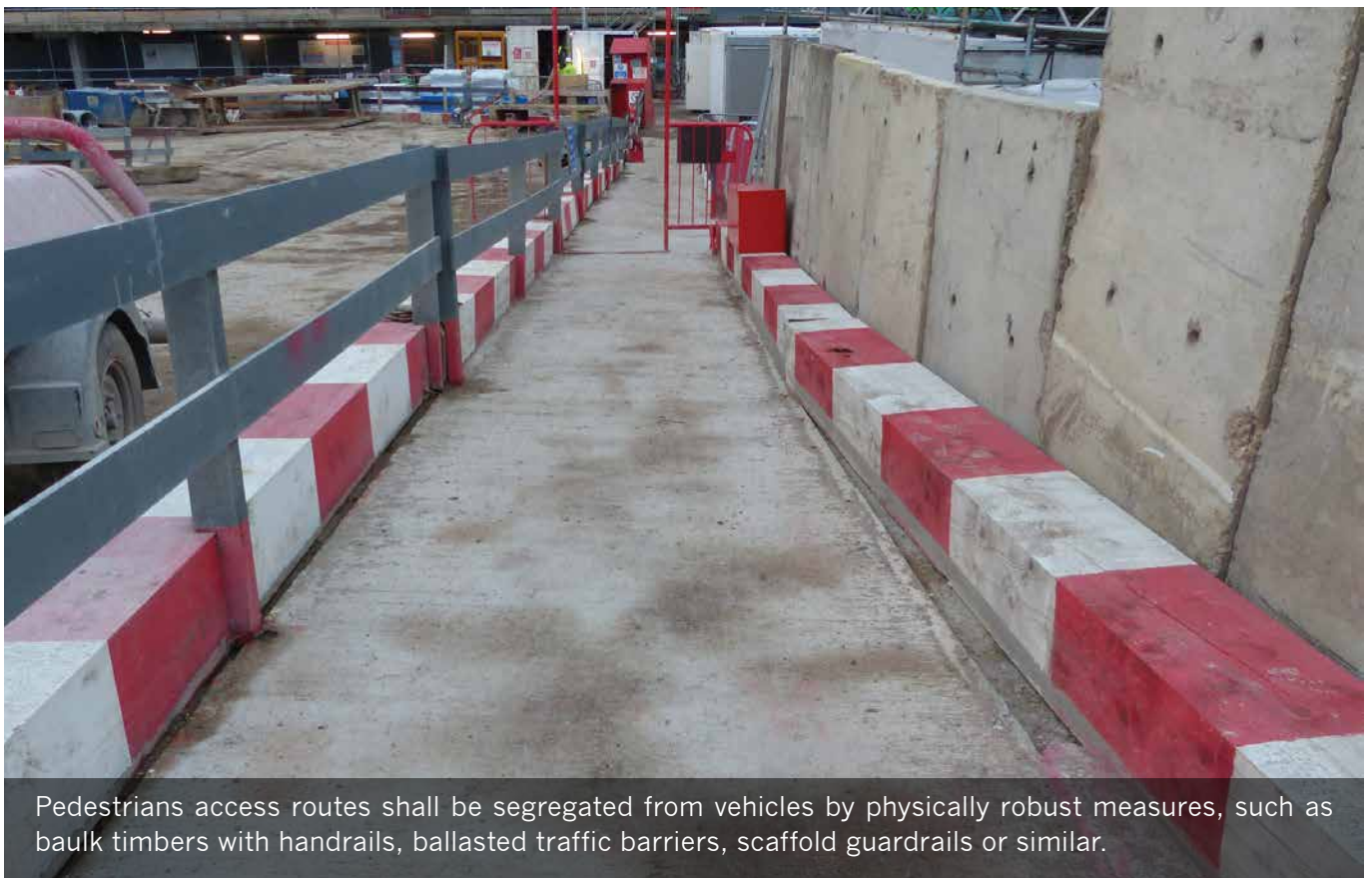


CONTROLLED PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ONTO SITE



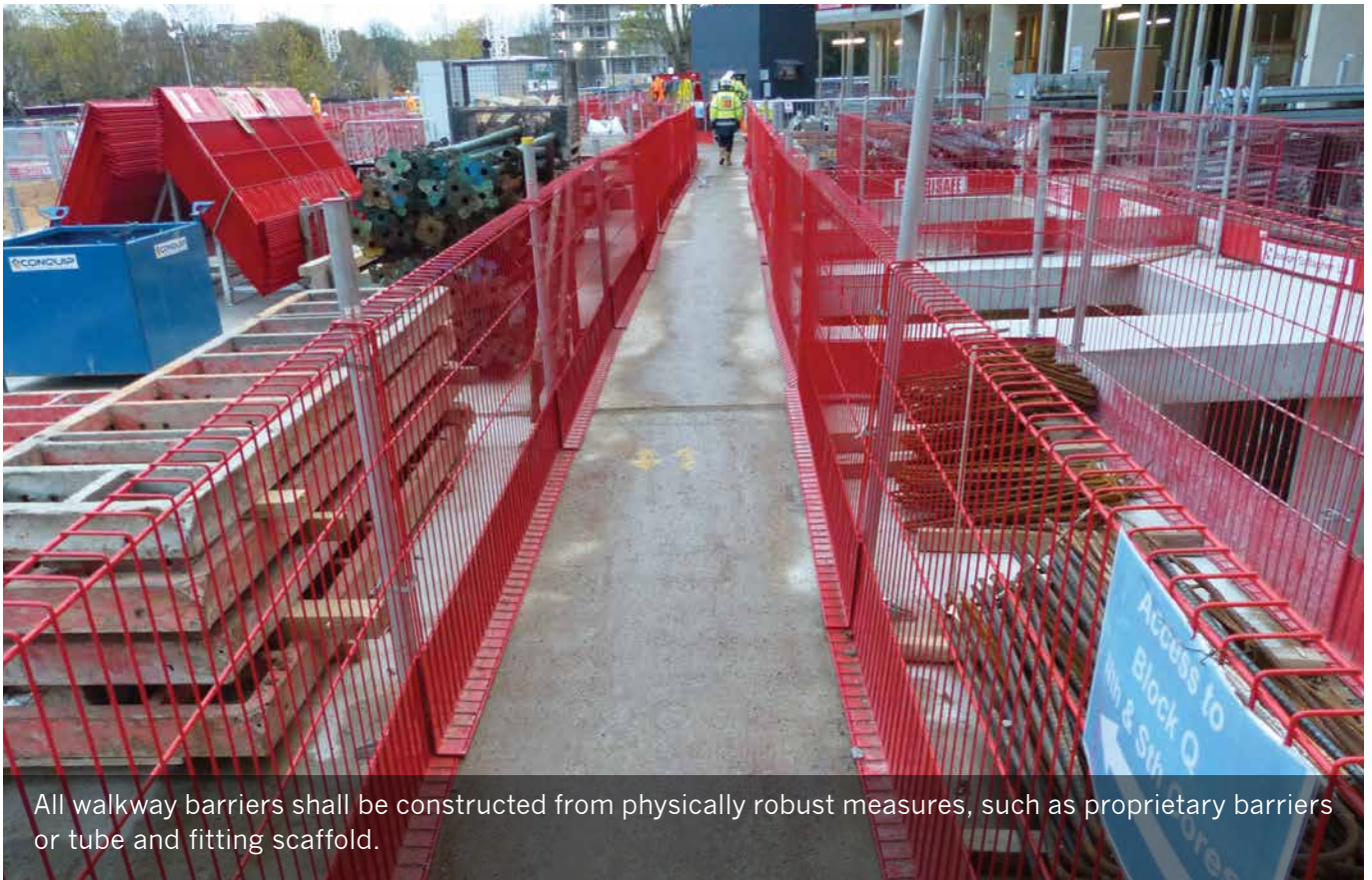
Full time security shall be provided at all times to manage personnel and vehicle access onto, and egress from, site .

PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR SEGREGATION



Pedestrians access routes shall be segregated from vehicles by physically robust measures, such as baulk timbers with handrails, ballasted traffic barriers, scaffold guardrails or similar.

WAY FINDING AND WALKWAY BARRIERS



WORK POINT ACCESS



WORK POINT ACCESS



All access routes formed across reinforcement shall be constructed from scaffolding boards, plywood or proprietary systems, secured and of a suitable width.

ACCESS RESTRICTIONS TO WORK AREAS



All work areas that restrict access shall be sufficiently protected by physically robust measures, such as proprietary barriers or tube and fitting scaffold, and shall prominently display signage detailing the access restrictions.

CHANGES OF LEVEL



Unavoidable changes of level should be visually highlighted to reduce the risk of trips, particularly on pedestrian access routes. This applies internally and externally.



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Temporary site accommodation and welfare

Common Visual Standard 02



SPECIFIC ROOM REQUIREMENTS



A room shall be established that complies with the First Aid and Occupational Nurse Room Specification, which must be clearly identified and available at all times, and used only for the provision of first aid or Occupational Nurse consultations.

TOILETS AND DRYING ROOMS



Toilets shall be provided for both male and female employees, be supplied with running hot and cold water, soap and towels, connected to a mains drainage system, be ventilated and well lit. The female toilet shall be fitted with a door lock.

RESTAURANT FACILITIES



A restaurant or canteen shall be provided where food can be purchased or prepared, hot drinks made, drinking water provided and breaks be taken at seats and tables.

