



D&R DEMOLITION

Demolition Plan – 325 Deansgate Commercial unit and strip out of Listed Arch



Client	Assured-CMS		
Method Statement No.	A52	Revision No.	REV 4
Full Site Address	325 Deansgate Manchester M3 4LQ		
Start Date of Works Contract End Date of Works	May 2023		4 Weeks

Revision History				
Document No.	Revision No.	Issue Date	Author	Description Method
A52	Original	15/12/22	Dean Hall	Demolition and Enabling works
A52	Rev 3	15/02/23	Chris Metcalfe	Notes added on Listed building works
A52	Rev 4	11/04/23	Chris Metcalfe	Sequence of demolition plan added, additional notes to



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				reflect minimal interaction with historic fabric following advice from Heritage Architect
A52	Rev 5	21/04/23	Chris Metcalfe	Refence to use of sledgehammer and mattocks removed. Replaced by "hand tools only"

	Print Name	Signature	Position
Author	Dean Hall		Director

Status of this Revision			
Overall Approval Status	Yes	No	Date
Cat A - Accepted for implementation. Work may proceed as planned.	X		
Cat B - Not accepted for implementation. Resubmission required		X	

Key Contact Details Internal	
Site Manager: Charlie Tough	Contact No: 07507210422
Project Manager: Dean Hall	Contact No: 07746800958

Key Contact Details External	
Local Police	101
Emergency Services	999
Environmental Regulator Hotline	0800 80 70 60
Emergency Electricity UKPN	0800 783 8866
National Gas Emergency Service	0800 111 999

Sign of by Project Manager (Once Approved by client)	Print Name	Signature	Date



D&R DEMOLITION

Contents

Contents	3
1. Introduction	5
1.1 Grade II listed Viaduct - Introduction.....	5
1.2 Policy	6
1.3 Outline scope of works to Listed Structure.....	6
1.4 Site Logistics and Demolition sequence.....	7
1.5 Communication.....	9
1.6 Neighbour Relations	9
1.7 Welfare.....	10
1.8 COVID-19.....	10
Self-Isolation	11
Hand Washing	11
2. Site documentation.....	12
3. Resources	12
3.1 Specific Site Requirements.....	13
4. Scope of Works Retail unit and Arch	13
5. Enabling Works	17
5.1 Protection Works :	17
5.2 Services	17
5.3 Temporary Services.....	18
6. Site Set Up Plan	18
7. General Site Practices	19
7.1 Control Measures.....	20
7.2 First Aid Arrangements	20
7.3. Emergency Arrangements.....	21



D&R DEMOLITION

7.3.1 Emergency Assembly Point.....	21
7.3.2 Site to A&E Route.....	21
7.3.3 Emergency Response Plan	22
7.3.4 RIDDOR.....	23
7.4 Permits	25
7.5 LOLER/PUWER.....	26
7.6 Special Considerations	26
7.7 Temporary Lighting and Power.....	26
8. Method of Works	27
8.1 Access/Egress Logistics	27
8.3 Method Statement.....	28
Asbestos Removal	28
Strip-out works of remaining FF&E.....	28
Fixture and Fittings	28
Suspended ceilings.....	28
Doors, Door Frames and Skirtings.....	29
Partition Walls.....	29
Floor Coverings	29
Removal of Roof Structure.....	29
Structural demolition.....	30
9. Environmental.....	30
9.1 Dust Control	30
9.2 Noise Control	31
9.3 Control of Vibration	31
9.4 Traffic Management.....	31
9.8 Waste Management	31
10. Contractor Monitoring & Compliance	32
11. Known Hazards / Risks	33
12. Training & Supervision	34
13. COSHH Assessment Index	35
14. Demolition Footings, Foundations & Slab Info (if required)	36
15. Risk Assessments	37

16. Appendixes.....	57
16.1 Appendix A.....	57
16.2 Appendix B.....	57
17. Method Statement Sign Off Register.....	58

1. Introduction

1.1 Grade II listed Viaduct - Introduction

Extent of surviving historic fabric



The Castlefield Viaduct structure is listed from its start at Manchester Central to Dawson Street, where it crosses the Mancunian Way/ A57.

