

Demolition & Construction Method Statement



**Hollinwood Avenue
New Moston
Manchester
M40 0JZ**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION
 2. WELFARE ACCOMMODATION
 3. WORKING HOURS
 4. SERVICES
 5. SAFETY
 6. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
 7. NOISE & DUST
 8. OPERATION NO 1: SITE ESTABLISHMENT
 9. OPERATION NO 2: ASBESTOS REMOVALS
 10. OPERATION NO 3: CABLE STRIPPING
 11. OPERATION NO 4: SOFT STRIPPING
 12. OPERATION NO 5: WORKING AT HEIGHT GENERALLY
 13. OPERATION NO 6: DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS GENERALLY
 14. SITE SET-UP AND DEMOLITION PLAN
- APPENDIX A RISK ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The project relates to the demolition of existing buildings and associated car parking areas located on the site to form a clear site for the potential construction of a new Lidl supermarket in the future. The site is located at Hollinwood Ave, Moston, Manchester M40 0JZ.
- 1.2 The works of the structures to be demolished are as follows:
- Service disconnections.
 - Form site compound, set up welfare facilities, muster points and secure the site to be demolished, install protective measures within the existing site surface water drainage system to prevent contamination during the demolition process.
 - Due to the age of the buildings it is presumed that asbestos maybe present. Asbestos Survey Report will be made available prior to demolition works. Any asbestos removal will be undertaken by a suitably approved licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor to remove / strip all ACM prior to demolition commencing.
 - Carry out internal soft strip of the buildings, to remove deleterious materials.
 - Mechanical demolition of the building down to ground slab level.
 - Uplift and crushing of hard standing areas across the site and form stockpiles in designated areas for use during any future construction of the new Lidl supermarket by others.
- 1.3 SITE STAFF
- The appointed demolition contractor will ensure the following resources to carry out the works as required on site:
- Demolition/ Remediation Site Manager (SMSTS) – Non-Working
 - Demolition Site Supervisor – Working
 - First Aiders x 1
 - 3 No Plant Operatives (max)
 - 3 No Demolition Operatives
- 1.4 PLANT & EQUIPMENT:
- 1 x No 10t excavator fitted with a choice either shears, selector grab or bucket attachment
 - 2 x No mobile elevating work platform (“scissor lift”)
 - 1 x skip for general waste
 - 1 x Toilet with hand wash facilities
 - Various hand tools

- Plant certificates will be obtained for all plant used and copies of the certificates retained on site.
- All operators will be CPCS license holders and will provide evidence of such on site.
- Works described below will be carried out in such a way as to risks to operatives and others who may be affected. Therefore, the foreman will:
 - Take all reasonable steps to minimise the creation of dust, using water sprays to dampen buildings being demolished and the demolition arisings.
 - Install debris netting along all perimeter elevations to prevent / dust and debris to nearby residential and commercial properties.
 - Pay attention to wind direction so as to anticipate the impact of any work downwind of the working area.
 - Curtail, suspend or re-arrange work as necessary to allow the demolition to proceed if possible whilst reducing its impact on any the occupiers of neighbouring properties / premises.
 - Ensure all plant is fit for its purpose and adequately maintained so that noise generation is within the manufacturer's stated maximum noise level.
 - Give particular consideration to activity on site at the start of the day to minimise disturbance to any neighbours. Reversing maneuvers will be avoided in the early morning to prevent reversing sirens sounding. Mobile plant, which requires approximately 20 minutes idling to warm-up before a shift, will be parked sensibly. A super-silenced generator will be used to provide electrical power to the site compound. Any particularly noisy operations (e.g. use of hydraulic breakers) will be programmed to minimise disturbance during the working day.
- It is a Lidl requirement that contractors sign up to the approved Considerate Contractors Scheme for all Lidl construction projects. Upon appointment of the Principal Contractor, it will be required for them to sign up to the Considerate Constructors Scheme prior to commencement on site and a copy of the appointment sent to Lidl as proof.

2. WELFARE:

- 2.1 Welfare facilities will be provided to a standard that satisfies schedule 2 of CDM Regs.
- 2.2 The location of the welfare facilities together with staff / visitor parking are identified on the site set-up plan contained within this document.
- 2.3 The provision of site accommodation will be compliant with respect to the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015

3. WORKING HOURS

- 3.1 Demolition delivery/collection vehicles will be permitted into the site between 09:30-15:00hrs only so as to avoid peak travel times and further congestion on local roads. Vehicles arriving to site outside of the hours will be turned away.
- 3.2 Working hours will be limited to:
 - 08:00-18:00hrs Monday-Friday
 - 08:30-12:30hrs Saturday
 - No working permitted on Sunday or Bank Holidays
- 3.3 The above working hours and restrictions applied to deliveries/collections to the site are in line with the Manchester City Council Planning and Noise Technical Guidance.

4. SERVICES

- 4.1 The client will make arrangements for the disconnection of all gas, electric and water services to the site.
- 4.2 In addition to service drawings. A suitable cable avoidance tool will be used by the site supervisor to identify buried services prior to commencement on site and these will be highlighted using spray marker.

