

Preliminary Health & Safety Plan

GCAL

Project Particulars:

Project: Extension of the Potting Shed and change of use to artists' studios, and associated external works and internal alterations to the dance studio.

Job No: 25-024

Client: Tyrone Guthrie Centre

Address: Tyrone Guthrie Centre, Annaghmakerrig House Newbliss Co. Monaghan

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PRELIMINARY SAFETY & HEALTH PLAN

This Safety & Health Plan has been prepared on a preliminary basis in accordance with Article 12(1)(a) of S1 504 of 2006, the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006, and is based on project information available of this time and gathered during a site visit

Discipline	Consultants
Client	Tyrone Guthrie Centre
Architect	Gaffney & Cullivan Architects (GCAL)
Project lead	Anna Fleres (GCAL)
Main Contractor	
Quantity Surveyor	
Civil Engineer	Alan Clarke & Associates
Structural Engineer	Alan Clarke & Associates
Mechanical Engineer	
Electrical Engineer	
Planning Consultants	
Planning Department	
Landscape Architect	
Other additional project role 1	
Other additional project role 2	

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1. General Description of Project

Client	Tyrone Guthrie Centre
Project Supervisor for Design Process	Gaffney & Cullivan Architects Ltd. (GCAL)
Project Description	Extension of the Potting Shed and change of use to artists' studios, and associated external works and internal alterations to the dance studio.
Site Location	Annaghmakerrig House Newbliss Co. Monaghan H18 PP70
Contaminated Land	N/A
Drawings/Specification/Location of Connections for Welfare Facilities/ Specifications attached in Appendix B	
Relevant Adjoining Land Uses	
Restriction of Working Hours	Working hours shall be as per agreement with the client.
Site Restrictions	• Works will be carried out within 6 months without delay on account of the emergency. • The contractor will employ due precautions to minimize disruption and nuisance. • Site access will be via the main entrance gate – See Drawings • The contractor will prepare a Method Statements and a Traffic Management Plan BEFORE works begin on site. • Site hut position and builders' compound shall be contained within site boundary as agreed with the client on site. • It is expected that the contractor will co-ordinate deliveries and removal of debris at off peak periods. • The contractor will aim to minimise noise to adjoining buildings and within the school where practicable. • The main access road to and from the building will be always kept clean and free of debris, facilitated by a cleaning regime by the contractor. • Suitable hoarding/fencing will need to be erected to minimise public interference with the site during works. • The contractor is to install suitable hoarding and ensure site always remains secure. • Site parking restrictions. Storage restrictions, segregated from the works. • The contractor shall implement an appropriate booking in and out system for all site operatives and visitors. • Contractor personnel shall always carry appropriate (and visible) identification on site. • The contractor shall implement a site-specific Health and Safety induction procedure for all site personnel and visitors.
Traffic System and Access Restrictions	The contractor is to prepare and submit a pedestrian and traffic management plan for approval to the PSDP in advance of commencement on site. The contractor is to consider pedestrian traffic within and near to the office. It will also outline how the contractor will deal with site traffic in and around the building. Access to the site must be always controlled and limited to the building workers and relevant personnel only.
Existing roads and sightlines	Site access will be arranged by the contractor before work begins on site.
Access to site	Access to site will need to be carefully managed by the contractor. Contractor must liaise with the client in this regard.
Intended Contract Commencement Date	12 th October 2026
Intended Contract Completion Date	+ 6 months approximately
Phasing of Works	N/A

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2. Other Work Activities

The following other activities, not related to or included within the scope of the project, will be carried out on site during the construction phase.

Existing building activities	There are other building activities adjacent to the site. The successful contractor will be required to prepare a Site Specific Health and Safety Plan that addresses the state of these works.
Installation of Services	Services will be extended and upgraded during the works under the contract. Please see services drawings as per Appendix.
Installation of furniture, equipment	New equipment and furniture will be installed internally. See Drawing details
External works such as Land Drainage, Landscaping, Public Utility Services, Work by Local Authority	Drainage to be connected to existing services on site. Utility services to be connected to existing services on site. At present, there are no works proposed by the local authority.
Other	

3. Known Existing Services

Note work near high voltage power lines is dealt with in Section 4.4. The following information is checked as far as possible by the Project Supervisor Design Process with the Client and records what can be reasonably established.