NOTICE BOARDS



Notice boards shall be positioned in the restaurant and welfare units and relevant information displayed for the benefit of the workforce. There should be at least one "You Said, We Did" notice board located on site

Vehicle access, logistics and storage

Common Visual Standard 03



VEHICULAR ACCESS TO SITE

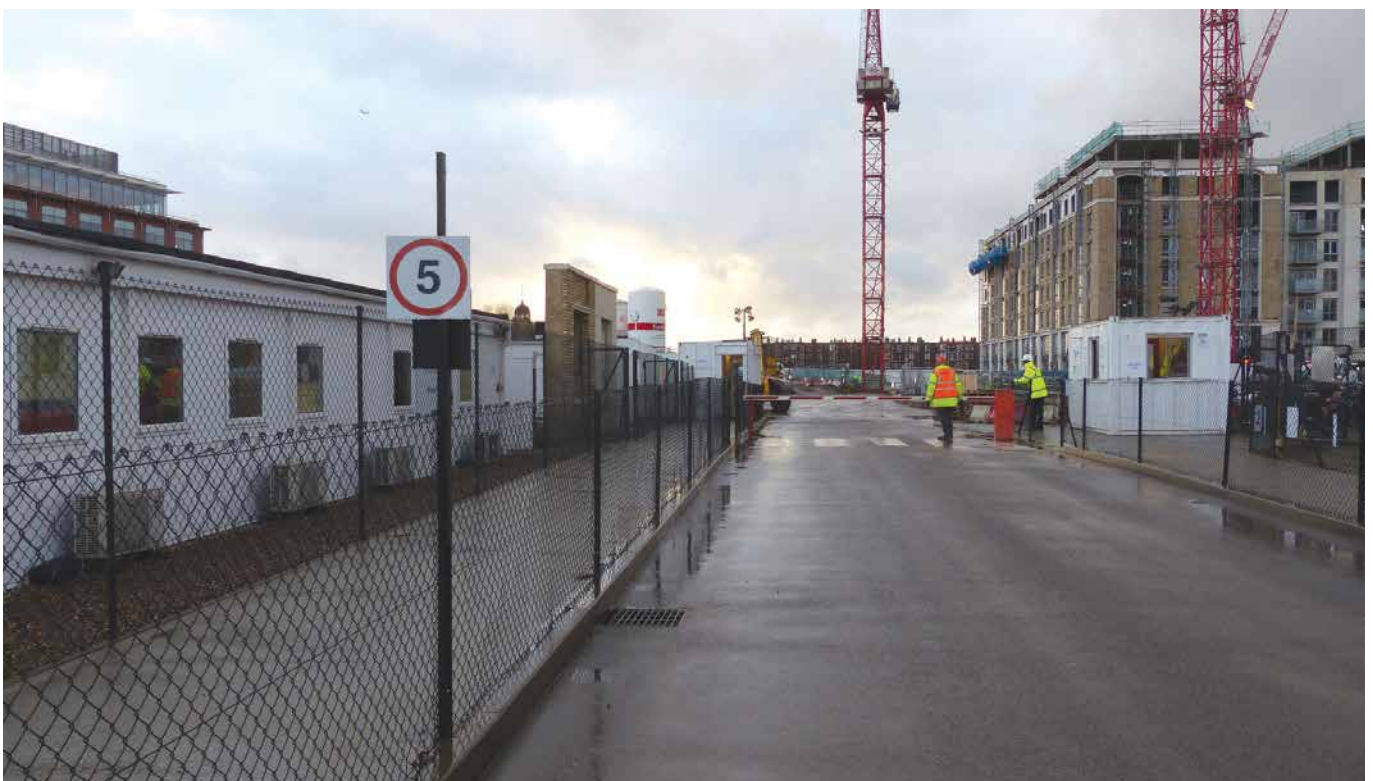


Physical measures shall be installed to prevent vehicles from entering live construction areas, until they have been authorised to do so by site security.



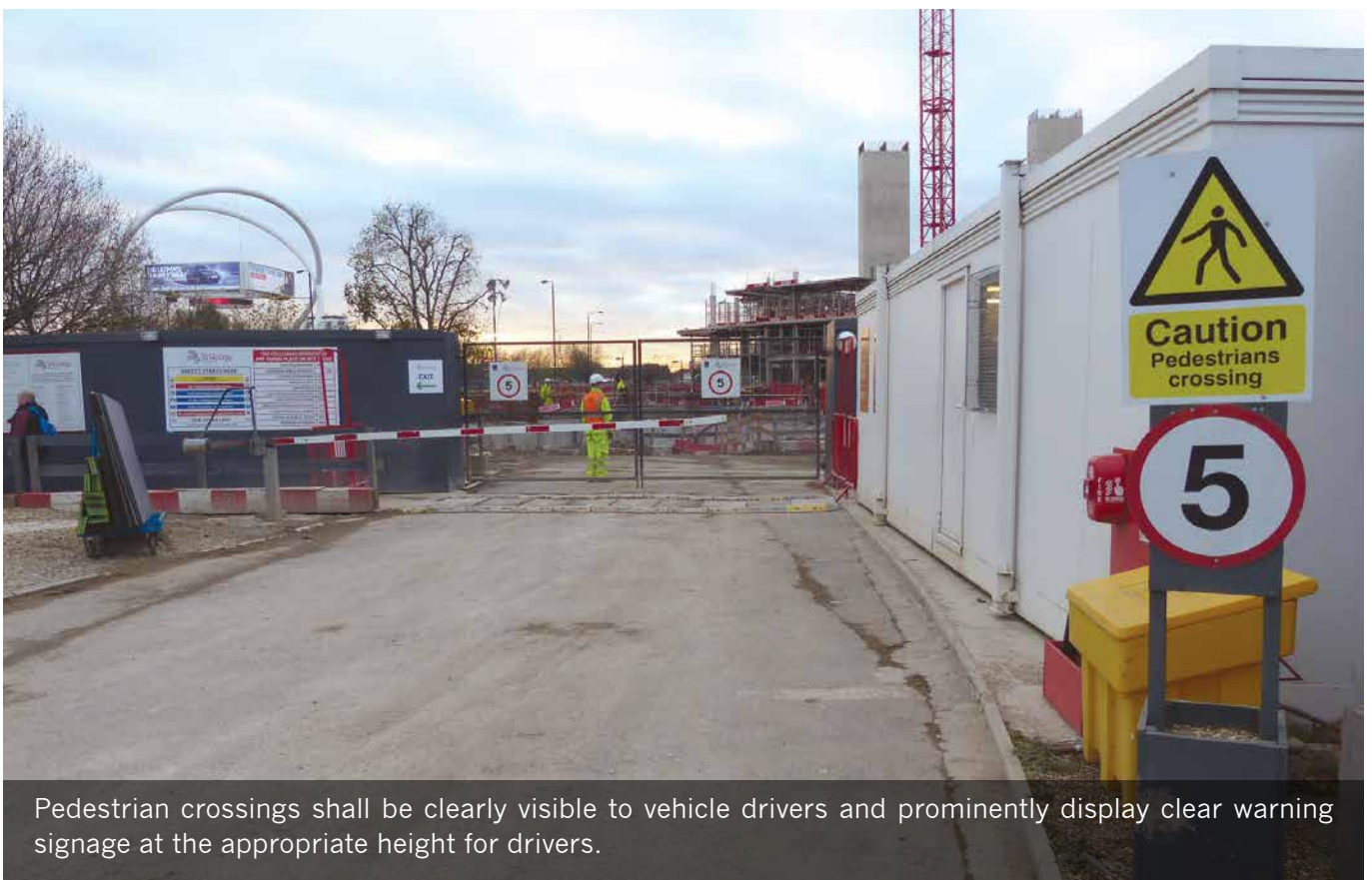
Signs shall be prominently displayed at the vehicle access point, which detail the site specific rules for all drivers .

ACCESS ROADS ON SITE



All access roads shall prominently display the speed limit and any other pertinent information or instruction to drivers .

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS



Pedestrian crossings shall be clearly visible to vehicle drivers and prominently display clear warning signage at the appropriate height for drivers.

LOADING AND UNLOADING



Loading and unloading areas created on site shall be evenly formed, provide a level surface, clear of obstructions and well maintained.



Loading and unloading from all vehicles shall be planned to eliminate the need to access the vehicle or be carried out using proprietary access equipment and adequate edge protection.

PHYSICAL SEGREGATION AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

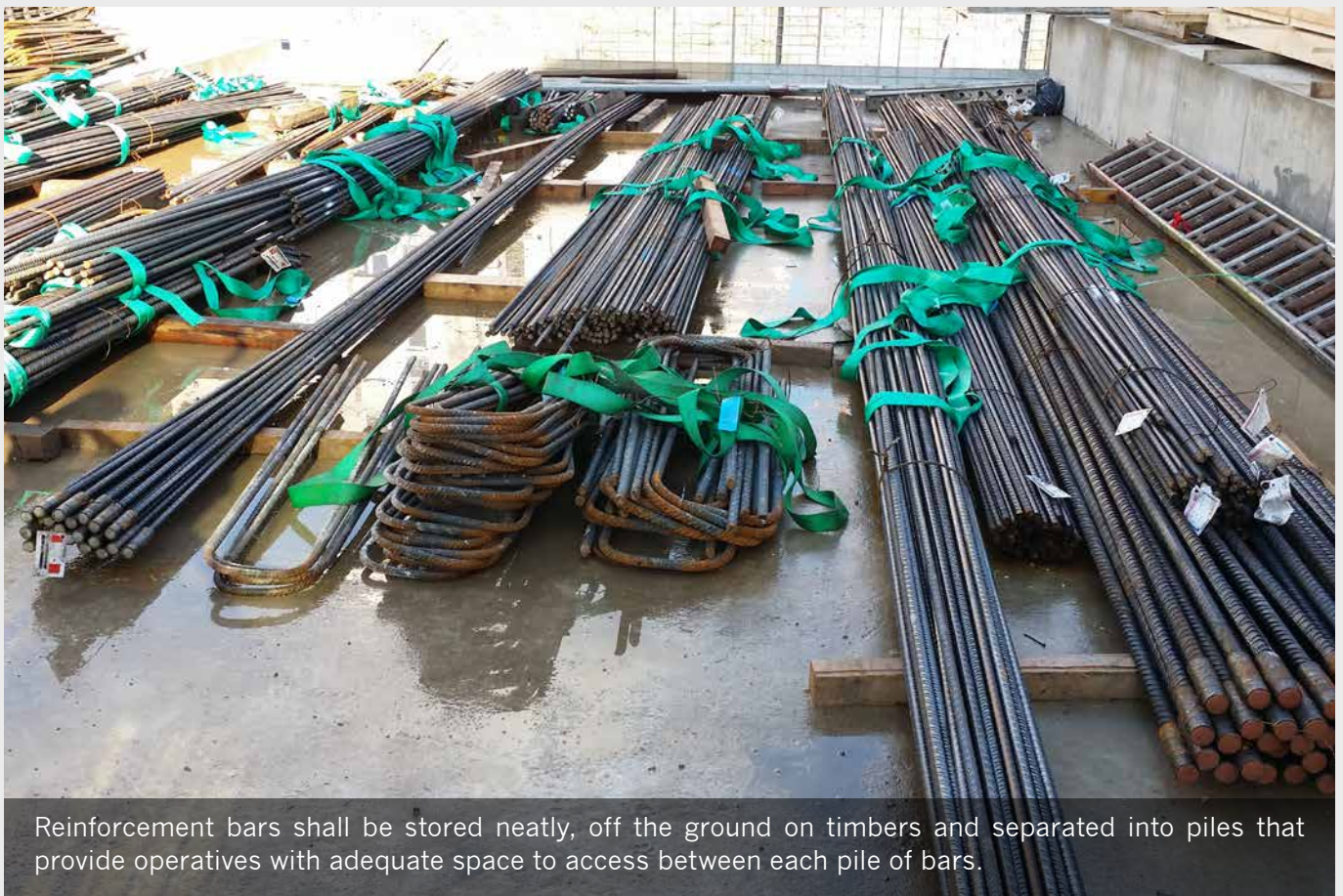


Material storage shall be physically segregated from circulation and work areas by the use of physically robust measures, such as heras fencing or proprietary crowd barriers.



Materials shall be arranged and stored to provide clear and safe access between stacks in order that operatives can safely acquire materials, without stepping on or climbing over other materials.

PHYSICAL SEGREGATION AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS STORAGE



SCAFFOLD STORAGE



All scaffold tubes and lengthy components shall be stored in proprietary stillages.