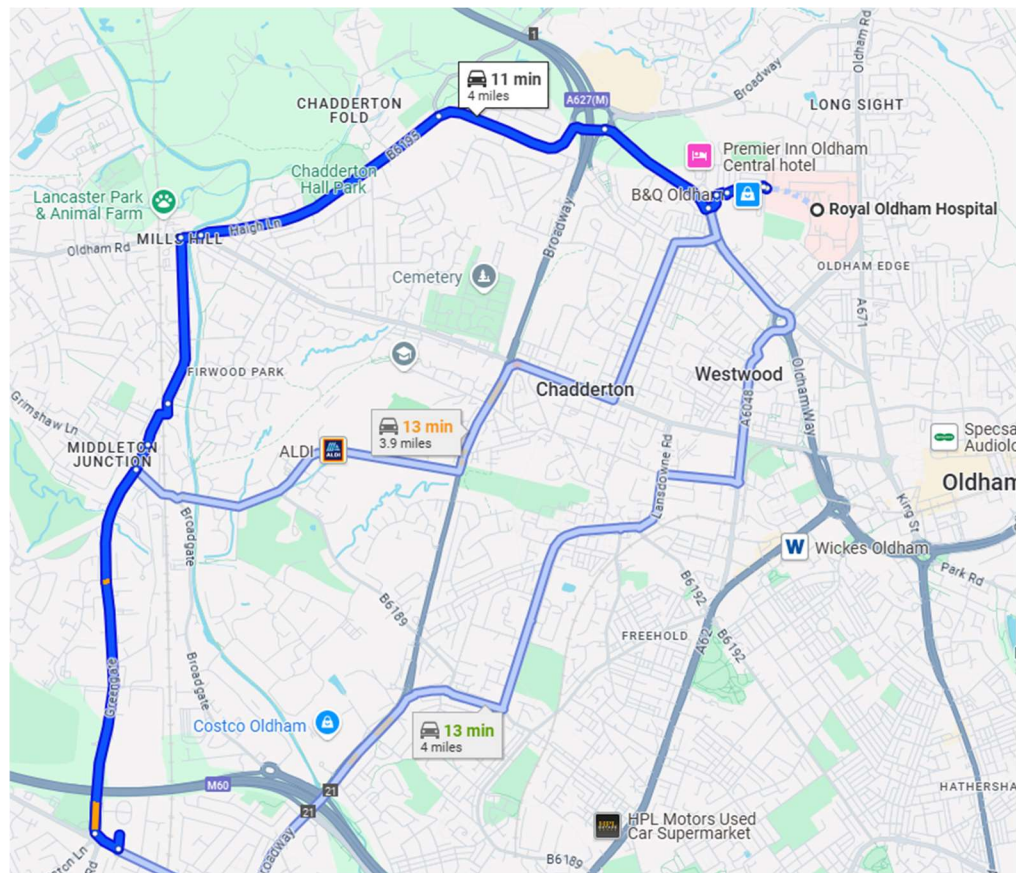
5. SAFETY

- 5.1 The appointed demolition Principal Contractor (PC) will ensure that all sub-contractors and site operatives have suitable and adequate skills, knowledge, attitude, training and experience prior to starting work on site through a contractor appraisals system and review of operative's competencies. Qualifications such as CSCS, CPCS will be documented within the site Construction Phase Plan (CPP) as part of the Induction procedure.
- 5.2 All necessary registers, accident books, diary, time book, test certificates, method statement, risk assessment, health and safety plan etc. will be kept on site under the control of the Site Supervisor and can be inspected at any time. All accidents are to be reported to and entered in the site accident book.
- 5.3 A supply of spare hard hats, overalls, gloves, goggles, masks, face visors etc. will be stored on Site.
- 5.4 At all times the appointed demolition contractor will ensure a high standard of Health and Safety is carried out at all times on site.
- 5.5 All operatives on site must wear full PPE in accordance with site requirements including safety boots, hard hats and a high visibility vests or coat and LEP (Light Eye Protection) as standard.
- 5.6 'No smoking on site' policy will be adhered to at all times.
- 5.7 Adequate segregation of pedestrians and vehicular traffic will be maintained at all times. The reversing of vehicles and plant will be minimised at all times. This will be highlighted on a site plan and will form part of the site induction for all operatives.
- 5.8 The Principal Contractor will nominate an emergency contact person for whom all queries or complaints relating to the site can be referred to. The name and contact details of the emergency contact will be displayed on the site hoarding.
- 5.9 Accidents / RIDDOR – the appointed PC will ensure that all hazards and risks are reduced to ALARP. An accident book shall be kept within the site office including a first aid box / eye wash for minor injuries, a first aid qualified operative will always be present on site to administer minor first aid.

- 5.10 Accidents and injuries that require further treatment shall be taken to the nearest A&E hospital at:

**Royal Oldham Hospital
Rochdale Road,
Oldham,
Lancashire
OL1 2JH**

- 5.11 Details of which will be displayed on the information board.



- 5.12 Injuries that qualify as reportable shall be reported to the HSE (RIDDOR) within the specified 15 days of accident.