Underground services	
Water Mains	Yes
Electric Cables	Yes
Telephone Cables	Yes
Gas Mains	TBC
Other Liquids/Gases Under Pressure	Foul Sewerage
Overhead Services	TBC on site
Electric Lines	TBC on site
Telephone Cables	
Other	

4. Particular Risks

The following is the non-exhaustive list of risks to the safety and health of persons (as set out in Schedule L of SI 504 of 2006) together with the opinion of the Project Supervisor for Design Process on what elements of the works may fall within each particular risk category. It should be noted that many of the risks on the project may arise out of working methods which are at the discretion of the Contractor and as such cannot be determined by the Project Supervisor for the Design Process.

Note that in relation to the following:

- a) Items 1 and 2 of the Schedule I only those risks which would not be evident and reasonably deducible from drawings or other support documentation to a competent Project Supervisor Construction Stage are listed.
- b) Items 3 to 10 of the Schedule I only those risks which are reasonably foreseeable by the Project Supervisor Design Process are listed.
- c) Other work which may involve risks only those risks which would not be evident and reasonably deducible from drawings or other supporting documentation to a competent Project Supervisor Construction Stage are listed.
- d) In preparing this section of the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan, there was full consultation with the Structural, Civil and Services Engineers and Temporary Works Designer (where relevant).

"Works which put persons at work at risk of

- (a) Falling from a height,
- (b) Burial under earthfalls,
- (c) Engulfment in swampland, where a risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the environment at the place of work or construction sited.

Burial Under Earthfalls for example deep foundations, deep cuttings, work in excavation, which are in or adjacent to unstable ground, hazardous underground services or where there is a risk of undermining existing foundations.

- Excavation work generally means work involving the removal of soil or rock from a site to form an open face, hole or cavity using tools, machinery, or explosives. A person conducting a business or undertaking must manage risks associated with all kinds of excavations at the workplace, no matter how deep. Specific duties apply in relation to the higher-risk excavations, such as trenches, shafts and tunnels.
- Any construction work (including any work connected with an 'excavation') that is carried out in or nearby:
 - a shaft or trench with an excavated depth of greater than 1.5 metres, or
 - a tunnel
- A person conducting a business or undertaking must manage risks to health and safety associated with excavation work. In order to manage risks, a duty holder must:
 - Identify reasonably foreseeable hazards that could give rise to the risk.
 - Eliminate the risk so far as is reasonably practicable.
 - If it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate the risk – minimize the risk so far as is reasonably practicable by implementing control measures in accordance with the hierarchy of control
 - Maintain the implemented control measure so that it remains effective, and
 - Review, and if necessary, revise control measures to maintain, so far as is reasonably practicable, a work environment that is without risks to health and safety.

The first step in the risk management process is to identify the hazards associated with excavation work. Examples of excavation specific hazards include:



- Underground essential services - including gas, water, sewerage, telecommunications, electricity, chemicals and fuel or refrigerant in pipes or lines. Information about the location of these and other underground services, such as drainage pipes, soak wells and storage tanks, in and adjacent to the workplace, must be established before directing or allowing excavation work to commence
 - The fall or dislodgement of earth or rock
 - Falls from one level to another
 - Falling objects
 - Inappropriate placement of excavated materials, plant or other loads
 - The instability of any adjoining structure caused by the excavation
 - Any previous disturbance of the ground including previous excavation
 - The instability of the excavation due to persons or plant working adjacent to the excavation
 - The presence of or possible inrush of water or other liquid
 - Hazardous manual tasks
 - Hazardous chemicals (e.g. These may be present in the soil where excavation work is to be carried out)
 - Hazardous atmosphere in an excavation (e.g. Using methyl ethyl ketone (mek) solvent for pvc pipes in poorly ventilated trenches)
 - Vibration and hazardous noise, and
 - Overhead essential services (powerlines) and ground mounted essential services (transformers, gas and water meters).
-
- When assessing the risks associated with excavation work you should consider things such as:
 - Local site conditions, including access, ground slope, adjacent buildings and structures, water courses (including underground) and trees
 - Depth of the excavation
 - Soil properties, including variable soil types, stability, shear strength, cohesion, presence of ground water, effect of exposure to the elements
 - Fractures or faults in rocks, including joints, bedding planes, dip and strike directions and angles, clay seams
 - Any specialised plant or work methods required (e.g. Ground support)
 - The method(s) of transport, haul routes and disposal
 - What exposures might occur, such as to noise, ultraviolet rays or hazardous chemicals • the number of people involved
 - The possibility of unauthorised access to the work area
 - Local weather conditions, and
 - The length of time that the excavation will be open.