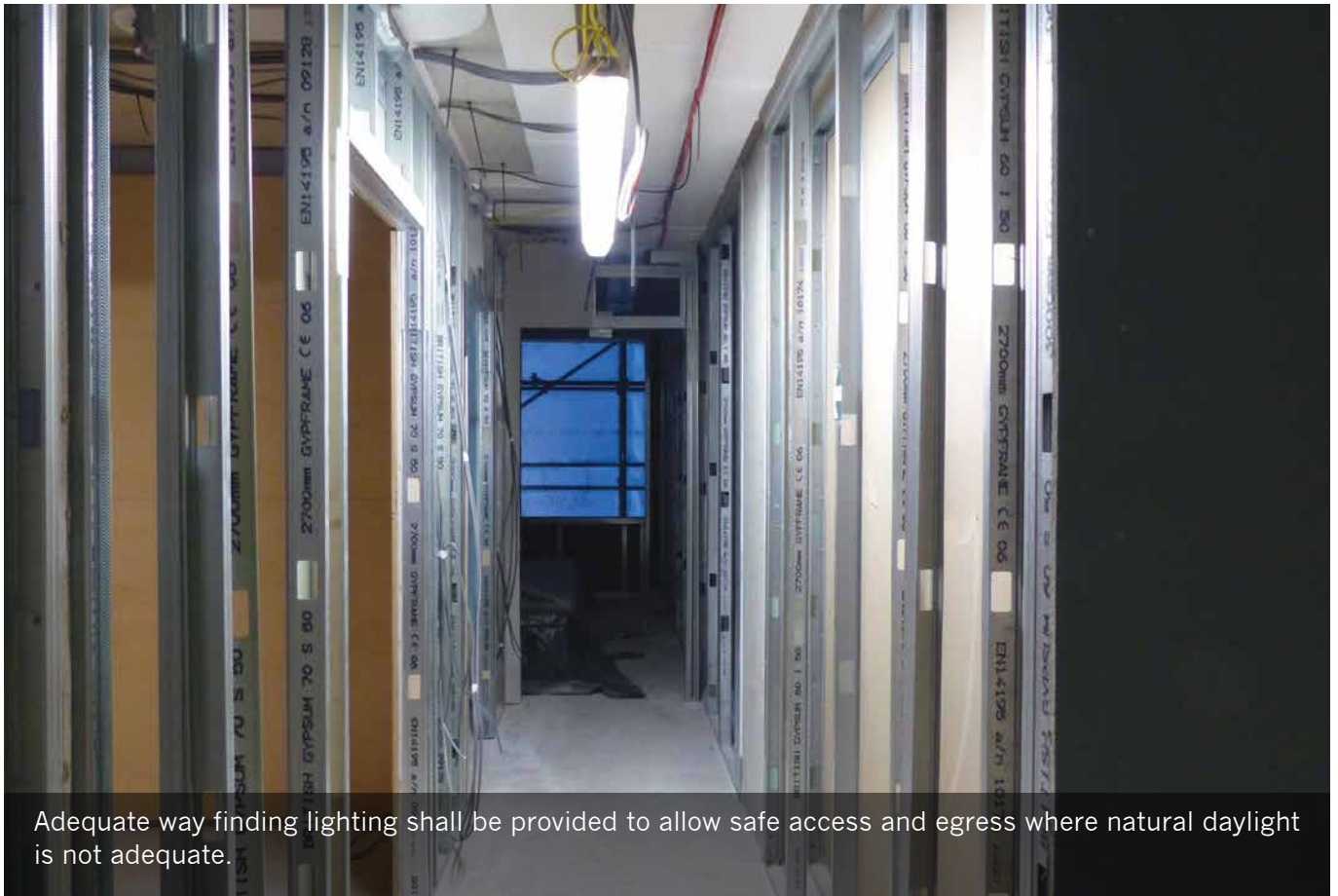
All scaffold tubes and other lengthy components shall be stored in proprietary stillages.

External and internal lighting and small power

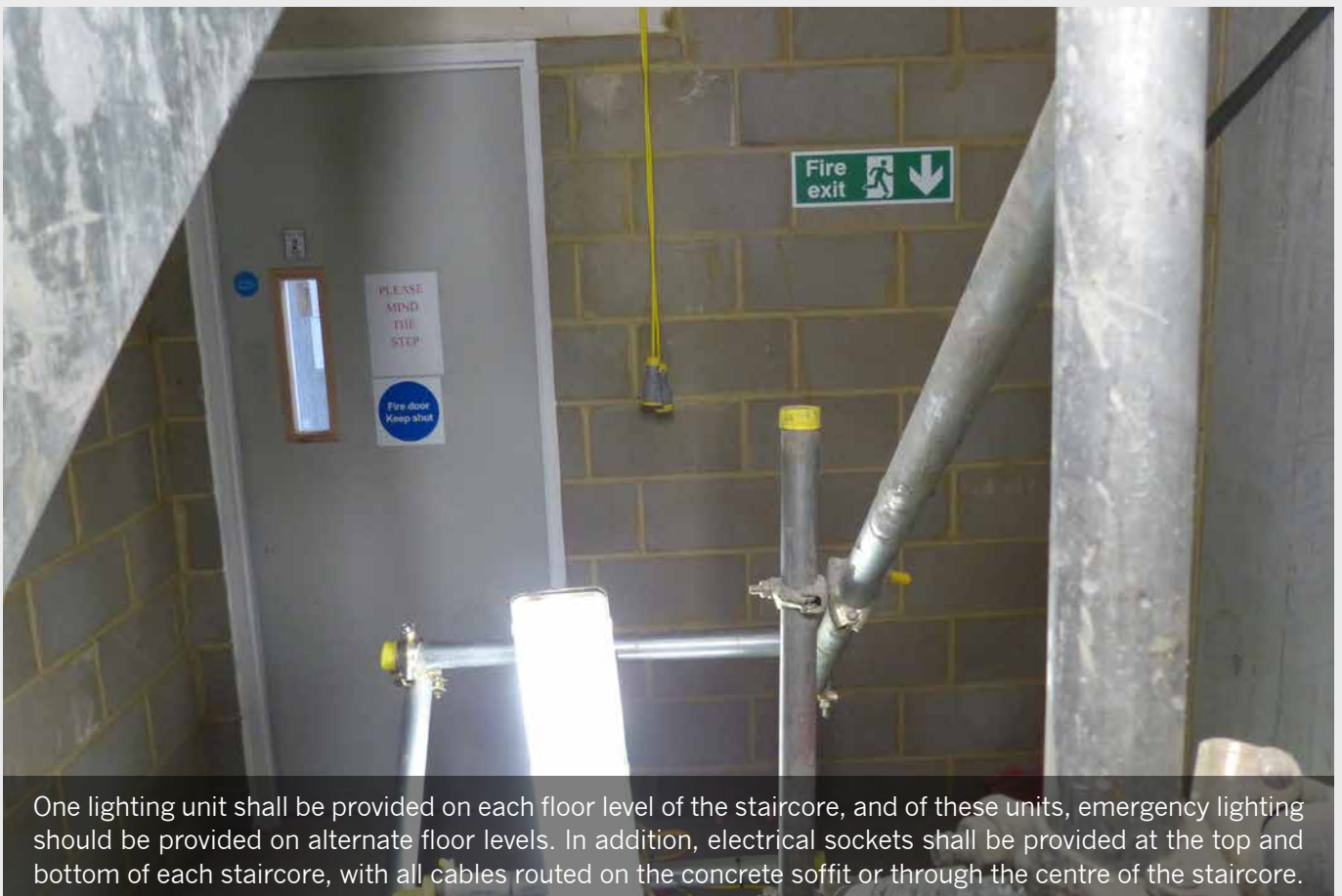
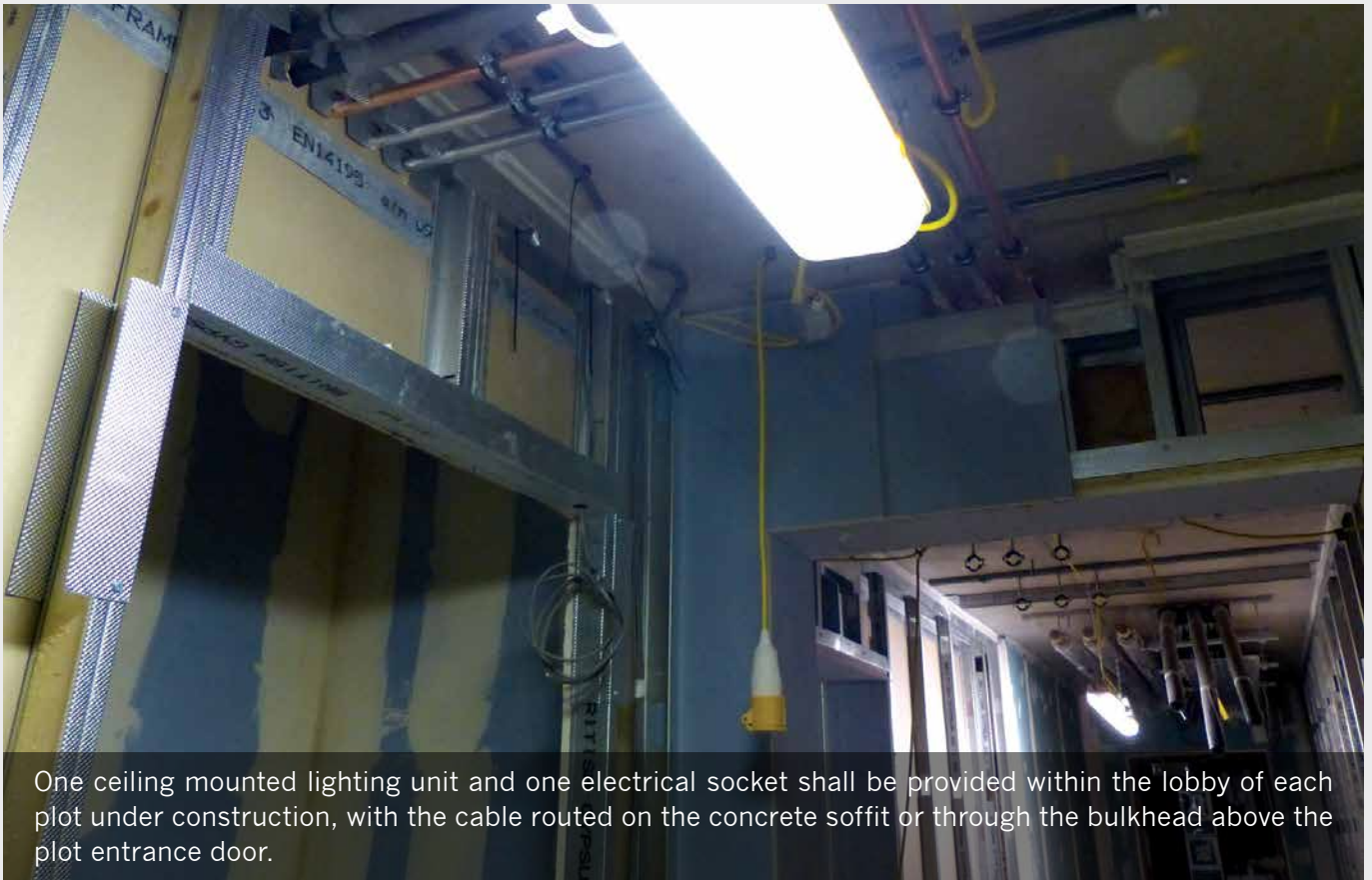
Common Visual Standard 04