6. Community Engagement

6.1 We will implement a community engagement approach to ensure residents and local businesses are informed and supported throughout the project. This will be tailored to fit the level of interest shown in the project by local stakeholders but will typically include most if not all of the following:

- Leaflet drops in the surrounding area prior to the commencement of works. Delivered to residents and businesses in the area outlining the scope of works, expected timelines, and contact information for the site manager.
- A site noticeboard displaying site plans, milestones, and key dates, including any community relevant information e.g. noise-sensitive activities.
- A single point of contact for the public to raise concerns, ask questions, or request assistance (especially useful for vulnerable residents).
- Feedback and complaints log - a record system for tracking community issues and documenting resolutions which demonstrates responsiveness and accountability.
- Provision for scheduled meetings or drop-in sessions during key phases of work offering stakeholders a chance to ask questions directly and understand the project better.
- Advanced notice of disruptive works for example, giving at least 48 hours' notice for higher noise tasks or works outside usual hours, including their expected durations.

7. Noise and Vibration

7.1 Some noise and disruption to local residents will occur during development works and it is important for the demolition phase Principal Contractor to remember that local residents may not necessarily be in favour of the development or all aspects of it. By using the measures outlined in Section 6 above i.e. keeping an open dialogue and attempting to placate any complaints or grievances, the demolition phase should progress more efficiently. Linked to the above, the works undertaken in demolition phase will be so arranged that the number of operations likely to be particularly disturbing is kept to a minimum.

Summary of Effects of the Construction Activities upon the local environment.

Hazard	Risk	Controls
Nuisance noise from site activities	Noise affecting local residents and can disturb nesting birds and other wild life.	• Establish baseline noise levels, the noise levels before start of work, and identify who and what may be affected by noise, i.e. neighbours and ecology. • Only use excessive noise under Section 61 consent from local council. • Undertake periodic noise readings to ensure levels remain within baseline. • Muffle noise at source where possible by adding noise dampeners to plant & machines. • Liaise with local residential properties to determine levels of nuisance caused. • The monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the guidance set out in Annex E of BS5228: Part1:2009
Vibration nuisance from site activities	Risk of causing nuisance to local residents and ecology by vibration activities on site.	• Use alternative techniques to vibration plates etc. • Use anti-vibration mountings where possible. • Keep haul roads as smooth as possible and maintain them to reduce vibration impacts caused by heavy plant movements.

- 7.2 In order to minimise the disturbance caused by the potential issues highlighted in the table above, the following general mitigations for some of the issues have been put forward for use.
- 7.3 However, it should be noted that the further site- specific assessment for each of the issues identified will be undertaken to ensure that the potential risks are fully understood and appropriate mitigation measures employed.
- 7.4 The Principal Contractor will use the best practical means to minimise noise levels at all times throughout the duration of the project, giving special consideration to BS 5228 as amended in 2014.
- 7.5 When assessing the actions in relation to noise reduction controls and monitoring, guidance was taken from BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014, Section 4 - Community relations, Section 8 - Control of noise, Annex B - noise sources, remedies and their effectiveness, Annex E - significance of noise effects and Annex G - Noise monitoring.
- 7.6 Good stakeholder relations are often the most effective way to manage potential noise impacts on site. Therefore, expanding on Section 6 above, the Principal Contractor will keep local residents and other receptors informed of the progress of the works, including when and where the noisiest activities will be taking place and how long they are expected to last. All noise complaints will be effectively recorded, investigated and addressed.
- 7.7 The Principal Contractor will set-up and maintain good community relations with neighbouring residential and commercial occupants in order to ensure that the work carried out on site, does not significantly affect them.
- 7.8 The Principal Contractor will establish dialogue between all parties which allows freedom of information between all parties and identifies the types of works that will be undertaken on site and the controls which will be implemented to reduce the impact of such work practices on the local community.
- 7.9 A complaints procedure will be established and issued to local residentials and commercial occupiers, detailing the process to follow in the event of excessive noise exposure and the actions that will be taken by the Principal Contractor to resolve each complaint.

- 7.10 Regular updates will be issued to local residential and commercial occupiers on the upcoming programme which will identify any areas which may produce higher noise levels and the control measures the site team will implement to control them.
- 7.11 The Principal Contractor will set limitations on noise levels from the start of the project in accordance with legislative requirements and of BS 5228: Part 1:2009+A1:2014:.
- 7.12 On site noise levels shall be monitored regularly, particularly when changes in process' are required or in response to complaints. The monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the guidance set out in Annex E of BS5228: Part1:2009. Noise readings taken will be recorded.
- 7.13 As a general rule of thumb, the **Inverse Square Law** rule will be used to calculate noise attenuation levels on site - further guidance can be found online at:
<https://www.wkcgroup.com/tools-room/inverse-square-law-sound-calculator/>
- 7.14 Any compressors or pneumatic tools brought onsite should be silenced with mufflers or sound reduced models fitted with acoustic enclosures.
- 7.15 Deliveries shall be programmed to arrive during construction hours (refer to Section 3 above). This will appear on the site purchase order. Care will be taken when unloading vehicles to minimise noise and delivery vehicles will be prohibited from waiting within the site with their engines running.
- 7.16 All machinery shall be adequately maintained and operated according to manufacturer's instruction in such a manner as to avoid causing excessive noise. Plant and equipment will be switched off when not in use.
- 7.17 All plant and equipment will be checked prior to use to ensure the equipment is in good working order, operators of equipment will be advised not to use the equipment until it has been repaired or replaced and that all defects should be immediately reported to site management.
- 7.18 Equipment and plant of low noise emission levels will be selected where possible above those emitting higher noise levels.
- 7.19 All machinery shall be sited so that the noise impact at nearby noise sensitive properties is minimised. Dampeners will be used to suppress noise at source.