Falling from a Height, for example where the risk associated with working at a height is likely to be aggravated by the presence of other significant hazards then a particular risk may be present.



Examples of work activities that are classified as working at height:

- Working on trestles
- Working on a flat roof
- Erecting false work or formwork
- Working on a ladder
- Working at ground level adjacent to an excavation.
- Working on formwork within an excavation
- Working near or adjacent to fragile materials
- Carry out risk assessments for work at height activities and make sure that all work is Planned, Organised and carried out by a competent person
- Follow the General Principles of Prevention for managing risks from work at height – take steps to avoid, prevent or reduce risks
- Chose the right work equipment and select collective measures to prevent falls (such as guard rails and working platforms) before other measures which may only reduce the distance and consequences of a fall (such as nets or airbags) or may only provide fall-arrest through personal protection equipment.

The Work at Height Regulations require employers to ensure that:

- All work at height is properly planned and organised
- A risk assessment is carried out for all work conducted at height
- Appropriate work equipment is selected and used
- People working at a height are competent
- Equipment used for work at height is properly inspected and maintained
- Risks from fragile surfaces are properly controlled
- The risk assessment should include a careful examination of what harm could be caused from working at height with a view to taking the effective steps to reduce the likelihood of this harm occurring, either through avoiding the activity or, where this is not reasonably practicable, by carrying it out in a safe manner using work equipment that is appropriate to the task and the level of risk.

Works on or near site boundaries or existing structures which will require excavation

- Precautions are needed where foundations are close to the existing buildings surrounding the site.
- Method Statements for this work will be required from the PSCS in advance of work starting on site.
- No work shall start until they have been agreed with the PSDP and Structural Engineer.
The following guidance should be considered:

- Guard against danger to persons at work from a fall or dislodgement of earth, rock or other material by suitable shoring or otherwise
- Guard against dangers arising from the fall of materials or objects or the inrush of water into the excavation, shaft, earthworks, underground works or tunnel
- Secure adequate ventilation at all workplaces to maintain an atmosphere fit for respiration and to limit any fumes, gases, vapours, dust or other impurities to levels which are not dangerous or injurious to health
- Enable persons at work to reach safety in the event of fire or an inrush of water or materials
- Avoid risk to persons at work arising from possible underground dangers such as underground cables or other distribution systems, the circulation of fluids or the presence of pockets of gas, by undertaking appropriate investigations to locate them before excavation begins
- Ensure that a safe means of access to and egress from each excavation

Work on or adjacent to fragile roofing materials

- New roof lights must be non-fragile in accordance with Class B as defined by ACR (M) (001)2000 and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions.
- Project Supervisor for Construction Stage is to obtain certification of same to be issued to the Project Supervisor for Design Process.
- The PSCS and PSDP will assess the risk for fragile roofing materials on site before work begins.
- Site Specific Method Statements from the PSCS will deal with this issue.

Installation of scaffolding

- The project may require scaffolding. If scaffolding is necessary, a site-specific method statement which will include how the scaffolding will be managed, planned, installed, checked and removed. The use, purpose and maximum loading shall be clearly communicated to the designers, the installers and the users of scaffolding. The Safety and Health Plan shall be updated during the project to reflect the status of the scaffolding including CR8 "Scaffolders Report of inspection of scaffold".
- High level Systems should, where possible, be commissioned prior to scaffolding removal to reduce the necessity for hoists, etc. Method statement is required.
- The installation of high-level services at all levels requires extreme caution and care including all scaffolding, etc.