The Castlefield Viaduct was built in c.1877 to carry twin railway tracks from ground level at Cornbrook Junction (to the southwest of the city centre) into the area of the new Central Station. It consists of arches of wire-cut red brick and in the areas where track needed to be carried over roads, canals and dock basins. Following the opening of Central Station in 1880, and the increase in train traffic into the station, the Viaduct was widened to five tracks in c.1893. The widening was accomplished by constructing a virtually identical brick viaduct adjacent to the original and knocking down the dividing parapet.

We have outlined below components of the buildings original design and fabric that we are aware of that survive to date (which are of relevance to the Site):

- Original brickwork (red and blue);
- Stone quoins; stone copings and padstones.
- Cast iron arched girder bridge

Demolition works relate principally to NON-HISTORIC FABRIC, and seek to remove the modern retain unit, which is located within the viaduct.



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This document describes how D&R Demolition will undertake a variety of demolition-based tasks; all tasks listed within the scope of works

1.2 Policy

As the Site contains a Grade II listed building and intrusive works are proposed, Section 7 of the Planning (**Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act) 1990** is of relevance, as it requires all works are documented and authorised prior to commencement. This is because it is a criminal offence to undertake such works unless approved by the LPA (Manchester City Council). Section 7 of the Act states that:

“any work for the demolition of a listed building or for its alteration or extension in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest unless the works are authorised”

The Listed Building Consent decision notice placed a number of conditions on the scheme in order to ensure that the existing fabric is retained to best conservation standards. This included the preparation of detailed method statements and specification for works. Condition 3 stipulated that “Prior to the removal of infill to the arches, as shown on drawings 10185-SHP-Z0-ENXE-A-B5D8-G100-0003, 10185-SHP-Z0-ES-XE-A-B5D8-G100-0003 and 10185-SHPZ0- EE-XE-A-B5D8-G100-0003 stamped as received by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority, on the 8 January 2020, a detailed method statement and specification for the demolition/removal, alteration and repair of the exterior/interior of the listed structure shall be submitted for approval in writing by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority. This shall include methods for dismantling the infill areas of the arches to avoid damaged to the historic.”

The aim of the following report is to provide sufficient detail to support the condition discharge and identify appropriate measures to ensure the Grade II listed structure will not be detrimentally impacted. The conservation principles used to guide the method statements are encapsulated in British Standard, BS7913, *“Guide to the conservation of heritage assets”*,

1.3 Outline scope of works to Listed Structure

The areas proposed for removal are indicated within the images below and extend approximately 8 m high by 15m long.