TEMPORARY INTERNAL LIGHTING AND POWER



TEMPORARY INTERNAL LIGHTING AND POWER



External Storage of Lightweight Materials and Work Equipment

Common Visual Standard 05

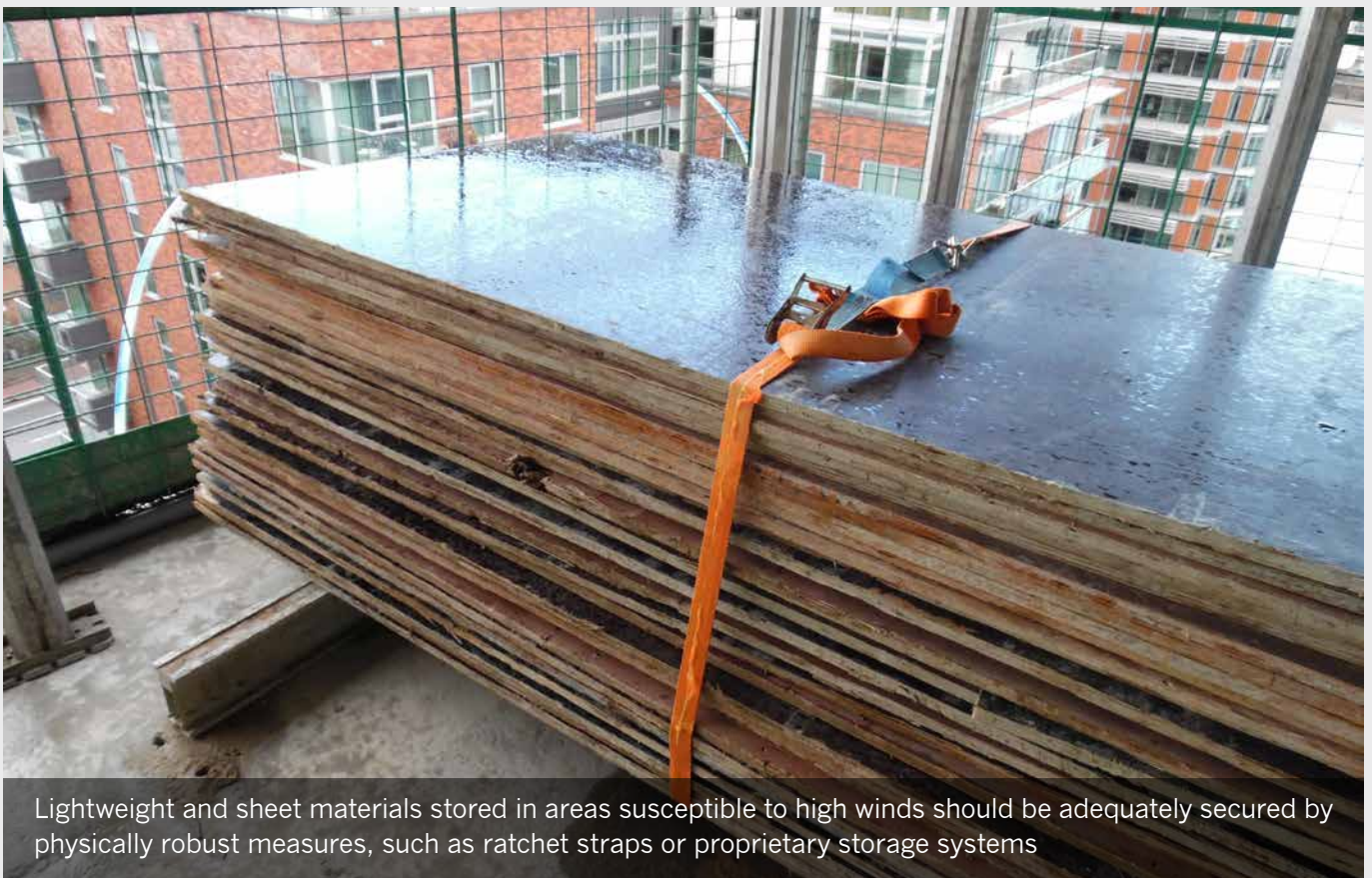


Internal Storage



Where possible, all lightweight materials should be stored in internal areas to prevent exposure to high winds

Lightweight and Sheet Materials



Lightweight and sheet materials stored in areas susceptible to high winds should be adequately secured by physically robust measures, such as ratchet straps or proprietary storage systems

Lightweight and Sheet Materials



Lightweight and sheet materials stored in areas susceptible to high winds that cannot be adequately secured by physically robust measures should be weighted down using appropriate methods, such as concrete blocks or lintels



Lightweight and sheet materials that have been installed but are still in a temporary condition, such as roof insulation, should be weighted down to prevent them from being lifted out of position

Lightweight Work Equipment

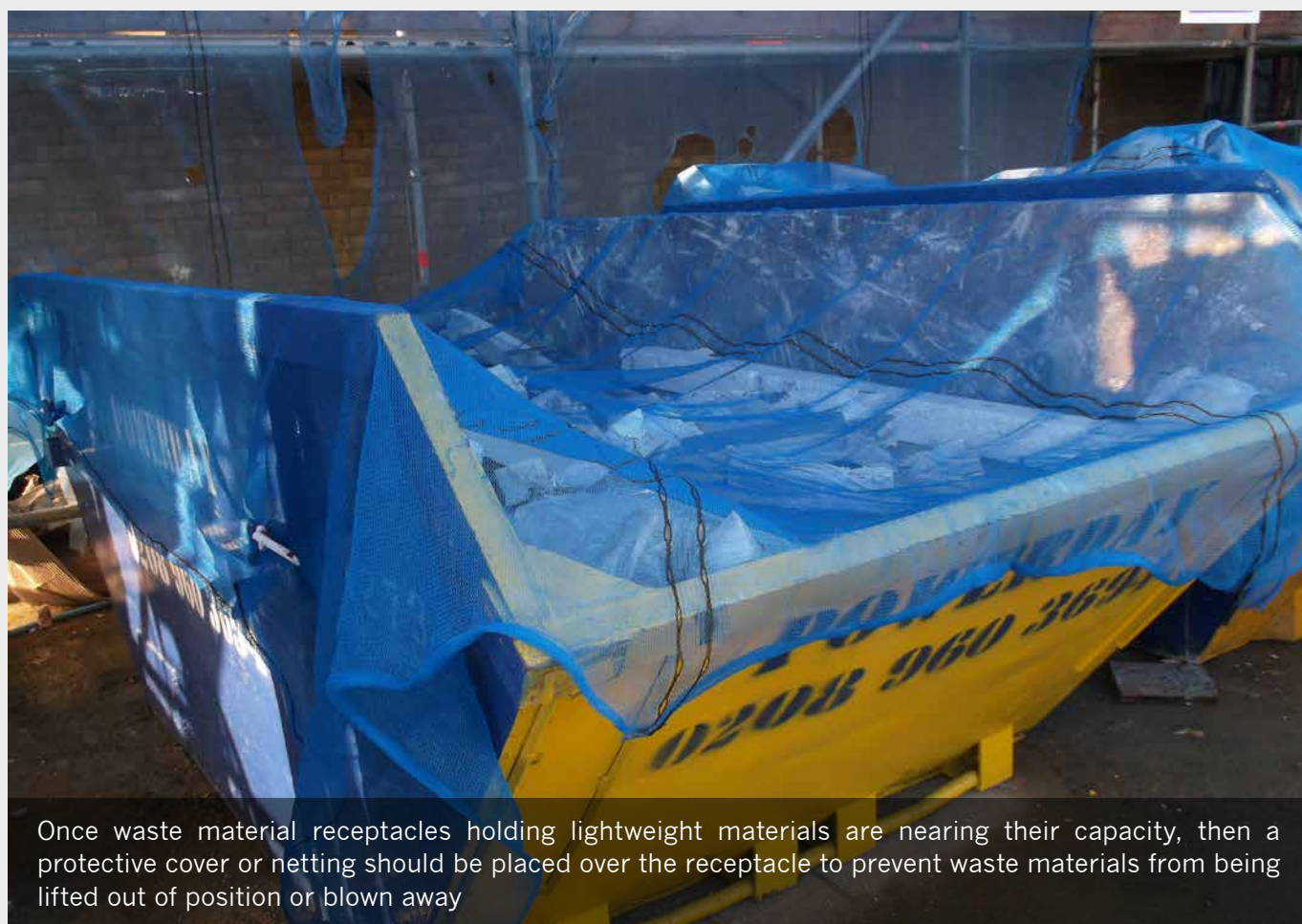


Lightweight work equipment used and stored in areas susceptible to high winds should be dismantled, when not in use, and stored neatly in the work area



Lightweight work equipment used and stored in areas susceptible to high winds should be laid down or adequately secured by physically robust measures, such as ratchet straps or tethers

Waste Material Receptacles



Once waste material receptacles holding lightweight materials are nearing their capacity, then a protective cover or netting should be placed over the receptacle to prevent waste materials from being lifted out of position or blown away