- 7.20 Sound reducing barriers shall be erected as necessary to shield specific noisy activities.
- 7.21 Regular Noise toolbox talks will be carried out throughout the duration of the contract.
- 7.22 Radios will not be permitted on site and a code of conduct will be communicated to all site personnel covering the use of load or offensive language.

Means of Enclosure of the Construction Site

- 7.23 Solid fencing that will be erected around the site boundary and this will remain in position until the programme of works dictate. The hoarding enclosure will provide a means of securing the site and also segregates the work activity from neighbouring residents and buildings, as well as reducing noise levels emitted from site activities.
- 7.24 Pedestrian and vehicle access gates onto site will be locked at all times to prevent unauthorised access. A gate person will be appointed to ensure no unauthorized persons enter site.
- 7.25 Health and Safety signage will be displayed on the site hoarding asking all visitors and delivery drivers to report to the site office and no unauthorised persons are permitted on site. In addition, contact details for the site manager will be displayed on the site hoarding for use by local residents or commercial premises in the event of enquiries or complaints are to be made (refer also to Section 6 above)
- 7.26 The condition of the hoarding and gates will be checked on a daily basis to ensure they remain in good condition.
- 7.27 CCTV will be installed as the site activities progress and security arrangements will be monitored daily and appropriate action taken where necessary should any issues of trespass arise.

Vibration

- 7.28 The Principal Contractor will use the best practical means to minimise vibrations levels at all times throughout the duration of the project.

7.29 When assessing the actions in relation to vibration reductions and controls and monitoring, guidance was taken from BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014: Part 2: Vibration. Consideration has also been given to the British Standard 6472, which details the effects of vibration on humans in buildings and sets limits on vibration levels to ensure they do not become a nuisance or effect on peoples health.

7.30 Given the distance to the nearest sensitive receptors, vibration during the operational phase is not expected to result in significant impacts.

7.31 BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014: “Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 2”, gives guidance on vibration levels that could be used to assess the likely impacts of construction activities, including piling, on the environment and people. The main vibration impacts could arise from piling activities or heavy construction vehicle movements near sensitive receivers (typically within 20m).
NO PILING IS REQUIRED TO BE UNDERTAKEN ON THIS PROJECT.

7.32 Annex B of BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 Part 2 gives guidance on the significance of vibration effects in terms of human response to vibration and structural response to vibration. This information is displayed in Table 3-5 and Table 3-6 respectively.

Table 3-5 BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 Part 2 Guidance on Human Response to Vibration Levels

Vibration Level	Effect
0.14 mm/s	Vibration might be just perceptible in the most sensitive situations for most vibration frequencies associated with construction. At lower frequencies, people are less sensitive to vibration
0.3 mm/s	Vibration might be just perceptible in residential environments
1.0 mm/s	It is likely that vibration of this level in residential environments will cause complaint, but can be tolerated if prior warning and explanation is given to residents
10 mm/s	Vibration is likely to be intolerable for any more than a brief exposure at this level

Table 3-6 Transient vibration guide values for structural damage

Type of Building	Peak component particle velocity in frequency range of predominant pulse	
	4 Hz to 15 Hz	15 Hz and above
Reinforced or framed structures, industrial or heavy commercial buildings	50 mm/s at 4 Hz and above 50 mm/s at 4 Hz	50 mm/s at 4 Hz and above 50 mm/s at 4 Hz
Unreinforced or light framed structures, residential or light commercial buildings	15 mm/s at 4 Hz increasing to 20 mm/s at 15 Hz	20 mm/s at 15 Hz increasing to 50 mm/s at 40 Hz and above
Note 1: Values referred to are at the base of the building. Note 2: For line 2, at frequencies below 4 Hz, a maximum displacement of 0.6mm (zero to peak) is not to be exceeded.		

7.33 Selection of plant & machinery will be key to reducing vibration effects on site and will be carefully considered during the procurement stage of the project.

7.34 Site specific mitigation measures for vibration broadly echo those for noise above (and in Section 6) i.e. developing a suitable communications plan between the site management and local residents that encourages two-way communications relating to the project, display the contact details of the person accountable for the project for ease of communicating concerns or complaints, operating a complaints log which records all complaints relating to concerns or issues regarding the project and make this available to the local authority when requested, records of all exceptional incidents on or off site that may cause vibration and take suitable steps to ensure a suitable resolution to the problem is implemented. Records of the steps taken will also be recorded.

Monitoring Arrangements

7.35 The Principal Contractor will take all reasonable steps to monitor the effects of the management arrangements and controls implemented to reduce vibration effects by:

- Undertaking daily checks both on and off site and in receptor locations within 100 meters of the site to monitor vibration levels;
- Provide sensitive receptors with programme of works, particularly for high vibration tasks on site;
- Monitor our own compliance with our own management plan and update where required;
- Increasing daily checks above when undertaking site specific tasks that have the potential to release higher vibration readings;
- Record all sites inspections, complaints and make records available to local authority when requested.