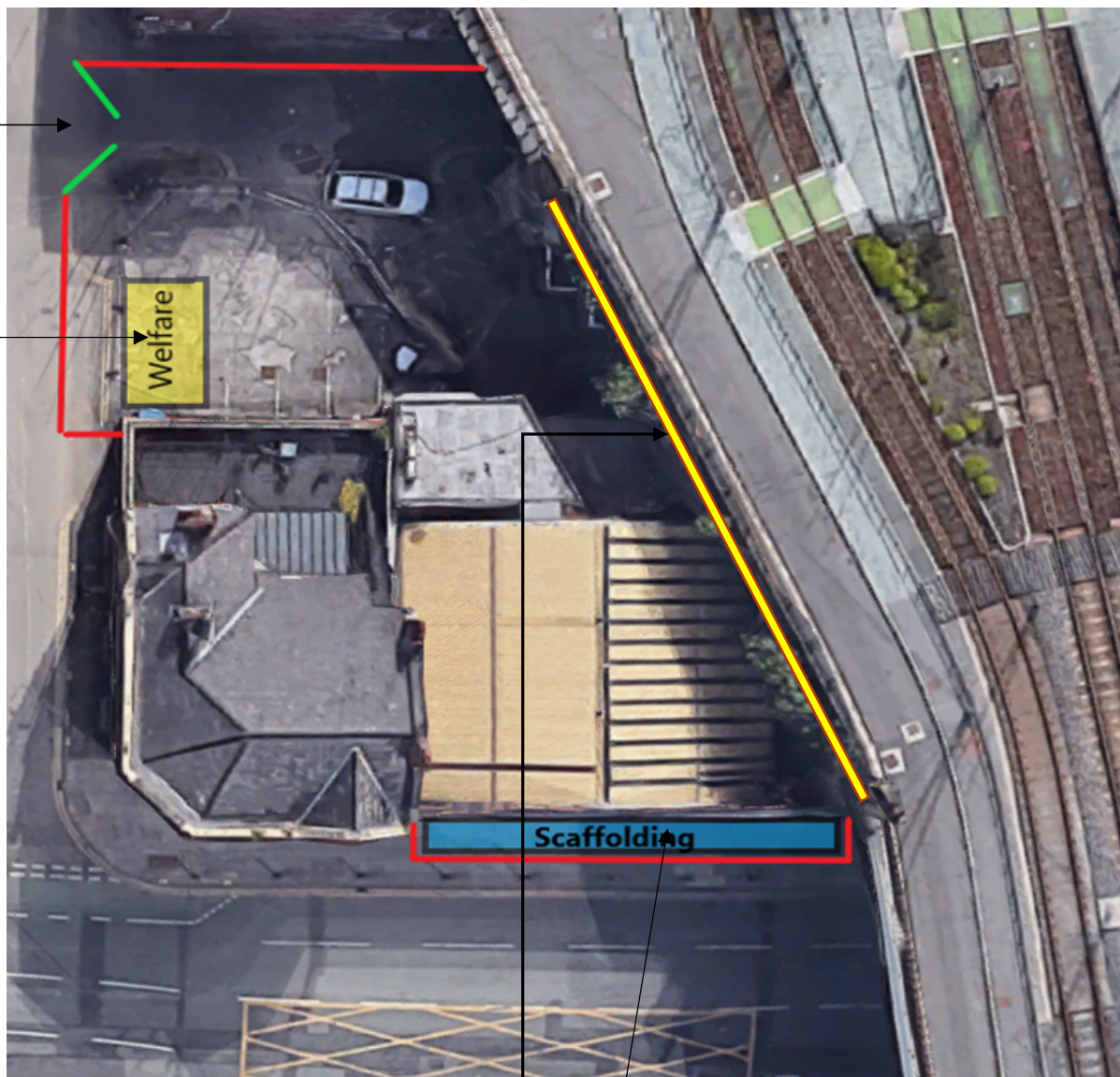
Only these areas will be affected by the works. All necessary repair work will be preceded by trials/tests prior to full implementation. It will be noted that cement-based mortar will not be an acceptable replacement in this instance (to be confirmed by mortar analysis / testing). This is damaging to both the aesthetics and potentially the performance of the building and may be removed during the development, with the joints repointed in lime-based mortar. Allowance should, therefore, be made for trial test-panels to determine the viability of such an intervention.



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Mortar analysis is to be undertaken to inform our understanding of the listed structure. All replacement mortar will be like-for-like.