Key Steps:

- Inspection of scaffolding components must be carried out by a competent person and the condition of components should be continually inspected as part of the scaffolding inspection routine.
- Excessively rusted or corroded scaffold should never be used in a scaffold assembly.
- Any defective components should be put out of use or repaired by a competent person.
- The manufacturers manual for all system scaffolds must be available when erecting, modifying and dismantling scaffolds. This should also inform the user in relation to maintaining the scaffold in good order.
- Operations where the nature of the work or other restrictions, make it impracticable to provide standard scaffolding or other suitable and sufficient means of support.

Work which puts persons at risk from chemical or biological substances constituting a particular danger to the safety and health of such persons or involving a statutory requirement for health monitoring



- Where certain materials or substances are to be used, or materials in existing buildings are to be modified, a particular risk in relation to chemical or biological substances may exist. Any work which involves the renovation of buildings which were initially constructed prior to the mid-1970s should have an asbestos survey carried out by a specialist competent specialist person. The competent person should have training in asbestos surveying and identification.
- Lead paint has not been used in significant quantities since the mid-1970s.
- Where disturbed during construction or accessible to children after completion, lead should be removed at the earliest possible time during construction. Lead content in paint to be assessed, if applicable, and included in the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan.
- A Refurbishment/Demolition Report will need to be carried out before the works begin. This Report will form part of the tender.
- If further suspect material is uncovered during the course of the works, the area must be cleared of all personnel until a suitably qualified and competent person selected by the PSDP can inspect and test the material. No one shall be allowed to enter the site until it has been deemed safe to do so by the PSDP. If the contractor is not suitably qualified and insured to carry out the removal, they must employ a suitably qualified and insured consultant to carry out the works. The asbestos waste shall be disposed of in an appropriate manner as per current Irish legislation. A receipt shall be required for inclusion in the Safety File.
- The Project Supervisor Design Process has not been notified by the Design Team or Client of any materials that may present an exceptional hazard or risk (apart from Asbestos). Note: fire-stopping and cavity barriers executed in mineral fibre quilts and batts used to be non-shed variety and where cut suitable masks to be used and gloves and other site personnel to be provided with suitable protection where working near works involving putting up of batts and quilts.

The circumstances of the use of certain materials or substances may give rise to particular risks based on their toxicological or physio-chemical properties, for example:

- The presence or potential presence of explosive atmospheres (including potential for dust explosions).
- Work in confined spaces (i.e. areas where there is a possibility of a deficiency of oxygen or the presence of dangerous gases or vapours)."



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There may be a specific legal requirement for health monitoring where a work activity puts a persons' health at risk from hazardous substances or preparations. Where such a requirement exists, the activity must be regarded as involving a particular risk. Examples of activities requiring health monitoring and therefore involving particular risks include:

- The stripping of lagging which contains or is likely to contain asbestos or the breaking or mechanical drilling or screwing and removal of insulating boards tiles and other products likely to contain asbestos to which the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Protection of Employees) (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006 (SI No 386 of 2006) apply.
- Where Friable Asbestos is identified and remains in place the Project Supervisor for Construction Stage is required to develop a method statement to remove asbestos at the earliest possible time. Where the risk exists, that asbestos will be disturbed during the course of the project."
- Demolition involving the flame cutting or shotblasting of painted steel where the paint is likely to contain lead and where an assessment reveals any conditions as referred to by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations
- Work involving the use of substances which must be labelled with the risk phrases R45 "may cause cancer" or R49 "may cause cancer by inhalation" and where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulation 4(b) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations 2001 S.I No.78 of 2001 reveals a risk to safety or health.
- Work involving the use of substances or preparations which must be labelled with the risk phrase R42 "may cause sterilisation by inhalation" and where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulations 3(2) and 3(8) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations 1994 reveals a risk to health.
- Any other work activities involving the use of any chemical or biological agents where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulations 4 and 5 of the above mentioned Chemical Regulations 2001 or Regulation 4 of Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 1994 (S.I No 146 of 1994) as amended by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) (Amendments) Regulations 1998 (S.I No 248 of 1998) reveals a risk to Safety or Health.