Access equipment, scaffold and working platforms

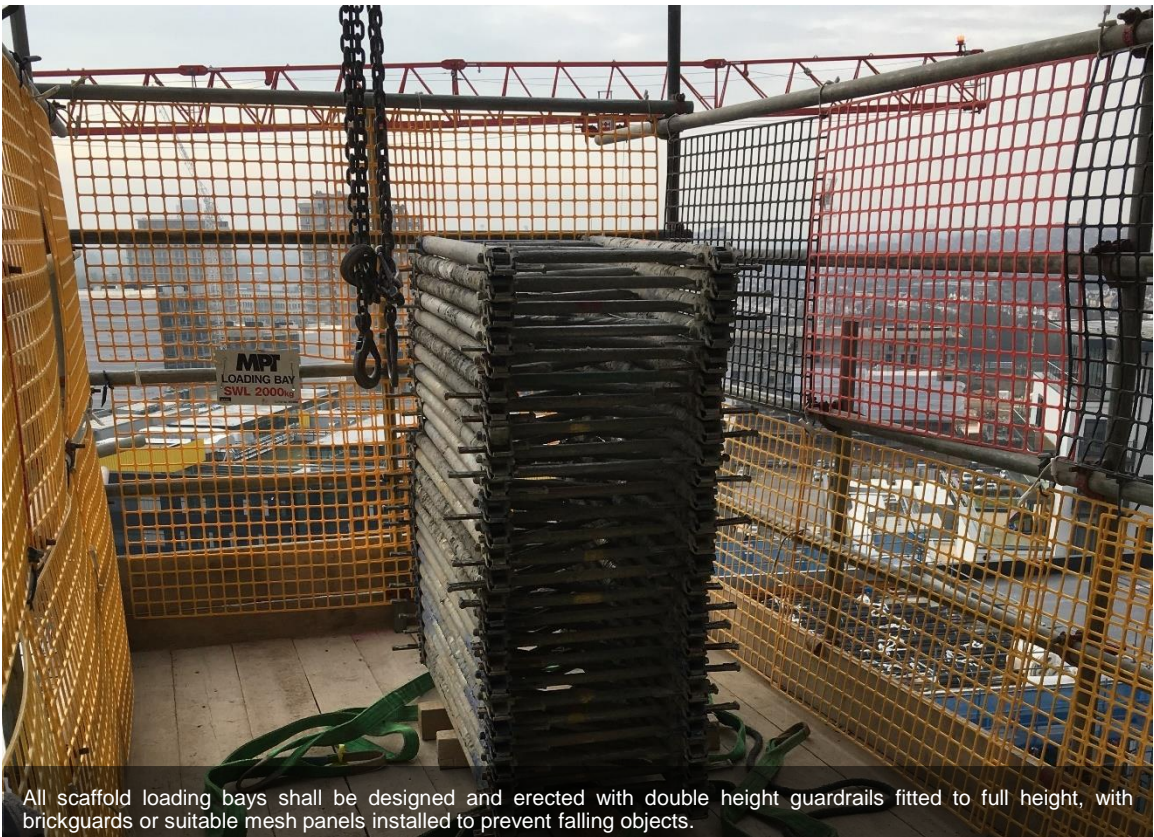
Common Visual Standard 06



SCAFFOLD



All in use scaffold located in close proximity to public areas shall install flame retardant proprietary sheeting or debris netting that is properly secured to the structure and lapped internally. All unsheeted scaffold erected in exposed locations shall ensure that a secure fixing method is used on all scaffold boards.



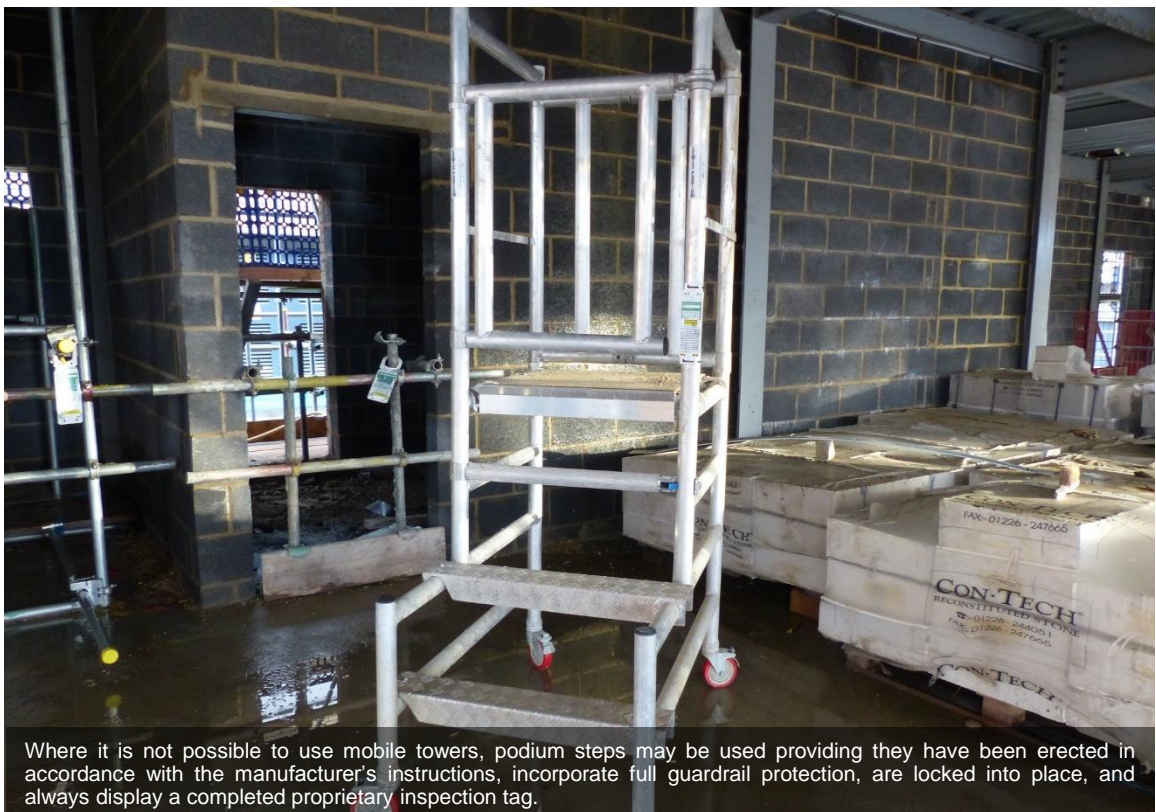
All scaffold loading bays shall be designed and erected with double height guardrails fitted to full height, with brickguards or suitable mesh panels installed to prevent falling objects.

MOBILE TOWERS



Mobile towers shall be erected in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, by an individual trained to a recognised standard, be located on a firm level base and always display a completed proprietary inspection tag.

PODIUM STEPS



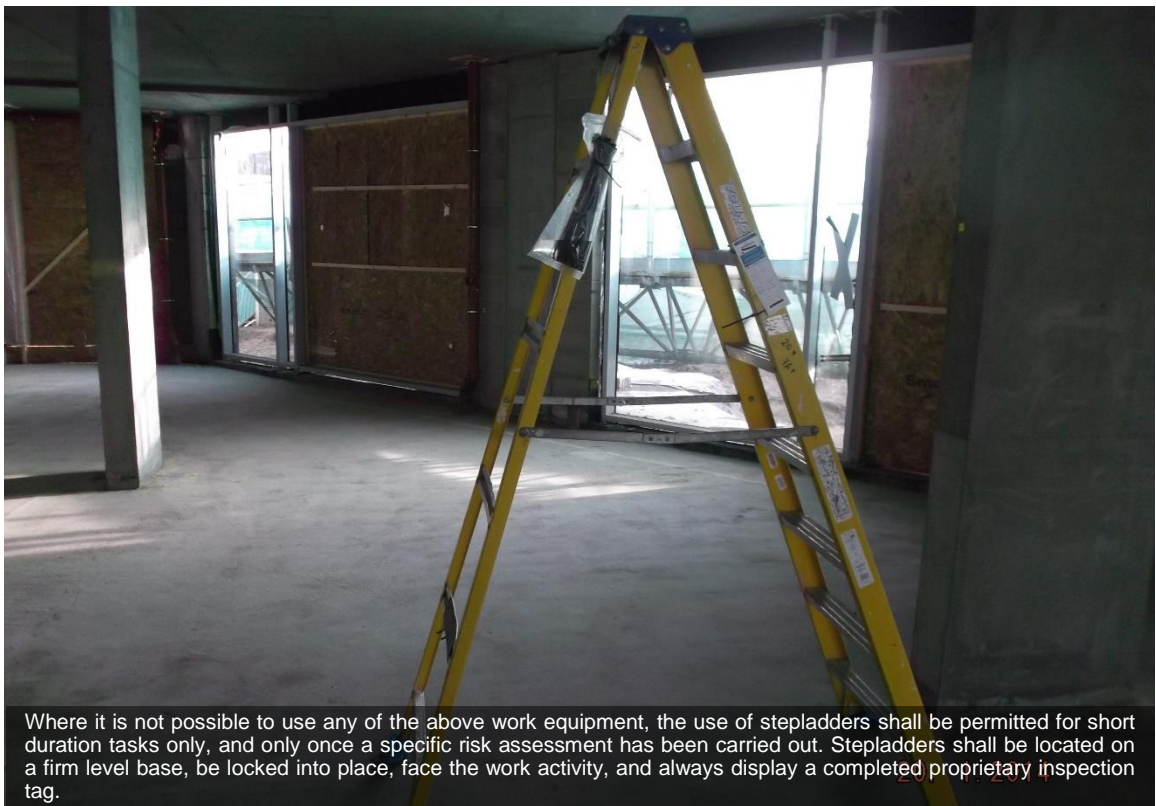
Where it is not possible to use mobile towers, podium steps may be used providing they have been erected in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, incorporate full guardrail protection, are locked into place, and always display a completed proprietary inspection tag.

HOP-UPS



Where low level access is required for a short duration of time, hop-ups may be used providing they are located on a firm level base, are locked into place, and always display a completed proprietary inspection tag.

STEPLADDERS



Where it is not possible to use any of the above work equipment, the use of stepladders shall be permitted for short duration tasks only, and only once a specific risk assessment has been carried out. Stepladders shall be located on a firm level base, be locked into place, face the work activity, and always display a completed proprietary inspection tag.