1.4 Site Logistics and Demolition sequence



Scaffolding to front elevation installed inside hoarding

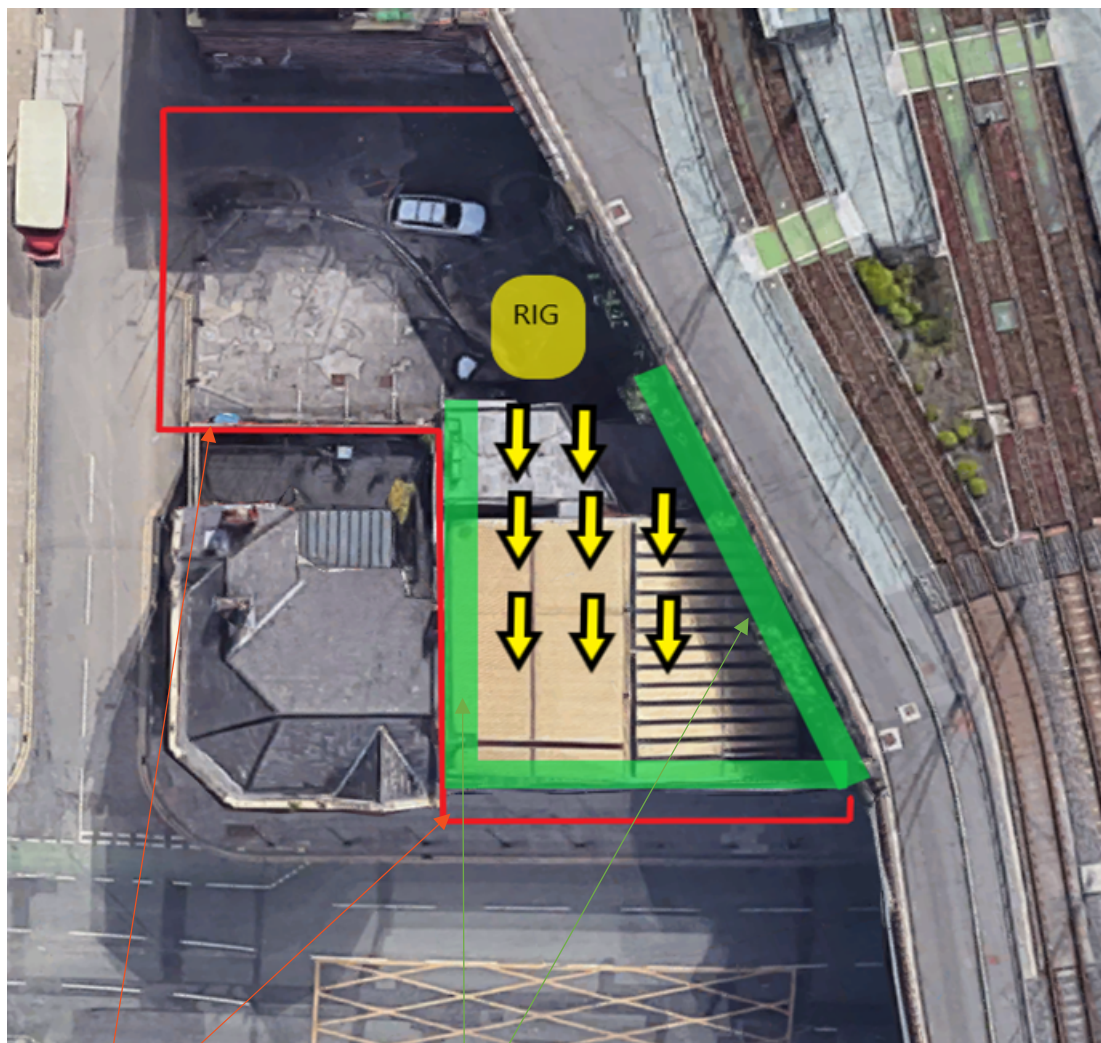
Site access



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Welfare and site compound

Extent of Grade II listed viaduct.



Site Boundary

Hand Demolition Areas

The above diagram shows the demolition sequence been used to safely demolish 325 Deansgate down to slab level.

The starting position of the demolition rig will be positioned at the rear of the building working from back to front.



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The building will be mechanically demolished with the exception of the areas shaded green, all demolition up to 1m away from the neighbouring building and the railway arches will be demolished by hand using various 'hand tools only' – to be agreed at a later date / accompanied by a method statement., any parts of structure to be demolished situated under the railway arches will be safely demolished in the same safe manor.

1.5 Communication

- D&R are aware that issues regarding pollution and dust migration are a concern with this project due to its close proximity to businesses and residents. Best endeavours will be made to eliminate any pollution or dust/particle migration from the site.
- D&R will maintain on site, a system for recording any incidents and any ameliorative action taken

1.6 Neighbour Relations

D&R Demolition adopts the following practices to ensure that the neighbouring properties are affected by our works in the most minimal many possible. This will be achieved by using best practice methods, particularly when it comes to dust, noise, dirt and vibrations issues.