All hazardous substances and preparations must be labelled with appropriate hazard symbols, and the suppliers must provide a safety data sheet when requested by any person. The labels and safety data sheets must include risk phrases, which indicate the specific risks associated with the substance. The requirements are set out in the European Communities (Classification, Packaging Labelling and Notification of Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2003 as amended by the European Community (Classification, Packaging, Labelling and Notification of Dangerous Substances) (Amended) European Communities (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Preparations Regulations 2004) (S.I No 62 of 2004).

- If any materials are found during the works which are deemed suspicious, the immediate vicinity must be cleared of workers and closed up until a competent person can attend to assess the material. Works cannot begin in said area again until the matter has resolved to the satisfaction of the PSDP.



Work with ionising radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas as defined in Article 20 of Directive 80/836/Euratom such radioactive lightning conductors, radioactive smoke detectors, other disused radioactive materials or plant, radioactive installations, work near x/ray machines, in hospital radiotherapy or nuclear medicine departments.

- Ionising radiation is most encountered in connection with certain types of non-destructive testing and work near operating X-Ray machines, or in hospital radiotherapy or nuclear medicine departments or from some old lightning conductors.

Work near high voltage power lines

- This category includes all high voltage power lines, including overhead and buried lines. It also includes high voltage cables supplying fixed plant where a significant risk of breaching cable insulation exists. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations define high voltage as any voltage exceeding 1000 volts alternating current or 1500 volts direct current.

If underground cables or overhead lines cannot be diverted, then the following steps should be taken to avoid contact:

- Contact the appropriate service providers (ESB, Bord Gáis, etc.) and ask their advice.
- Look around for obvious signs of underground services, e.g. valve covers or patching of the road surface.
- Use locator's to trace any services and mark the ground accordingly. Make sure persons using these scanners are trained and understand their use.
- Make sure that the person supervising excavation work has service plans and knows how to use them.
- Everyone carrying out the work should know about safe digging practices and emergency procedures.
- Survey the area for overhead obstructions such as electricity lines.
- Erect goal posts and bunting if/as required
- Where work needs to be carried out in close proximity to overhead lines, contact the ESB for advice.

For further information on working near underground services, see the HSA Code of Practice 'Avoiding Danger from Underground Services',

Work exposing persons at work to the risk of drowning

- For example: Work over or near water where there is a risk of persons falling into the water. Works significantly below water table, work to bridges, culverts and work on or near the sea, lakes, ponds, reservoirs are relevant. Work where there is a risk of falling into and drowning in product vats, slurry tanks or grain silos.

Work on wells, underground earth work and tunnels

For example:

- Excavated wells
- Underground earth works
- Tunnels
- Underpinning
- Confined Space refers to any place, including any vessel, tank, container, pit, bund, chamber, cellar or any other similar space which, by virtue of its enclosed nature, creates conditions that give rise to a likelihood of an accident, harm or injury of such a nature as to require emergency action due to
- the presence or reasonably foreseeable presence of:
 - flammable or explosive atmospheres
 - harmful gas, fume or vapour
 - free flowing solid or an increasing level of liquid
 - excess of oxygen
 - excessively high temperature
 - the lack or reasonably foreseeable lack of oxygen

The key characteristics of a confined space are:

- the space must be substantially enclosed
- there must be a risk of at least one of the hazards listed above occurring within the space
- the risk of serious injury from the hazard must be created by virtue of the enclosed nature of the space
- the potential injury must be serious and be such as to require emergency action to rescue the person involved.

