

LOCK UP HUB LIMITED

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Construction Method Statement

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RISK ASSESSMENT

Site:	LAND BETWEEN VICTORIA STREET & SHELONE ROAD BRITON FERRY NEATH
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	Signature	Print	Date
Plan prepared by:		CHRIS LANG (Site Manager)	
Plan approved by:			

Part A RISK ASSESSMENT

PREPARED BY:	Chris Lang	DESIGNATION:	Site Manager				
ACTIVITY: Safe Use of Vehicles in Places of Work							
LEGEND: <i>Likelihood and potential Severity :- 1=Low 2=Medium 3=High</i> <i>Risk Rating(LxS) :- 1-4=Low (Acceptable) 6=Medium (Consider further controls) 9=Unacceptable (Do not proceed)</i>							
SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		RISK ASSESSMENT					
		UNCONTROLLED			CONTROLLED		
		L	S	RR	L	S	RR
Loading/unloading of vehicles - Falls from a height from access to/from - Persons being struck by passing vehicle - Collision of vehicles Reversing vehicles in confined areas - Striking/crushing/running over persons on foot Driving/parking on sloping ground - Steep gradients causing vehicles to lose control/overturn Driving near excavations - Falls of vehicles into excavations Tipping of Loads - Unstable ground - Unstable loads Slewing operations - Excavator Coupling/uncoupling trailers - Crushing - Entrapment of limbs - Uncontrolled movement of trailer Restricted site access and room around site - Vehicles striking/crushing persons on foot (workers/members of the public) Outside site - Members of public being injured as a result of work-related vehicle movements		2	3	6	1	3	3
3	3	9	2	3	6		
2	3	6	1	3	3		
2	3	6	1	3	3		
2	3	6	1	3	3		
2	3	6	1	3	3		
2	3	6	1	3	3		
3	3	9	2	3	6		
3	3	9	2	3	6		

PERSONS AT RISK	Y/N	DETAIL
EMPLOYEES	Y	
CONTRACTORS	Y	Other contractors on site
MEMBERS OF PUBLIC	Y	Users of shared access lanes (no separate footpaths), including occupiers of neighbouring houses.
OTHERS	Y	Site visitors, delivery personnel, etc.

CONTROL MEASURES:
A safe system of work shall be adopted, detail of which is contained in this Traffic Management Plan.
Refer to separate risk assessments for use of Excavators, Dump Trucks, Fork Lift Trucks etc.

MONITORING AND REVIEW:
Activities to be monitored by Management

Review required:

- when further information is received **or where there is a change in circumstances**, update Plan and Drawing accordingly **and inform all personnel**

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEES:

- Content of this risk assessment
- Job briefings for all tasks

Part B LOCATIONS

LOCATIONS WHERE SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS EXIST:		
WITHIN WORKPLACE:		
1. Main site access		
2. Pedestrian site access / route		
3. Route to site cabins		
4. Key routes within the site		
5.		
6.		
OUTSIDE WORKPLACE:		
1. Narrow public access lanes off Victoria Street & Shelone Road (pedestrians likely to be in roadway as no existing separate footpaths)		
2. Crossover with Victoria Street & Shelone Road		
3. Approach roads - Route will be planned to ensure safest option and minimise impact on public roads.		
4.		
SITE SECURITY / FENCING	Yes	No
Are control measures in place to prevent access to the site/work areas by unauthorised persons?	√	
Which of the following will be used? • Heras type fencing panels • Hoarding • Existing boundary wall and fencing present • Lockable vehicle and pedestrian site gates • Localised fencing to be erected where works are outside main construction site.	√ √ √ √ √	
Note: Where Heras type fencing panels are erected, any fence panel temporarily removed must be secured in place so as to prevent them falling. This includes where such panels are used as site entrance gates.		

Part C VEHICLES

Work equipment to be used in connection with the works:

<u>VEHICLES/MOBILE PLANT</u>	Yes	No
Delivery vehicles	√	
Excavators (wheeled/tracked)	√	
Demolition Plant		√
Mobile crane		√
Ride-on roller/Pedestrian Roller	√	
Telehandler / Forklift Truck		√
Dump Truck (<i>rear load/front load</i>)	√	

- All construction related vehicles to be used on site must be suitable for their intended purpose.
- All work equipment will be maintained in good order and operated by competent persons.
- All reasonable measures must be taken to avoid the need for vehicles to reverse. Where this is not possible, a Vehicle Marshal will be present.
- Drivers of all mobile work equipment will receive instruction to give way to users of the public highway and pedestrians at all times, with particular consideration of locality of the site and possible children playing outside occupied houses.
- All persons will wear high visibility clothing for transport related work activities and until all mobile plant has been removed from the site, in addition to the standard PPE.