7.36 The Principal Contractor, as part of preparation of site prior to commencement, will take all reasonable steps to ensure site activities that have the potential to create high levels of vibration are:

- Carried out as far away from receptors as possible;
- Enclosed in suitable hoardings or barriers that restrict the spread of vibrations;
- Risk assess the activity to ensure the least vibration equipment is used;

7.37 The Principal Contractor will also take all reasonable steps to monitor the effects of the management arrangements and controls implemented to reduce vibration by implementing and encouraging the following:

- Ensure all vehicles and machinery switch off their engines when not in use on site to reduce potential vibrations;
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains fed electricity and battery powered equipment instead;
- Impose speed restrictions on site to reduce vibration of traversing vehicles;
- Liaise with delivery organisation to seek combined deliveries of multiple products for multiple contractors to reduce delivery traffic to site and thus reduce vibration on local roads;
- Encourage car sharing schemes, walking, cycling and use of public transport to reduce traffic and vibrations on local roads.
- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems;
- Substitute where reasonably practicable, plant and/or methods of work causing significant levels of vibration at sensitive premises should be replaced by other less intrusive plant and/or methods of working.
- Use picking attachments on excavators to demolish buildings during demolition phase to reduce vibration impact of pull down of large sections of the building;
- Reduce the effects of breaking up of hard standing areas by suppressing hammer impact at source by use of mufflers;

- Where reasonably practicable, low vibration working methods should be employed.
- Use roller compactors as opposed to vibration compactors;
- Use hand tightening tools as opposed to air powered compressor tighteners.
- Vibration should be controlled at source and the spread of vibration should be limited, in accordance with Clause 8 of BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 Part 2 – Vibration;
- Reduce the speeds of vibration equipment where reasonably practicable.

8. OPERATION NO 1: SITE ESTABLISHMENT

- 8.1 The welfare facilities will be situated within a secure site boundary made up of existing palisade fencing affixed with debris netting, to enclose the working areas / exclusion zones within the site. It is believed the welfare facilities will be located on the existing car park to the front/side of the building.
- 8.2 Warning signs (as described below) will be displayed at the appropriate points around the perimeter of the site:
- Danger Demolition in Progress
 - Danger Demolition Keep Out
 - Personal Protective Equipment requirements
 - Warning to Children - posted on all external hoardings.
 - Prohibition of unauthorised persons
- 8.3 Measurement of indicative noise levels various points of the site boundary will be undertaken to establish normal ambient levels in the area.
- 8.4 All visitors to our site will be asked to sign in within the site office. They will be inducted into the activities being carried out that day and at all times whilst they are on site, they will wear the required PPE and they will also be escorted at all times.
- 8.5 Establish communications with local residents via letters and 'door knocks' to inform them of the demolition project and to identify a site Point of Contact (PoC).
- 8.6 Access and egress to the site will be gained from Hollingwood Avenue from either direction. Contractors and delivery drivers will be made aware when appointed or when materials are purchased from suppliers. Monitoring of the access route will be undertaken as necessary by the Site Team.

9. OPERATION NO 2: ASBESTOS REMOVAL

- 9.1 A suitably approved licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor will be appointed to carry out the removal of all asbestos containing products where identified in the demolition survey which has been ordered. If applicable a suitably approved licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor will be appointed to carry out the removal of all asbestos containing products.
- 9.2 In this case the HSE will be notified under the statutory ASB5 form on the Health and Safety Executive website www.hse.gov.uk of the intended asbestos removals that are to be executed on site.
- 9.3 All method statements, risk assessments and transit plans will be included within the CPP.
- 9.4 No follow-on activities will be carried out until we have received air clearance certificates/certificates of re-occupation from the asbestos removal supervisor to confirm that the areas are safe to enter.

10. OPERATION NO 3: CABLE STRIPPING

- 10.1 Any electrical cabling will be removed for recycling prior to soft stripping and the demolition of the structure.
- 10.2 No cable-stripping work will commence until the electrical supplies to the site have been irreversibly isolated either to the main distribution board by the local electricity supply company or from the main distribution board by a suitably qualified electrician. In either case an isolation certificate will be required and will be displayed within the site office.
- 10.3 Demolition operatives using hand tools will cut into manageable sections all exposed electrical cabling and any which are easily extracted but which are not exposed. Large diameter electrical cabling is heavy; therefore, it may be necessary to cut cabling into lengths of no more than 2 or 3 metres prior to moving it for further processing. Operatives are to exercise their judgement and experience when handling cut sections of cable to minimise the risks associated with manual handling.
- 10.4 Any circular saws used must be inspected daily and used only by trained operatives. The use of hand operated, hydraulic cable shears is preferred.
- 10.5 The removal of cable insulation and armor is to be undertaken using a purpose-built machine. Such machines have a number of safety features such as guards and remote emergency stops. All safety features are to be checked on a daily basis. None of the guards or other safety features are to be defeated or over-ridden. As with all machinery, long hair and loose clothing are to be securely tied-back to reduce the risk of the operator becoming entangled in the equipment.
- 10.6 All waste generated by the cable-stripping is to be disposed of appropriately, i.e: sheathing is to be placed in a general waste skip.
- 10.7 Under no circumstances is the sheathing to any cabling to be removed by burning.