Edge protection and containment systems

Common Visual Standard 07



SLAB, ROOF AND LEADING EDGES



HORIZONTAL HOLES AND VOIDS



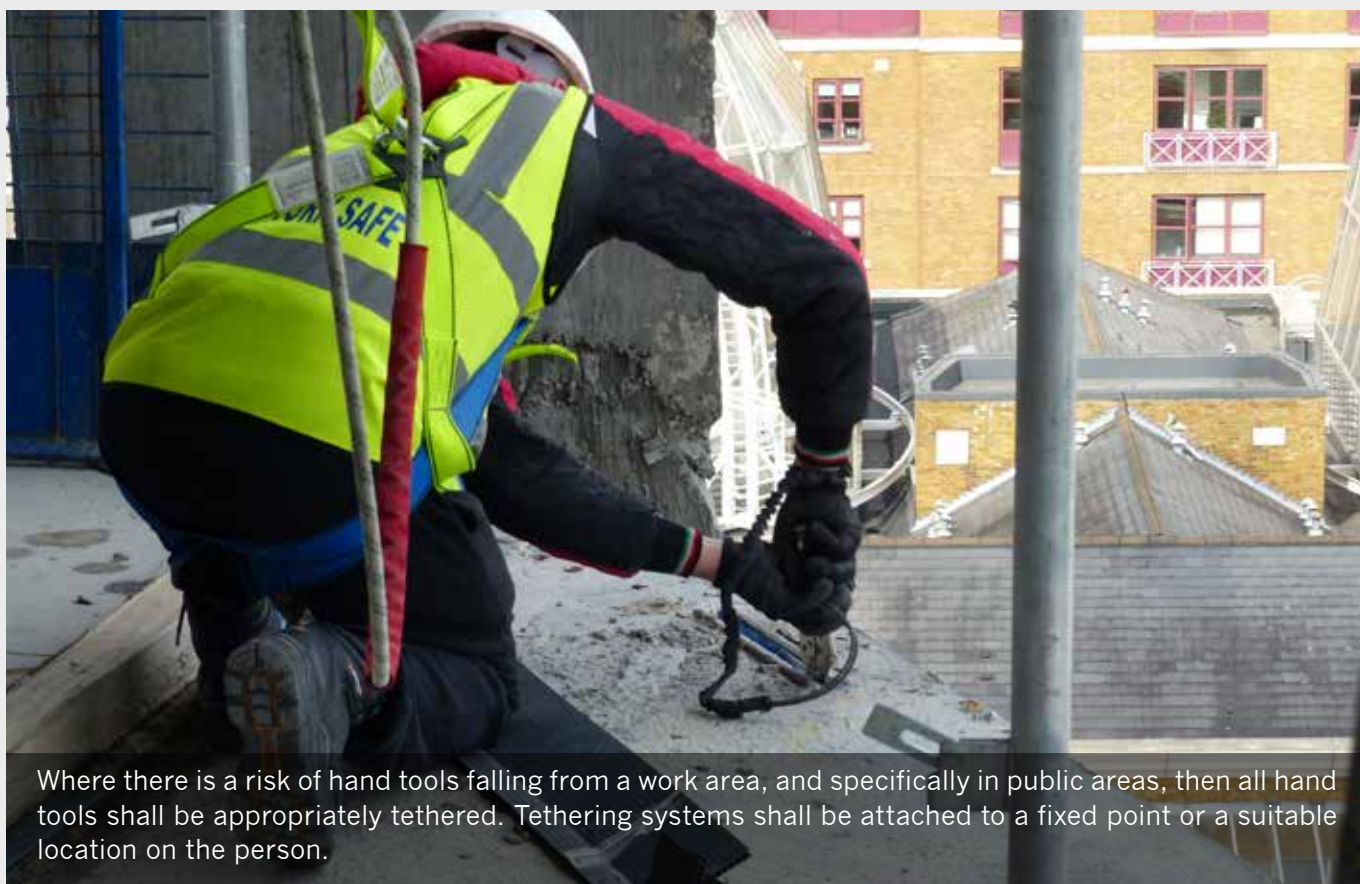
Small horizontal voids, measuring approximately 300mm x 300mm or less, should be protected by the installation of a physically robust temporary works designed solution, such as a timber box and cover recessed into the slab. The cover should be prominently identified and a warning sign added stating "Hole Below"

VERTICAL LIFT SHAFT AND RISER OPENINGS



Vertical openings to all lift shafts and risers shall be protected by the installation of physically robust measures, such as proprietary systems or tube and fitting scaffold.

TETHERING OF TOOLS



Where there is a risk of hand tools falling from a work area, and specifically in public areas, then all hand tools shall be appropriately tethered. Tethering systems shall be attached to a fixed point or a suitable location on the person.

BALCONY FALL PROTECTION



Once balcony doors have been installed they must be locked shut with the door handle removed, where it is possible and safe to do so. Keys to all balcony doors and windows must then be stored in a secure location in a site office, and the issue of keys controlled by a permit system until the balcony is fully complete, including the decking.



Clear warning signage, including a pictogram, must be displayed on the inside of balcony doors to warn of the risk of falling. Physical measures, such as crowd barriers or timber rails, must be installed to form an exclusion zone in front of all balcony doors. A physical exclusion zone must also be formed in front of any balcony full height glazing that does not meet the safety glass specification detailed in British Standard 6206. Again these measures must remain in place until the balcony is fully complete, including the decking.

Health protection and well-being

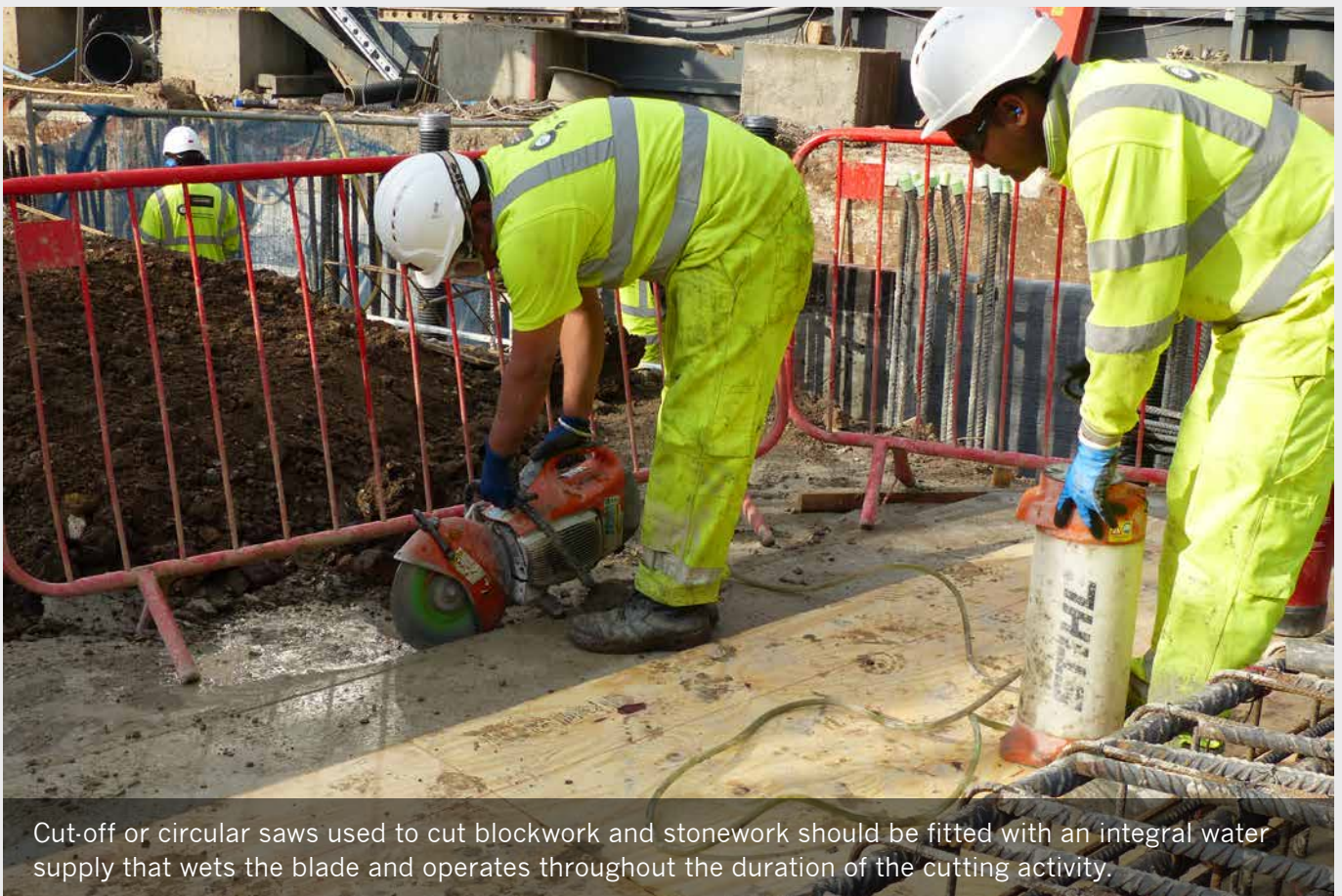
Common Visual Standard 08



AIRBORNE DUST



Blockwork and stonework cutting should be carried out by non-abrasive methods that do not create dust, where possible, such as block splitters.



Cut-off or circular saws used to cut blockwork and stonework should be fitted with an integral water supply that wets the blade and operates throughout the duration of the cutting activity.

AIRBORNE DUST



Work equipment that creates dust and cannot use wet cutting methods should be fitted with an integral on tool vacuum extraction system.



Cleaning activities to remove dust from work areas should be carried out using vacuum cleaners, or by damping down the work area prior to brushing.



NOISE



Work equipment that creates excessive noise should have robust engineering controls applied, such as proprietary or fabricated enclosures fitted with sound absorbing materials, and physically segregated hearing protection zones.

MANUAL HANDLING



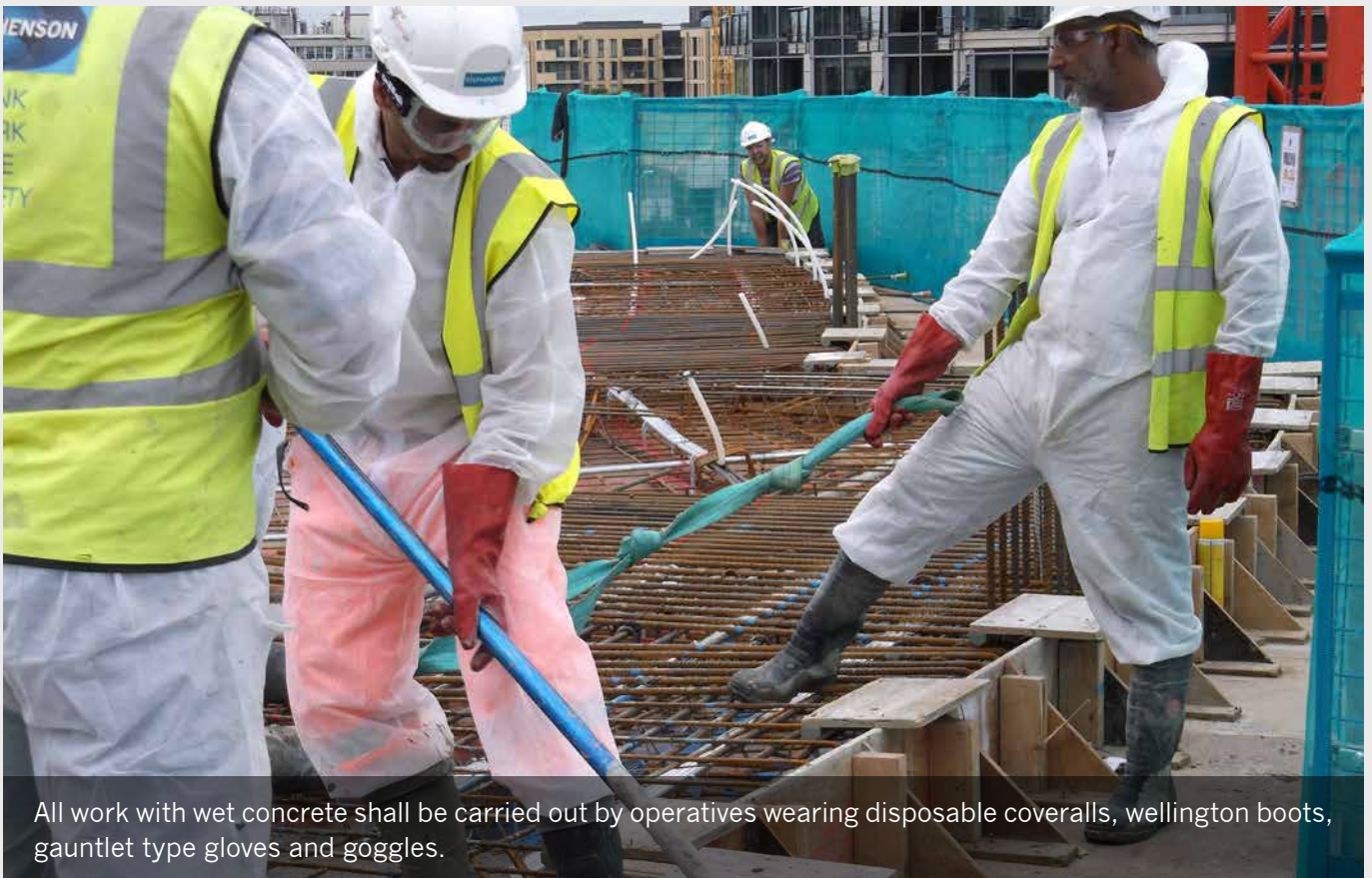
The transport and movement of large materials or heavy loads should be carried out by mechanical means, such as pallet trucks or sheet trolleys.