Part D CONTROL MEASURES

1. Safe Place of Work

PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICLE SEGREGATION		Yes	No		
Can pedestrians and vehicles on site be segregated?		√			
If yes, state where this will be provided: 1. <u>A segregated pedestrian site entrance will be provided at the main site entrance</u> 2. <u>Segregated pedestrian routes will be provide at key routes within the site, including crossing points as necessary. Signage will be provided as necessary</u> 3. <u>(Existing narrow access lanes has no existing footpaths, so risk of members of public walking along these routes).</u>					
		Yes	No		
Have Loading/Unloading and Storage areas been organised?		√			
State where these are: 1. <u>The Site Manager will identify designated loading and storage areas. All loading / unloading will be carried out within the confines of the site, i.e. not at roadside. Deliveries will be planned and controlled by the site manager.</u> 2. _____ 3. _____					
PLANT AND MATERIALS TO BE LOADED/UNLOADED					
√ which applies					
Fencing / Hoarding	√	Roof trusses		Pre cast concrete floor	
Cabins / Containers	√	Roof materials	√		
Mechanical Plant		Scaffolding	√		
Spoil / Stone	√	Timber/Timber frame	√		
Excavation Equipment	√	Windows			
Bricks / Blocks	√	Flooring			

Structural steel		Mechanical Electrical			
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PUBLIC PROTECTION		Yes	No
Are any specific control measures required for the public?		√	
If yes, state where these are: 1. <u>Construction related vehicles movements along narrow shared access lanes, in particular deliveries and plant, are overseen by banksmen.</u> 2. <u>Deliveries will be planned to avoid busy times and arrangements to be made for pre-arranged deliveries, to avoid unexpected or multiple deliveries.</u> 3. _____			

3. INSTRUCTION TO SITE OPERATIVES

Operatives must sign the acknowledgement section below.

The Site Manager will carry out the induction as required prior to the commencement of work.

On a daily basis, the Site Foreman will conduct a briefing informing operatives of the proposed works for the day, in particular regarding any significant changes in the method of work and Traffic Management Plan.

The contents of this Plan and any additional requirements will be conveyed to all persons concerned during site induction in order that there can be no misunderstanding of the safe working procedures.

Operatives

[illegible]

The parking of vehicles of site operatives and visitors;

We plan to keep site operative vehicles on site, entrance via Shelone rd as to not increase the traffic parked on the adjoining streets. Once the land has been levelled. The contractor and his assistant can park their one vehicle on the site itself. Visitors to the site will do the same.

The location of where they park may change dependant on what stage the construction is at. As a rule however we would expect site operatives and visitors to park within the red circle indicated on the below plan. So that they are out of the way.



Storage of plant and materials used in constructing the development,

A locked shipping container will be on site for storage of perishable materials. All other materials will either be stored within the fenced off compound.

Wheel washing facilities to prevent deposition of material onto any hard surface road

Wheel washing facilities will be used for delivery vehicles onto and off the site. The wheel washing facility will be located on the Shelone Rd entrance and exit to the site as it is the widest entrance suitable for larger vehicles. This would be on site when we had the large excavator vehicles as well as cement lorries to ensure that the mud is kept to a minimum on the highway.

Wheel wash location illustrated on the below image.



We will be using a waterless wheel wash system as there is no electric mains water on the site. The system by EcoGreen plant hire Ltd, have been used by Redrow, Balfour Beatty. Their system has transverse bars on the DriveOn V-Tech are 30mm wide and spaced at 200mm centres. The wider spaced, slimmer bars create more vibration and tyre-flex, so **more mud is removed** and because there is **up to 60% less surface area** the mud falls through into the void below. The bars will carry up to 50 tonnes gross vehicle weight. Every fifth bar is raised to give an extra jolt, to help remove contaminants from the chassis and underside of the vehicle.

If this system isn't able to be hired in at that time then a suitable substitute will be used.

Measures to control the emission of dust and dirt during construction

Use water as **dust** suppressant.

Cutting equipment to use water as suppressant or suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.

Securely cover skips and minimise drop heights

Minimise **dust** generating activities.

Hours of work on site and deliveries

As to keep disturbances to neighbours to a minimum.

Construction activities be restricted to between 8:00- 18:00 Mon-Fri, 9:00-13:00 Saturday, and for no work to take place Sunday and during bank holidays.