11. OPERATION NO 4: SOFT STRIPPING

- 11.1 An internal soft strip of the buildings will be carried out by demolition operatives to remove as much of the waste materials from the building ahead of the demolition works.
- 11.2 Materials that are to be removed by the internal soft strip can include doors, door frames, fixed and non-fixed furniture, carpets and floor coverings and other materials which obstruct the construction of asbestos removal enclosures.
- 11.3 Operatives will strip out all doors, frames, windows, timber of any description, (not appertaining to roof or main structure) toilets, pipe work, ducting, electrical items and any debris.
- 11.4 Any clean, unpainted constructional timber will be segregated from the general waste. Where this material is free of nails, screws, hinges etc it will be segregated for recycling by a specialist company. Any materials deemed as not suitable for recycling will be removed from site in skips as controlled waste to an appropriately licensed landfill site.
- 11.5 Where possible the materials will be loaded by hand method into skips and removed from the site. Where access for skips is not available the materials will be segregated and stored within the building where they will be removed at a later stage.
- 11.6 Once access for skips is available the materials will be loaded into the skips by use of the excavator and by hand method.
- 11.7 At no times shall operatives gain access to partially demolished or unsafe buildings to recover soft stripped materials, these materials will be removed by mechanical means and when safe to do so by hand method.
- 11.8 All soft stripped materials will be processed and segregated into individual waste/recycling streams. All materials deemed suitable for recycling will be loaded into suitable skips and transferred from the site to a suitable recycling venue.
- 11.9 All waste materials unsuitable for recycling will be transported from the site where it will be taken to landfill facilities.

12. OPERATION NO 5: WORKING AT HEIGHT GENERALLY

- 12.1 Working at height will be restricted to a minimum, with the majority of high-level demolitions being carried out by mechanical means i.e. demolition type excavators / plant fitted with controlled attachments such as mechanical grapples.
- 12.2 The main area where working at height will be carried out will be to remove roof tiles
- 12.3 Where access to work at height may be required access will be gained by use of either cherry picker or scissor lift type Mobile Elevated Work Platform.

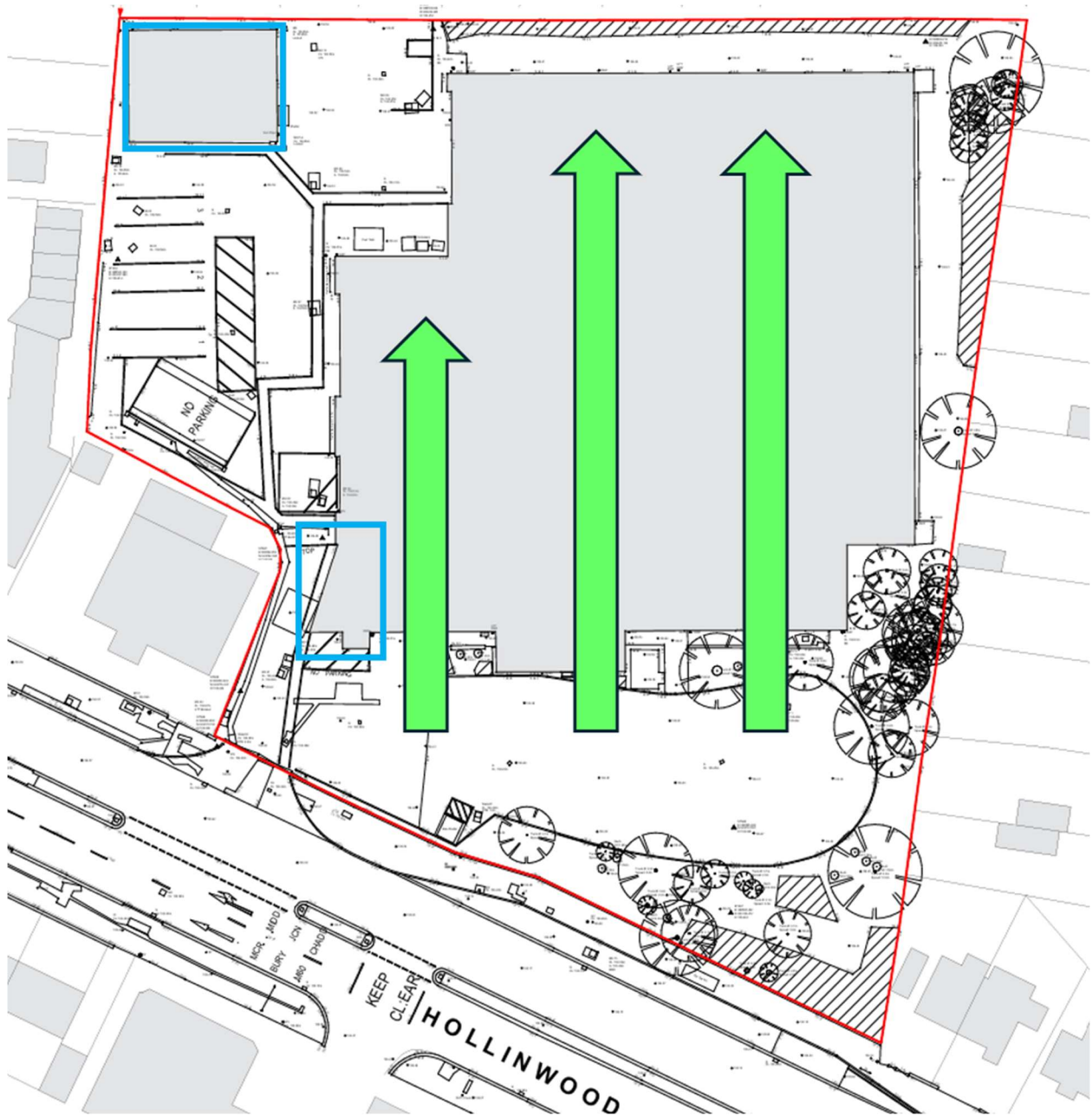
13. OPERATION NO 6: DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS GENERALLY