MANUAL HANDLING



The transport, movement and placing of heavy blockwork and stonework should be carried out by mechanical means, such as vacuum slab lifters and kerb grabs.

SKIN PROTECTION



All work with wet concrete shall be carried out by operatives wearing disposable coveralls, wellington boots, gauntlet type gloves and goggles.

SKIN PROTECTION



All welfare facilities should be fitted with a skin safety system that encourages operatives to protect, correctly wash and restore moisture to their skin.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES



During periods of hot weather a potable water supply should be provided in accessible locations on site, so that operatives do not have to return to the welfare facilities to rehydrate. A good example would be to provide a water supply on every two floors of a concrete frame in construction.

WELL-BEING



Operatives arriving by a specified time of the morning shall have access to free breakfast items prior to starting work on site, to ensure that blood sugar levels are maintained.



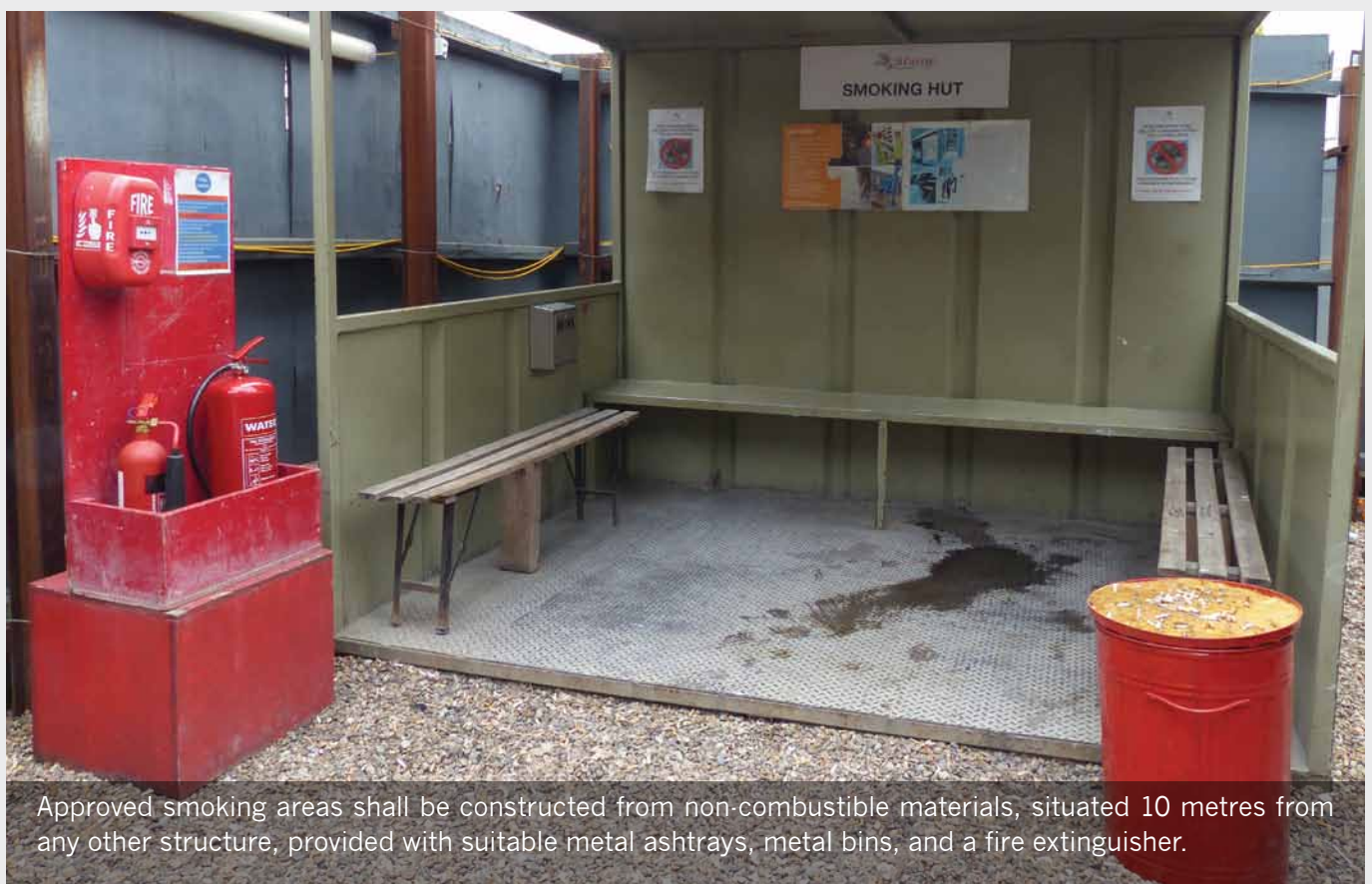
All construction sites with more than 100 operatives should provide the services of an occupational health nurse for one day per month, who can deliver educational training and carry out individual health consultations

Fire safety

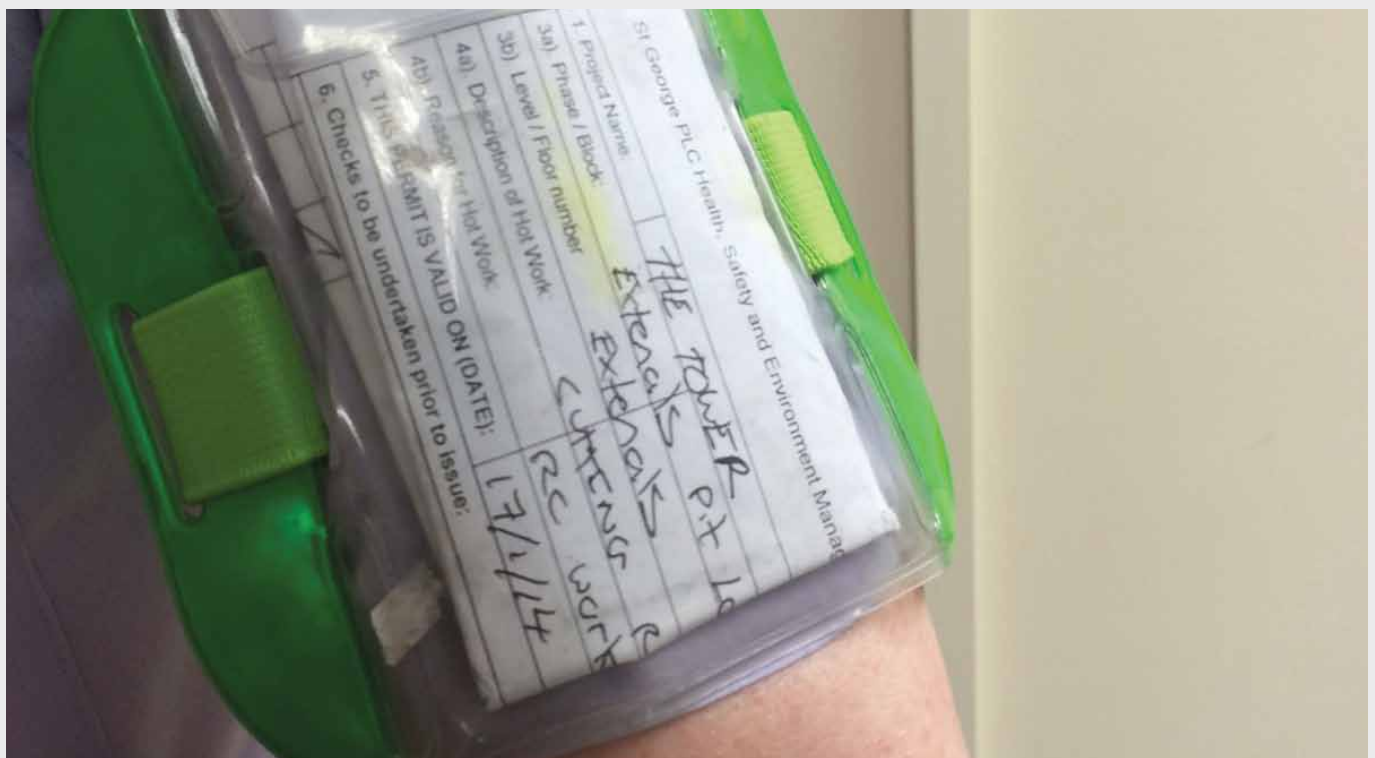
Common Visual Standard 09



APPROVED SMOKING AREAS



HOT WORK PERMITS



A Hot Work Permit system shall be implemented and the requirements of the Permit met prior to work starting, the Permit shall remain with the recipient throughout the task, and the Permit shall only be issued and closed by authorised persons.

