

HEALTH & SAFETY AUDIT

RIVER VALLEY LAKE, EAST OF SANDHURST ROAD, YATELEY

**Planning & Development Partnership
'The Annexe'
Wash Hill Cottage
Wash Hill
Wooburn Green
Bucks HP10 0JA**

Tel: 01628 533451

E-mail: bobreynolds-planning@o2.co.uk

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Safety Audit – Yateley Lake
Audit Date: 23/03/2012 Auditor: Altin Lleshi (Tech IOSH)

Safety Audit Pre-Word:
<p>The main concerns across both sites were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compliance with “Health and Safety at Work Act 1974” ▪ Compliance with “Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (As amended 2006)” ▪ Compliance with “Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007” ▪ Compliance with “Working at Height Regulations 2005 and Working at Height (Amendment) Regulations 2007” <p><u>Note-1:</u> area of the newly being build lake slopes was inspected and its steepness and safe configurations were discussed.</p> <p><u>Note-2:</u> this audit was restricted to the operations of the Yateley Lake and not the whole workflow. At the time of this audit, there were little ongoing works on and there was no protection in place to prevent people, plants or materials rolling into lake due to steep gradient.</p>

Clause	Observations	NC/OFI
1	Findings of Previous External Audit	
	No previous external audit for Yateley Lake Construction site.	
2	Findings of This Internal Audit	
3	Initial conversation at Yateley Lake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical and Operations Director of the company constructing the lake ▪ The construction team. ▪ Soil is delivered to Yateley Lake, pre-analysed and deposited to form lake banks. All paperwork is brought to and processed at site office facilities. 	
4	NC-1: Under CDM Regulations 2007 the designer has a duty to produce a risk free product including safety precautions during installation, maintenance and use and that the drawings comply with H&S legislation. This need to be clearly communicated to client, CDM Coordinator, principal contractors and other involved parties.	NC-2
5	Based on eth observations in relation to slope angles and their safety the following advice needs to be implemented to minimise any risk to construction staff and members of the public arising as result of the slopes bring too steep at the lake edge.	
6	The existing lake banks on the northern section of the lake need to be re-profiled to attain a slope angle that meets current advices for open water bodies in public space. A shallow safety ledge and a continuation of the slope angle down to the lake floor of between 1 in 3 and 1 in 5 would be sufficient.	
	Detailed plans set out by Weller Designs (drw. 602.12) would meet the criteria set out above.	
	Given the nature of the existing work at the site and the requirement to create a physically stable bank slope, the tipping of further soils to create the required profile would be the most effective option to complete the works	

7. SPECIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION	
<p>The designated competent person should have and be able to demonstrate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Training, experience, and knowledge of: - soil analysis; - use of safe systems of work; and - requirements of excavations b) Ability to detect: - conditions that could result in cave-ins; - failures in protective systems; - hazardous atmospheres; and - other hazards including those associated with confined spaces. c) Authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate existing and predictable hazards and to stop work when required. d) Employees and members of public are not permitted in the area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INSPECTIONS <p>Inspections shall be made by a competent person and should be documented. The following guide specifies the frequency and conditions requiring inspections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily and before the start of each shift; • As dictated by the work being done in the slope; • After every rainstorm; • After other events that could increase hazards, e.g. snowstorm, windstorm, thaw, earthquake, etc.; • When fissures, tension cracks, sloughing, undercutting, water seepage, bulging at the bottom, or other similar conditions occur; • When there is a change in the size, location, or placement of the spoil pile; and • When there is any indication of change or movement in adjacent structures. <p>Ref: International Labour Office (ILO). <i>Building Work: A Compendium of Occupational Safety and Health Practice</i>. International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS): ILO, Geneva, Switzerland.</p>	
8. Conclusions	9
<p>Yateley Lake is intended to be used as a recreational facility with members of the public coming into close proximity to the lake edge (use of perimeter footpaths, fishing and canoeing). The profile of the northern lake edge is considered both inherently unstable and of sufficient steepness to be considered a safety risk to people coming into close proximity to the edge.</p> <p>The best preventive measure is a modified profile with a safety shelf from the lake edge. It is important that the slope angle from the shelf continues on at a slope angle of at least 1 : 3 (vertical: horizontal) to the lake bottom for two reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In order to prevent a false impression of safety beyond the shelf, which maybe perceived as gentle or even and making it possible for all but the most incapacitated to negotiate there way back to the bank. 2. To give inherent stability to the bank and prevent slippage.. <p>Weller Designs Limited have outlaid the above conclusions in drawing number 602.12,</p>	

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Signature of Person Carrying Out Inspection		Issue Date: 23/03/2012