Work carried out by divers at work having a system of air supply

Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere

Work involving the use of explosives, for example:

- Rock blasting or demolition
- Other

Work involving the assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components



- For example: Work involving steel sections, precast concrete framing elements, precast concrete floor units, precast cladding units, trussed rafters, and some items of mechanical plant.
- Fabrication, delivery and installation of large machinery and equipment should be the subject of a detailed method statement from the Main Contractor, Temporary Work Designer and or the Supplier/Sub-contractor to be lodged with Project Supervisors Design Process prior to commencement

Items to be included in the Safety File at the handover of the Project

(Non-exhaustive list)

Safety File Contents

- Construction drawings, specifications and bills of quantities used and produced throughout the construction process.
- The general design criteria/plans and specific design criteria/plans such as design loading of roofs, floors, cranes, hoists, etc.
- Details of the equipment and maintenance facilities within the structure.
- Maintenance procedures and needs for the structure.
- Manuals and, where required, certificates produced by specialist Contractors.
- Details of the location and nature of utilities and services, including emergency and fire fighting systems.
- Details of materials used.
- Details of maintenance such as painting of exposed steelwork, access to and cleaning of gutters and other features.
- Details of fragile materials and any incorporated facility to protect those working in close proximity, such as anchor points.
- Details of residual risks from the project.

BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE

The requirements for information to be contained in the Safety File were included in the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan as part of the tender documentation. The Safety File was also included in the contract retention fees for the contract completion.



This established the minimum criteria which the Client was willing to accept from a Safety File.

5. The Principle of Prevention

The Project Supervisor for the Design Process is required to prepare a written safety and health plan on a preliminary basis that includes the conclusions drawn by the designers and Project Supervisor Design Process as regards the taking account of the general principles of prevention and any relevant safety and health plan and safety file.

Matters to be considered (non-exhaustive list)

- Glazing types to be used
- Cleaning of roofs, gutters etc.
- Cleaning of windows both internally and externally
- Use of vision panels in doors.
- Dangerous substances/materials and more specifically Asbestos
- Fragile roofs and roof lights
- Demolition works
- Access to and use of flat roofs for the purpose of maintenance.

Information to be requested from the Client (non-exhaustive list)

- Existing processes, work on site.
- Existing traffic on site, including pedestrian traffic.
- Dangerous substances used or present on site.
- Other activities on site
- Other projects on site
- Known existing services on site, over ground and underground.

Information to be requested from the Structural/Civil Engineers (non-exhaustive list)

- Existing traffic and access to site
- Installation of prefabricated elements
- Excavations and associated temporary works
- Location of roads and foundations near existing services
- Dangerous substances/materials.

Information to be requested from the Services Engineers (non-exhaustive list)

Underground Services:

- Water Mains
- Electric Cables
- Telephone Cables
- Gas Mains
- Other Liquids and Gases under pressure (Foul and Surface Water)
- Other (Services duct sizes, Access to ducts, Floor in ducts).

Overground Services:

- Electric Cables
- Telephone Cables.

Installation and access to services and plant:

- Access to plant room for personnel and equipment
- Location of equipment, services, lights at high level and access for maintenance
- Location of new services near roads existing structures and boundaries.

5.1 Design and the Principles of Prevention

Designer's Assessment of Safety during Construction and Maintenance taking account of the Principles of Prevention.