- 13.1 The buildings to be demolished on site are believed to be of steel framed type structure, blockwork infills with sheet roofing.
- 13.2 Prior to any structural demolitions taking place, the site supervisor and plant operatives will walk the building to familiarise themselves with the building, ensure all buildings are empty and to identify any other potential hazards.
- 13.3 The site will be enclosed by use of wooden solid hoarding or heras type fencing, with debris netting fitted, to prevent dust & debris from affecting neighboring commercial and residential properties. Warning signs will also be displayed on the site boundary in clear and visible positions.
- 13.4 The buildings that are to be demolished will be soft stripped as described above.
- 13.5 All plant and equipment will be of modern, well-maintained equipment with noise suppression features fitted as standard (i.e. silencers or mufflers, acoustic shrouding etc).
- 13.6 During initial demolition phases, noise monitoring at the sensitive receptors (e.g. at the site perimeter and adjacent property boundaries) will be undertaken, compared with the levels identified at site set up and, if necessary, acoustic barrier systems provided at either the affected boundary locations or surrounding specific operations.
- 13.7 The roof and wall clad sheets will be removed by use of a non-percussive demolition techniques as far as practical i.e. demolition excavator fitted with grapple/shear/concrete muncher type attachments to minimise noise generation and with a combination of task specific and general mist spraying to control dusts.
- 13.8 The 10t excavator with attachments will de-sheet the entire building perimeter, by grabbing a hold of the sheeting at placing it on the floor below. All such sheeting will then be re loaded mechanically into suitable sized skips and transported from the site for disposal.
- 13.9 Once the building has been reduced to a steel frame, it will be systematically cut down using the shears on the 10t excavator.

- 13.10 Each roof truss will be cut free of the head of one of the supporting columns and lowered towards the ground; the other end of the roof truss will be free of the head of the supporting column and lowered to the ground where, still using the shears attachment on the 10t excavator.
- 13.11 Isolated columns will be folded-over to the horizontal by application of force at two thirds height by the 10t excavator. Once horizontal, the column will be cut near its base and recycled as scrap.
- 13.12 The process described above will be repeated until the demolition of the building has been completed.
- 13.13 All steel will be removed from the site in suitable skips that will be transported from the site for disposal.
- 13.14 All vehicles leaving the site will be assessed for cleanliness and their wheels washed prior to leaving the site. The wheel wash facility will be located at the exit gates of the site and will be a high-speed jet wash to allow in depth cleaning of vehicles. Wastewater will be captured by drainage pipes and tanks to ensure contaminated water does not enter the ground. Local roads will be assessed on a daily basis and cleaned using a road sweeper where required.
- 13.15 In order to reduce dust and debris risks tipper/skip vehicles will be sheeted as necessary. Automated systems in the form of purpose-built assemblies attached to the vehicle body which can be electrically, pneumatically or hydraulically powered and operated remotely will be the preferred option to reduce both work at height and manual handling risks.