- During breaks all employees and subcontractor on site for D&R Demolition shall not be permitted to partake in nuisance behaviour including swearing or shouting whilst outside neighbouring properties.
- D&R Demolition are aware that issues regarding pollution and dust migration may arise. The requirement in reducing the noises omitted during the works was a great factor in deciding the demolition methods to use
- D&R Demolition will maintain on site, a system for recording any incidents and any ameliorative action taken.
- Vehicles leaving the site will be checked for loose debris. The roads surrounding the site will be regularly checked for debris and dirt. If identified this will be cleaned at the earliest convenience, Run-off water is to be allowed to disperse down the surface water drainage which will be fitted caps to ensure no blockages occur.
- No vehicles will be permitted to idle outside the site during the early hours of the morning. Drivers will be instructed to arrive at site within the above working hours. Any drivers that come to site will under no circumstances be permitted to block access to any neighbouring properties



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- To protect the Rochdale canal from any possible construction related pollution The relevant Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) that are available on the NetRegs website (Northern Ireland Environment Agency and Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2020; NetRegs, 2020) will be applied. While these are not regulatory guidance in England, they remain a useful resource for best practice. A copy of the completed PPG6 pollution guidelines will be completed and kept on site for reference all operatives will be given the Toolbox on Spill Control The canal will be monitored on a regular basis by the site manager
- Motofog units are used to give good wetting directly at the point of demolition, this minimizes water run off whilst still ensuring dust is contained at the point of emission.
- Drains and water courses where applicable will be protected with 'witches' hat' type drain catchment system.

If any complaints are received from a neighbour or member of the public in relation to any site activity, they will be given the Site Managers details, who will deal with complaint and report back to D&R Demolition main office.

1.7 Welfare

Facilities Should exceed the requirements of the construction (Design and Management) regulations 2015 and incorporate the smoke-free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations 2006

The site welfare will consist of at least the following,

- Suitable numbers of sanitary conveniences, which reflect the number of people working on the site and which are adequately lit and ventilated.
- Washing facilities, which provide the means for people to wash their hands and forearms and a supply of clean hot and cold water.
- Storing and changing of clothing
- A suitable supply of drinking water and drinking vessels
- All site documentation will kept here. This includes all plan of works, surveys and plans

1.8 COVID-19

During any Coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic we need to make sure we are protecting Our selves adequately to minimise the risk of spread of infection, the following guidelines must be followed by every operative working on site to not only ensure the health and safety of all operatives on site but also the family members of each operative and the general public as a whole.



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Please READ the following guidelines very carefully, all actions as much as practicably possible must be strictly followed.

Self-Isolation

Anyone who meets one of the following criteria should **NOT** come to site:

- ❶ Has a high temperature or a new persistent cough
- ❷ Is a vulnerable person (by virtue of their age, underlying health condition, clinical condition or are pregnant)
- ❸ Is living with someone in self isolation or a vulnerable person

Anyone meeting the above criteria must follow the government guidance on self-isolation

Hand Washing

- ❶ Provide additional hand washing facilities to the usual welfare facilities if a large spread out site or significant numbers of personnel on site.
- ❷ Ensure soap and fresh water is always readily available and kept topped up
- ❸ Provide hand sanitiser where hand washing facilities are unavailable.
- ❹ Regularly clean the hand washing facilities and check soap and sanitiser levels
- ❺ Provide suitable and sufficient rubbish bins for hand towels with regular removal and Disposal.

As well as signing this method statement to show that you have both read and understand it. All staff members must also READ AND SIGN the Covid-19 specific RISK ASSESSMENT



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2. Site documentation

This method statement is to be read in conjunction with the following documents, as applicable.

Traffic Management Plan	X	Environmental Management Plan	
CPHSP		Emergency Rescue Plan	X
Subcontractors RAMS		Services Isolation	
Other Docs:			

3. Resources

All demolition Site Managers hold a CCDO (*) Demolition Manager Card, SMSTS (Site Managers Safety Training Scheme) certificate, and a First Aid training certificate, plus other site-specific training.

All demolition Site Supervisors hold a CCDO Demolition Supervisor Card, SSSTS (Site Supervisor Safety Training Scheme) certificate, and a First Aid training certificate, plus other site specific and technical training.

All of D&R Demolitions plant drivers undergo extensive training and testing, resulting in either a CPCS Trained Operator Red Card (2-year validity), or a CPCS Competent Operator Blue Card (5-year validity).

Drivers with a CPCS Red Card are then enrolled onto a NVQ qualification, and upon passing, are upgraded to the CPCS Blue Card, which is renewable every 5 years with a simple technical refresher test. Qualifications from other certification bodies (eg. NPORS, National Plant Operators Recognition Scheme) are also available to plant drivers for equipment which may not be covered under the CPCS scheme.