FLAMMABLE MATERIALS



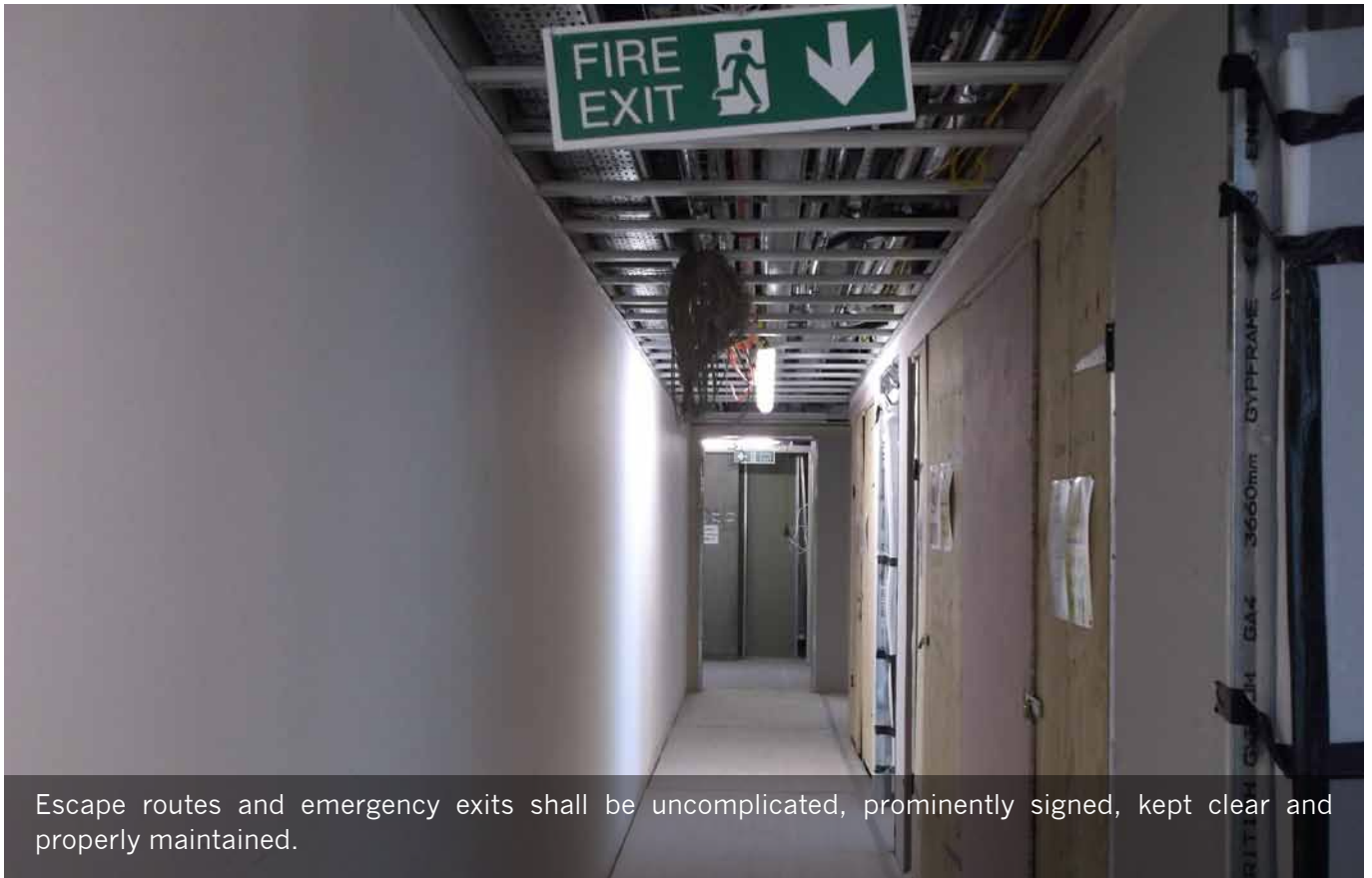
Flammable materials shall be stored externally to the building in a securely fenced open compound, a sufficient distance from ignition sources, with appropriate signage and sufficient exits.

PROTECTIVE COVERINGS



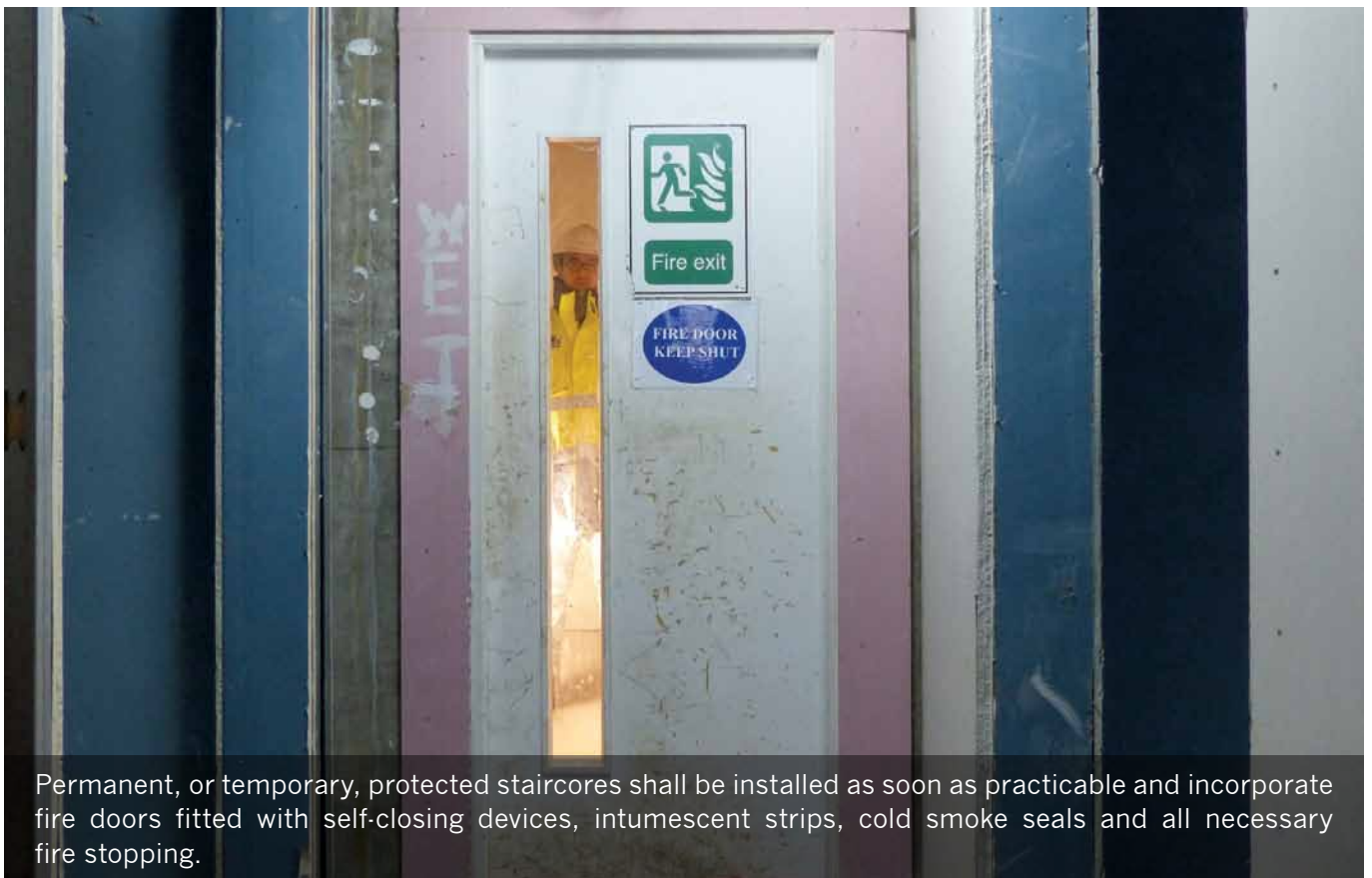
Protective coverings shall be used on all combustible materials stored in construction areas, and shall conform to Loss Prevention Standard LPS1207.

MEANS OF ESCAPE



Escape routes and emergency exits shall be uncomplicated, prominently signed, kept clear and properly maintained.

PROTECTED STAIRWAYS AND FIRE DOORS



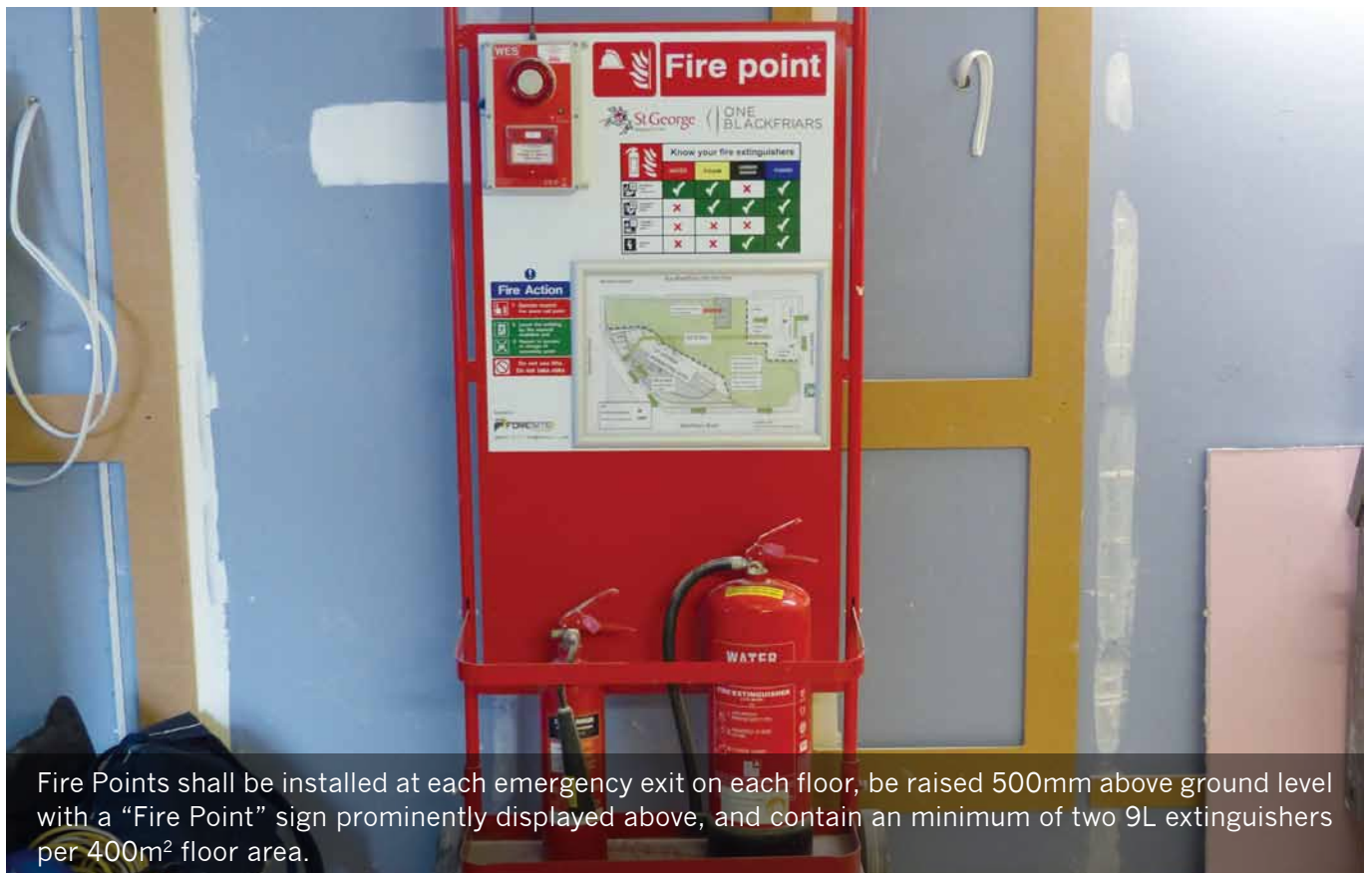
Permanent, or temporary, protected staircores shall be installed as soon as practicable and incorporate fire doors fitted with self-closing devices, intumescent strips, cold smoke seals and all necessary fire stopping.

FIRE ALARMS



A wireless inter-connected fire alarm system shall be installed on site that incorporates a base station and adequate sounders.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT



Fire Points shall be installed at each emergency exit on each floor, be raised 500mm above ground level with a "Fire Point" sign prominently displayed above, and contain an minimum of two 9L extinguishers per 400m² floor area.