Client:		TGC		Hazards			Designs / Actions
Design Stage:		Tender		Low	Medium	High	
Key Hazards Identified							
1.	Public interference with site					Contractors will be instructed to erect hoarding/fencing to keep the site secure during the works.	
2.	Traffic management plan for the site.					The contractor is required to prepare a Traffic management plan for the works and submit it to the PSDP prior to commencement on site. The contractor is to consider pedestrian traffic especially near the site entrances and feeder roads to the site.	
3.	Health & Safety on site					Contractors' personnel shall carry appropriate (and visible) identification at all times on site. The contractor shall implement a site-specific Health and Safety induction procedure.	
4.	Existing Services					Known services to be identified with the contractor and client and marked on the ground before work begins on site. All diverted services to be documented. Protective measures will be required where uncertainty arises over the position of services. All measures to be taken to find the exact location of these services, e.g. contact local authority, client files. Where this is insufficient, a geophysics survey will be required.	
5.	Working at High Level					The use of collective protective measures such as nets and mobile platforms is to be considered by the Contractor wherever possible during the erection of the works. An assessment should be made to review if the work can be avoided or reduced, where not possible to eliminate this type of work control measures as stated above and below are requested. High level Systems should, where possible, be commissioned prior to scaffolding removal to reduce the necessity for hoists, etc. Method statement is required. The installation of high-level services at all levels requires extreme caution and care including all scaffolding, etc. In areas where it is not possible to erect scaffolding, the use of mobile platforms, nets or other measures are to be considered by the contractor and discuss with the PSDP and PSCS before work begins.	
6.	Hazardous Substances					Adequate labelling of substances and safe storage to be implemented. Always follow manufacturers recommendations.	
7.	Disposal of waste material					All waste material to be disposed of safely and while wearing PPE appropriate to the task.	
8.	Working with live electricity					Safe working practices are to be adhered to, taking HSA guidance into consideration (please see "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services"). Note location of existing services (above and underground) on site plan.	
9.	Power Tools					All electrical equipment to be PAT tested every year.	
10.	Lifting of heavy objects						
11.	Being struck by moving plant					All workers to wear hi-visibility gear while on site. All drivers for plant to have completed courses as appropriate. Due care is also needed in this regard.	
12.	Knocking items from a height					Nets to be secured to scaffolding to prevent items falling from scaffolding. Due care is also needed in this regard.	
13.	Bending Over					Repetitive Strain Injury. All workers on site to have completed a manual handling course as per proper working practices.	

6. Conclusions

Conclusions by the Designers and the Project Supervisor for the Design Process as regards the taking account of the general principles of prevention and any relevant safety and health plan or safety file.

Designing for Safety in Construction as published by ACEI/EI/RIAI includes a methodology for Designers in taking account of the General Principles of Prevention as indicated in Appendices, but this advice is not prescriptive as Designers may have their own methods of dealing with the matter.

Appendices contain templates which could be used by the various different designers, including specialist designers, on a project to allow for unambiguous communication of their assumptions and assurances to the PSDP. This will help the PSDP to fulfil his or her co-ordination role and will also demonstrate the designer's compliance with the legislation.

Appendices also contain a form which should be used in the case of temporary works design. It is critical that temporary works designers and contractors base their temporary works design with the due regard to the assumptions made in relation to loadings and construction sequence. It is recommended that the temporary works designer should complete a temporary works design certificate or similar to facilitate the provision of adequate information to all parties to allow the structure to be built in safety.

Designer Assessments received from the following:

Architect	Yes
Temporary Work Designer	No

Designer Assessments as received above are attached to this document

7. Continuing Liaison

Procedures for dealing with co-ordination of Designers Procedures for organising co-operation between Designers for dealing with changes or late changes to design.

- The PSDP will arrange meetings between the designer and contractor to aid the co-ordination of the design process. In the event of changes or late changes to the design, the PSDP will require the designer to provide a design risk assessment and apply the general principles of prevention. Appropriate measures will then be taken to deal with any hazards arising and eliminate them if possible.

Procedures for considering health and safety aspects of the Design elements by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage who must then inform Project Supervisor Design Process/Architect in charge.

- The Project Supervisor (Construction) should bring to the attention of the Project Supervisor (Design Process) any significant safety issues or implications of which he/she becomes aware.

Also,

- In the event of unforeseen circumstances or situations occurring on site, particularly where they may affect 'Particular Risk' elements or the time scale for the project.
- A report of any accidents or incidents/dangerous occurrences that may occur.
- Report of any visits by the Health & Safety Authority.
- Whether delays to the programme result in health and safety issues.

The information contained in this Preliminary Safety and Health Plan has been prepared on a preliminary basis prior to the commencement of the work on site. It does not take account of any matters or information, which may come to light after that time.