No amenities will be disturbed to the local residents as we are not incorporating services to the site.

If any complaints are put forward by members of the public for any reason. They will be dealt with Sally Smith (tel: 07903136915 and email: sally@swanseagarages.co.uk) our public liaison officer.

Elements of the demolition or construction that could lead to amenity issues from noise and disturbance to adjoining properties.

Noise Control

Building works are often noisy. With care, jobs such as small-scale construction, conversion, refurbishment, underpinning, and even demolition can be done without causing too much annoyance to neighbours.

The effects of noise on noise-sensitive premises (NSPs) are varied and complicated. They include interference with speech communication, disturbance of work or leisure activities, disturbance of sleep, annoyance and possible effects on mental and physical health. In any neighbourhood, some individuals will be more sensitive to noise than others.

- . Contractors should, by law minimise disturbance from building works, and they should use the 'best practicable means' to reduce noise and keep noisy activities to reasonable hours. The intention should be to minimize levels of site noise whilst having due regard to the practicability implication of any proposed control or mitigation measures.
- . Typical noise sources on building sites are:
- .
 - Hand tools – use of hammers, saws, etc
 - Power tools – typical hand-held tools power tools such as drills, saws, sanders, etc. can cause a lot of noise
 - Plant – this involves the use of tools and equipment such as 'Kango@ hammers, pneumatic hammers or vibrators, cement mixers, large power saws and planers, compressors, generators, etc. The use of this more powerful type of equipment needs more significant consideration as it can be very noisy
 - Erection and dismantling of Scaffolding – can be a noisy activity and should only be done within reasonable hours
 - Deliveries of plant, equipment or materials – this can be noisy, especially if it involves the use of hoists from lorries or tipper lorries
- . It is crucial to give neighbours notice of any work is to be done that could generate excessive noise and an indication of how long the pieces will last.
- . Construction work is required to take place within reasonable working hours.
- . It is expected that neighbours could reasonably expect rest from noise at the weekend and in the evening.
- . **Assess the risks**
- . Construction sites have a range of different noisy activities going on, often at the same time consideration must be granted to the following:
- .
 - Workers are at higher risk if they regularly use or work near power tools like concrete breakers, pokers and compactors, sanders, grinders, disc cutters, hammer drills, chipping hammers, cartridge-operated tools, scabblers and nail guns.
 - Operatives working close to heavy plant/machines are also at risk
 - Assess the likely exposures from the tasks that are being undertaken. This does not need to be complex, particularly for small sites such as ours.
- . The system must protect amenity and it is not acceptable to rely on statutory nuisance under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to do so.
- . Noise level can be called as high when:
- .
 - Operatives have to raise their voices when talking when about 2 meters apart for at least part of the working day.
 - Noisy powered tools or machinery are used for more than half an hour each day
 - Operatives are exposed to noise from regular impacts, such as pneumatic drills or explosive sources like cartridge-operated tools.
- .

- . Assess where the works are taking place. Enclosed spaces can reflect noise back, increasing exposure levels.

- . **Control the risk**

- . Inexpensive and straightforward actions are required if the risk are low. Higher risks will require more protection for operatives.

- . Eliminate or reduce the amount of noise to the workforce and the immediate neighbourhood, where practicable, we intent to:

- . - Eliminate unnecessary noisy tasks at the design stage using an alternative process that does not generate as much noise to workers, amenity and neighbours.
- . - Limiting vehicle reversing on-site (reversing alarms add to the total noise on a site)
- . - When dealing with Concrete mixers, in particular the Cleaning of it. Workers are not to hammer the drum. But instead use a hose to clean the inside. Therefore reducing the noise impact.
- . - Shutting down equipment, like vehicles, when they are not needed/in use
- . - Select low-noise tools and equipment. Existing equipment can also be modified to reduce the noise it makes ie: fitting mufflers to intakes, silencers on exhausts and sound panels on engines
- . - Sound barriers – stop noise escaping by using temporary shields/sound barriers. Use existing objects such as trailers or cabins to stop noise travelling. Common construction materials can be used to make temporary barriers or enclosures i.e. plywood

-Electric-powered compressors are available as opposed to diesel or petrol
Sound-reduced compressor or generator can be used to supply
several pieces of plant.

