

Safe

The aim of the 'Safety' pillar is to maintain and promote a safe construction site environment.

A Conscious Builder ensures a safe environment by taking safety measures on and around the construction site, with special attention being paid to the surroundings. This is achieved through raising awareness, promoting involvement and proactive measures, whereby construction site workers are aware of the environmental risks and actively control said risks.



Measures on and around the construction site		
Rules of Conduct (S = standard/AS = above the standard)		Explanatory note to the rule of conduct*
Guaranteeing the local area's safety is approached systematically.	S	This includes following the construction and demolition safety plans, safety protocols and carrying out inspections.
The construction site has an effective access control system in place.	S	Unauthorised personnel must be prevented from entering the construction site.
Construction traffic in the vicinity of the construction site must pose a minimal risk.	S	Examples include following the traffic plans based on traffic flows and safe routes for construction traffic, including the use of traffic controllers and clear signs.
Prescribed and approved PPE is available at the construction site for visitors, who must be accompanied at all times.	S	
The perceived safety in the area must be maintained.	S	Examples include lighting in dark places around the construction site and camera surveillance, thereby ensuring that residents feel safe and burglary or nuisance is prevented.
The local area must be checked periodically for possible unsafe situations, in consultation with the stakeholders.	AS	
The construction company raises safety awareness by involving stakeholders in taking measures.	AS	Ensure clear coordination with third parties to prevent misunderstandings and jointly combat risks.
(Additional) measures have been taken to make accessing the construction site safe for all traffic, including emergency services.	AS	Clear route markings and traffic signs have been installed and access paths are free of obstacles, thereby ensuring that both construction traffic and emergency services can reach the construction site quickly and safely.
Digitalisation is used for all heavy goods traffic and the delivery of goods and materials.	AS	Examples include the use of tools with a ticket system in which carriers enter their arrival and unloading times, thereby preventing congestion and double loading in the vicinity of the construction site. Also consider using staging areas in the vicinity, for delivery on a call-off basis in the event of delays.

* The examples are for illustrative purposes only and not intended as normative criteria.

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Awareness & communication		
Rules of Conduct (S = standard/AS = above the standard)		Explanatory note to the rule of conduct*
It is clear where visitors have to report and how they can safely reach this location.	S	Examples include clear signposting indicating where visitors must report and setting up a PPE-free zone.
Site workers, visitors, subcontractors, suppliers and co-contractors receive a route description, parking instructions and general safety instructions in advance.	S	
A construction and demolition safety plan has been drawn up and must be tested and kept up to date during the work.	S	
Construction site workers receive instructions on project-specific safety measures.	S	All site workers are required to attend safety training, in which they are informed about the specific risks and safety protocols of the project, as well as environmental safety.
When working on or near public roads, appropriate provisions must be made for all road users.	S	This measure is more applicable to infrastructure projects and concerns the timely informing of emergency services and the setting up of any diversion routes, etc.
A Conscious Builder influences desired (road) behaviour through measures other than standard signposting.	AS	Alternative methods are used, such as markings, planter boxes for natural road narrowing and luminous signposting.
Construction site workers proactively think along about the local area's safety.	AS	
Faults, incidents and lessons learned are reported and shared with the local area, the client and the sector.	AS	Examples include transparency through public channels such as social media, but also sector-oriented meetings and channels.
Safety measures must be continuously tested for their usefulness and effectiveness, and adjusted where necessary to achieve optimal safety performance.	AS	For example, emergency exits are checked regularly for accessibility, construction fences are moved or reinforced after evaluations, and speed limits for construction vehicles are adjusted if it appears that this improves the safety of local residents and personnel.

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