Signed:

For and on behalf of GCAL Gaffney & Cullivan Architects Ltd,

Project Supervisor Design Process

Date: 18th August 2026

Yours Faithfully,

David P Cullivan

B.Arch FRIAI AdvDip PMgt

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8. Appendix A

General Site Rules Applicable to Construction Sites

These are generic rules for the general guidance of the Main Contractor and must be developed by the main contractor to become Site Specific Rules for the project in hand:

1. All site visitors, personnel and contractors should be required to comply with the Main Contractor's Health & Safety policy and the specific Construction Stage Safety and Health Plans.
2. All other Sub-Contractors should be required to provide evidence of their Health & Safety Policy and procedures to the Main Contractor prior to start of work. This information should be incorporated in the Health & Safety Plan by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage. A monthly report will be submitted as to the status of each sub-contractor's submissions and adherence to procedures.
3. All risks identified in the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan and in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006 are to be individually identified and addressed by the Main Contractor.
4. Method statements and Safety statements are to be reviewed and revised as necessary on an ongoing basis to consider any new issues, which arise during the course of any revision. Revisions, which could affect SHW matters, are to be raised at site meetings.
5. All site personnel and Safety and Health personnel should be advised on an ongoing basis of any revisions to the Safety Plan by the PSCS.
6. Standard and proof of adequate training of personnel on site is to be included in the Safety, and Health Plan prepared by the PSCS.
7. Smoking is not permitted within designated working areas.
8. Eating and drinking should not be allowed in the designated working area.
9. Main Contractor should ensure that a suitable person is appointed to attend all hot work operations and be supplied with a suitable fire-extinguishing appliance. Hot work must finish at least one hour before completion of work on site for that day to ensure that the workplace is left in a safe condition.
10. Collective protective measures such as nets and mobile elevated platforms must be considered by the Main Contractor during the erection of the roof work.
11. The Main Contractor will take sufficient adequate steps to control dust during the construction stage and this is to be noted in the Safety and Health Plan and to be reviewed at the site meetings.
12. The Main Contractor should ensure that all excavations are supported in accordance with the requirements for the 2006 Construction Regulations.
13. The Main Contractor is to ensure that all relevant Safety and Health Regulations are adhered to at all times.
14. Personnel or sub- contractors with an unsatisfactory safety record shall not be allowed on the site unless evidence of improvement and training to achieve same is obtained.
15. The Contractor shall observe all legislation with regard to littering.
16. The Main Contractor shall ensure that all cables, loose wires etc. and other trip hazards are avoided and set up procedures to prevent same.
17. Work must not commence until the Safety and Health plan (Construction) is in place for each of the Sub-Contractors.
18. The PSCS should issue a method statement for distribution of Health & Safety related information and revisions to Health & Safety plan to Sub-Contractors and any other parties whose health and safety may be affected.
19. The PSCS shall advise all parties, whose health and safety may be affected of the emergency arrangements for dealing with and minimising the effects of injuries, fire and other dangerous occurrences.
20. The Main Contractor shall minimise noise and vibration as far as is reasonably practicable.
21. For any statement, reference, report, legislation, the more onerous conditions will apply.

9. Appendix B

Drawing/Specification Lists

25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-001-Site Location Map
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-002-Existing Site Layout Strip Out
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-003-Proposed Site Layout
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-004-Proposed General Arrangement
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-005-Proposed FS Layout
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-006-Proposed Electrical Layout
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-1401-Proposed Finishes
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-1402-Proposed Finishes
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-2001-Existing Elevations Strip Out
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-2002-Proposed Sections & Elevations
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-3001-RDS01
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-3002-RDS02 & 03
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-3003-RDS04 & 05
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-3004-RDS06 & 07
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-3005-RDS08
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-4000-Doors and Windows Schedule
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-4001-Sanitary Schedule
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-5001-Details
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-5002-Details
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-5003-Details
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-5004-Details
25-024-TGC-GCAL-01-00-A-DR-5005-Ramp Details
25-024-TGC-GCAL-02-00-A-DR-1100-Pump House Existing Drawings
25-024-TGC-GCAL-02-00-A-DR-1101-Pump House Demolished Drawings
25-024-TGC-GCAL-02-00-A-DR-1102-Pump House Proposed Drawings

10. Appendix C

Risk Assessment – See Document 9809



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