14. SITE SET UP AND DEMOLITION PLAN

DEMOLITION PLAN



Proposed hoarding line



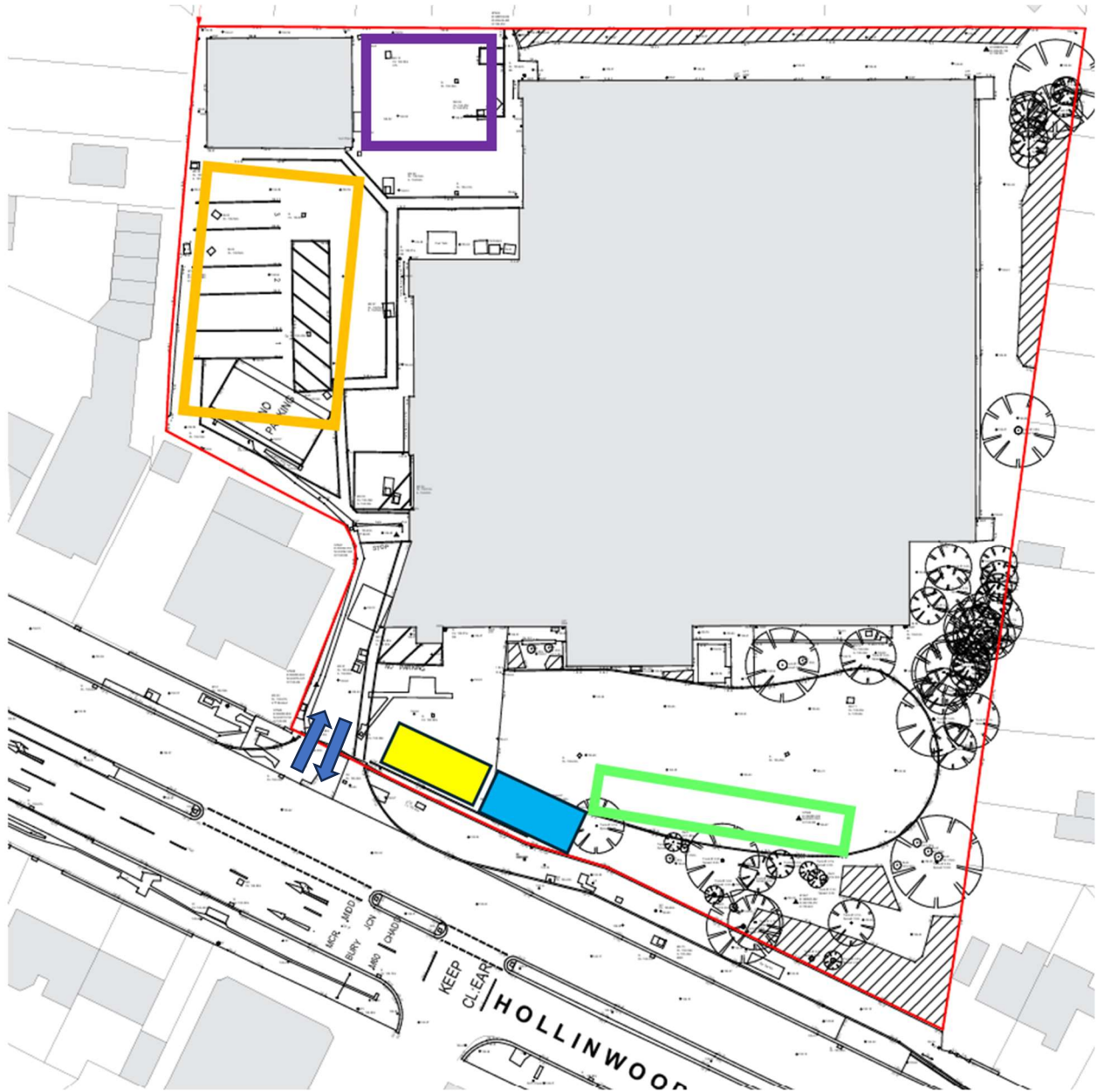
Proposed direction of demolition



Combination of hand and mechanical demolition due to proximity of neighbours



SITE SET UP



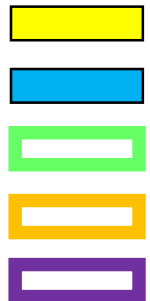
Proposed site office location

Welfare

Site parking

Initial loading unloading and storage

Stock pile



APPENDIX A RISK ASSESSMENT

1: Identify the hazards (add rows to table for number of hazards as required)	2: Hazard effect type of injury (identify who might be harmed and how)	3. Initial Risk Low / Med / High	4. Control Measures (training, procedures method statements, etc.)	5. Residual Risk Low / Med / High
Vehicle/plant Movements.	Damage to vehicles and structures. Injury to site personnel. Crush and physical injury to all parts of body, possible death.	Med	Competent operatives ; Use of Banks person; RAMS; Good housekeeping to be practiced at all times; Constant monitoring and regular supervision to be in place and used to spot potential incidents and hazards. ; Site walk inspections daily ;Correct use of barriers/exclusion zones ; Exercise caution on site at all times . RAMS	Low
Manual handling	MSD injuries, breaks, fractures, strains. Site personnel	Med	Training; use of mechanical lifting machinery; efficient positioning of materials; PPE; RA	Low
Use of general hand tools	HAV's, puncture, crush, Muscular strains. Site personnel	Med	Training; Pre-use checks of equipment / tools; PPE; RA	Low
Working at height. Use of MEWP	Crush, breaks, fractures, trapping, overturning. Collision. Site personnel / operator	High	Training; inspection & maintenance; use of suitable ground conditions; barrier segregation; fall restraint systems; PPE; RAMS; permits to work system	Med
Falling objects/ materials	Crush; fractures; breaks	High	Segregation / barriers; PPE; signage; RAMS	Med

Demolition Dust	Silicosis, lung disease, COPD	High	RAMS; water suppression; dust netting; RPE (face fitted); training; monitoring; use of dust extraction tools / attachments. Spoil will be sheeted, damped down, removed promptly or a combination of all three dependent on site conditions at the time of the works. All tipper/skip trucks to be fitted with remote operated up and over sheeting devices.	Med
Demolition noise	Tinnitus, loss of hearing, Nuisance to neighbours	Med	Training, RAMS, PPE, noise exclusion zones, monitoring, acoustic barriers at point of work or affected boundaries if necessary. Providing monitoring for nuisance.	Low
Vibration	HAV's, nuisance	Med	HAV monitoring and risk assessment to control operator exposures. Prioritise non-percussive methods such as: • Hydraulic shears • Munchers or pulverisers • Wire saws or diamond cutting Demolish from the top down and work in small sections to limit force and vibration. Stagger high-vibration activities across the day to reduce cumulative impact. Position vibration-intensive equipment as far as practicable from sensitive boundaries. Providing monitoring for nuisance.	Low
Asbestos some residual asbestos containing materials may be present	Asbestosis, cancer	Low	Training; PPE; RAMS; RPE; monitoring; information; tool box talks;	Low
Uncontrolled collapse	Crush, puncture, fractures	Low	RAMS; survey's; segregation; exclusion zones; Training; tool box talks; permits to work system	Low