- . -Use centralized generator system, wherever possible and Erect acoustic screen between compressor or generator and noise-sensitive area.
- . - When possible, line of sight between top of machine and reception point needs to be obscured. Enclose compressor or generator in ventilated acoustic enclosure
- . - Distance – noise levels drop significantly with distance. Position stationary noise sources as far as possible from workers and amenity.
- . - Supervise: ensure that controls, such as work methods or hearing protection, are adequate and properly used
- . - Maintain: effective maintenance can make significant differences to noise levels. Loose and worn parts of tools and plant vibrate creating noise. Make sure devices like silencers, mufflers or covers are in place and working correctly
- . - Select quiet equipment – i.e. compare noise levels from power tools when buying or hiring equipment. Use information from the manufacturer or supplier, and choose the quietest tools that are effective for the job. You can also reduce noise when selecting other types of tool.

- . In many cases, a risk assessment for noise at a construction site can be prepared
- . - without using equipment to measure the noise levels. The evaluation should be based on reliable information though and can include a realistic estimate of the employee's and amenity's exposure.

- Information from manufacturers or suppliers about noise levels produced by the equipment can be used to calculate the daily exposure unless there is reason to believe it is not valid, i.e. if the tool is being used in a way not specified by the manufacturer or supplier or in other circumstances where the noise exposure may be increase.

- Implementation of these methods will reduce the potential for noise impacting on the neighbouring properties.

Noise Monitoring

- During working hours, noise levels should be measured at a free-field position equivalent to one metre from the most affected façade of any occupied dwelling or other building used for residential purposes.
- The noise levels (see Note (i) below) scheduled below for periods outside the normal working hours will only be permitted when consent has been given to exceptional working. Where, in spite of the mitigation measures applied and consents from the local authority, noise levels at some properties exceed the scheduled periods defined below, a scheme for the installation of noise insulation or the reasonable costs thereof, or a scheme to facilitate temporary rehousing of occupants, as appropriate, will be implemented by the developer or promoter. The scheme will include provision for the notification of affected parties.
- Noise insulation or the reasonable costs thereof will be offered by the developer or promoter to owners, where applied for by owners or occupiers, subject to meeting the other requirements of the proposed scheme, if either of the following apply to property lawfully occupied as a permanent dwelling: where the total noise is 5 dB above the existing airborne noise level for the corresponding times of day, whichever is the higher.

Table 1: Schedule of Noise Monitoring Levels
Schedule Total Noise level at Measurement Locations
Period Hours Ambient Noise Level, LAeq

dB Period of Hours Over Which LAeq is Applicable	
Mondays to Friday 0700 – 0800	62 Any 1 hour
0800 – 1800	72 Any 1 hour
1800 – 2100	62 Any 1 hour
Saturdays 0700 – 0800	62 Any 1 hour
0800 – 1300	72 Any 1 hour
All unattended plant	55 Any 1 hour

Vibration Control

Many of the issues relevant to noise control also apply to the management of associated vibration.

The objective is to control and limit noise emissions and vibration levels, at nearby Residential/commercial properties in Shelone Road and Victoria Street, Briton Ferry and other sensitive receptors in the vicinity.

General Requirements

- Noise Best Practicable Means (BPM) of noise control will be adhered during construction works to minimise noise (including vibration) at neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors arising from construction activities

- The general principles of noise management are given above

Control at source:

- Equipment – noise emissions limits for equipment brought to site

- Equipment – method of directly controlling noise i.e. by retrofitting controls to plant and machinery

- Equipment – indirect method of controlling noise i.e. acoustic screens

- Administrative and legislative control

- Control of working hours

- Control of delivery areas and times

- Consideration of screening the site. Temporary noise screens will be used to reduce noise from particularly noisy activities and the height of perimeter hoarding will be placed where this would assist in reducing noise disturbance

- Control of noise via Contract specification of limits

- Noise monitoring, to check compliance with noise level limits, cessation of works until

an alternative method is deemed suitable.

- Many of the activities which generate noise can be mitigated to some degree by careful

operation of machinery and use of tools. Tool box talks and may best address this, together with site inductions

The principles of noise management are indicated above, for which the Contractor shall comply with based on the recommendations set out in BS5228:2009.

Best Practicable Means (BPM) of noise control are outlined and will be adhered to by the Contractor during construction works to minimise noise (including vibration) at neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors arising from construction activities.

Specific mitigation measures should be implemented by the Contractor during those construction activities identified as having the highest potential to cause disturbance from either noise and or vibration.

Building over a public sewer

Welsh water have approved our plans to build near the public sewer.

From: Nicholas Tombs <Nicholas.Tombs@dwrcymru.com>

Sent: 07 May 2021 14:38

To: Graeme Tulip <graeme@tulipengineering.co.uk>; Mike Wyatt <mikewyatt.mw@outlook.com>

Cc: Chris Lang <chris@swanseagarages.co.uk>

Subject: RE: Briton Ferry garages development

Hello Graeme,

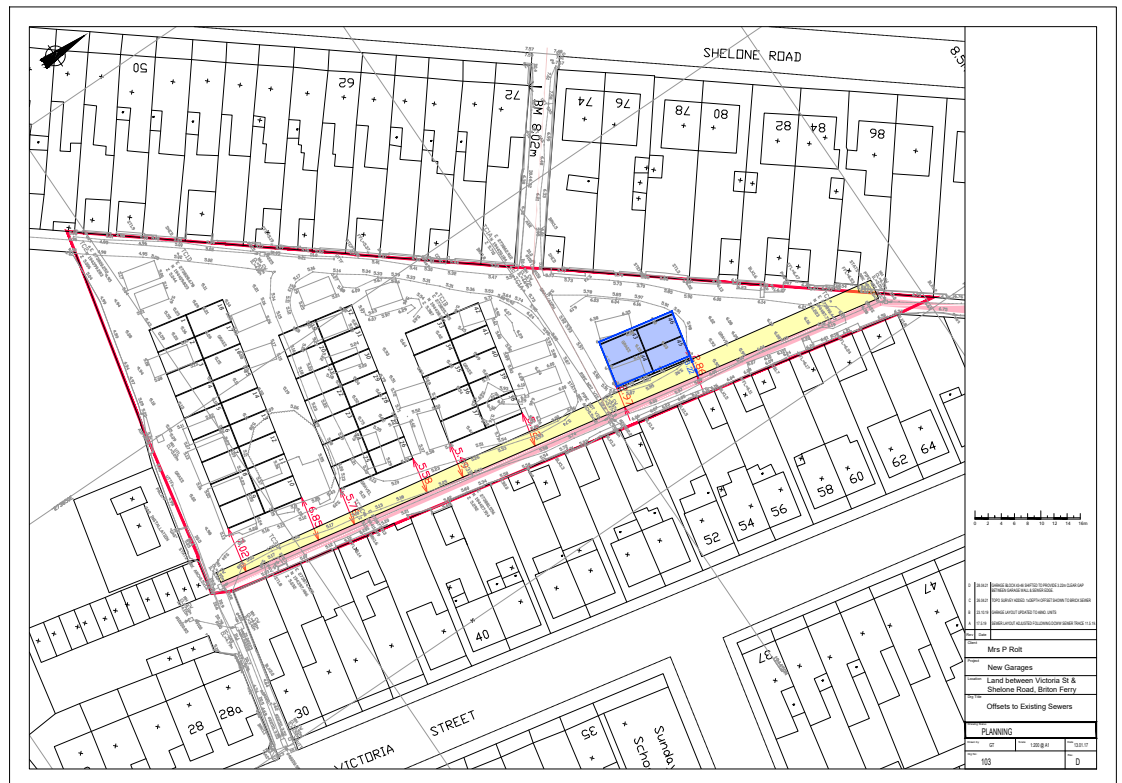
Having now considered your proposals I'm satisfied to accept the arrangement as per the attached plan drawing.

As per our previous correspondence, this approval comes with a requirement for the provision of both a pre and post construction CCTV survey and a review of the Risk Assessment Method Statement which sets out how the existing public sewer is to be protected throughout the construction.

I trust this is acceptable and I look forward to receiving the information as requested above.

Regards Nick

Nicholas Tombs MEng PhD GMICE
Adoptions Engineer | Developer Services
Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water



We have carried out a CCTV survey of the public sewer before works have begun.

We hired Draintech Surveys Ltd to do the pre CCTV report of the pipes. They did this on 27-04-2021. Full 14 page report plus images and videos are available.

After completion of building work a CCTV survey will be required on completion of your building works, in order to prove that the public sewer has not been damaged by our building works.

In line with H4 of the Welsh Governments guidelines We will adhere to article 1.7 as best as we can, however the lane is currently being used by rubbish collectors as part of their round. Therefore heavy traffic already uses that line of the sewer. We will not sort heavy materials over the sewers to incur long term weightage.

Protection of the drain or sewer during construction

1.7 Any drain or sewer should be protected from damage by construction traffic and heavy machinery. Protection may be provided by providing barriers to keep such traffic away from the line of the sewer. Heavy

materials should not be stored over drains or sewers.