All demolition operatives hold CITB, CCDO, or CPCS competency cards. Further to this all operatives are given NDTG task specific training such as demolition, asbestos awareness, hot works cutting, abrasive wheel, working at height and other specific training such as PASMA and IPAF.



All operatives undertake both Asbestos Awareness CAT B and Face fit as well as Demolition Awareness courses as required, which are held frequently on site or at D&R Demolition head office. Many site operatives also hold job specific qualifications, such as Traffic Marshall, Fire Marshall, MEWP and PASMA training, which are recorded on D&R Demolitions training matrix records.

All D&R Demolition operatives and sub-contractors will be given area specific induction along with a Toolbox Talk on the safe system of work they are working under. Further to this all staff and sub-contractors are inducted to 'What If' which is part of our Behavioural Safety Scheme.

All D&R Demolition operatives have been trained to recognise Asbestos Containing Materials - if any ACMs are found to be in the structure during demolition, work will cease and the Site Manager will be notified. An asbestos surveyor will then be called to site and a sample taken for testing.

3.1 Specific Site Requirements

Management/Supervision Dean Hall (Project Manager) Bob Prince (Site Manager)	
Labour Operation Directors (visiting) Project Safety Officer (visiting) Projects Manager Site Manager Section Supervisors Up to 5 Demolition Operatives, Banksmen etc	Plant & Equipment Hand tools including, mattocks, nail bars, sledgehammers and screw drivers. Wheelbarrows. Oxy-Propane cutting equipment Purpose built external scaffold (front elevation) Scissor Lift 20t excavator with selector grab Eco friendly welfare and storage units Reciprocating Saws, petrol cut off saws All electrical equipment must have current PAT test certification.
Material All materials deliveries to site we be advised in accordance with D&R Demolition 'Delivery Access Control' procedure. A record of all materials delivered will be held on site, and these records made available for inclusion in the 'Operations and Maintenance' manual where required.	

4. Scope of Works Retail unit and Arch



-  Protection of works
-  Installation of scaffolding
-  Removal of non-notifiable asbestos
-  Internal soft strip
-  Arch interface removal and strip out
-  Removal of roof structure
-  Structural demolition down to slab level
-  Clear site of all materials
-  Decant from site

Demolition of the existing commercial unit and strip out work to the Viaduct Arches will include the removal of all existing infill and the interface between the listed viaduct and existing commercial unit, to ensure minimal impact on the existing structure.

A prestart inspection will be carried out, photographs will be taken to monitor the condition of various elements of the building.

Demolition works relate principally to NON-HISTORIC FABRIC, and seek to remove the modern retain unit, which is located within the viaduct. These works are to be carried out with hand tools only, where this is deemed not possible, additional protection and detailed method statements will be required to prevent damage to the surrounding historic fabric.

Where this is not possible, repairs shall be undertaken on a like for like basis and finished to match the existing fabric. This is to be informed by mortar analysis and sign off with the LPA.

Where possible, historic fabric removed will be retained, stored and labelled for reuse.

The site staff responsible for carrying out any repair / replacement works to historic fabric including masonry, brickwork and joinery and other original features shall be suitably trained and experienced and under the supervision of a suitably experienced foreman / supervisor.

On completion of the works all areas shall be left thoroughly clean and free of debris, builder's rubble, dust, grime, and dirt to the entire satisfaction of the project architect and conservation consultant.

The infill to the arches will be dismantled and removed by hand, any areas of historic value will be protected by sheeting or boarding. Only techniques and materials which have been demonstrated to be appropriate to the fabric will be used for any remedial repair.

We have outlined below the minimum expected material and workmanship samples that are currently anticipated, as the project develops it may become necessary to develop further trials to ensure an appropriate level of sampling is undertaken prior to commencement.

if there is a desire to remove the existing layer of white paint then a DOFF cleaner would be recommended. This will effectively remove the paint without damaging the face of the brick.

All samples will be reviewed by the project architect and conservation consultant, and where required inspection and / or submission may be necessary by the local planning authority for approval.

Mortar analysis. Mortar analysis to be undertaken to inform understanding of like-for like replacement.

Any fixing or jointing repairs required will be made good using approved materials consented as part of the approved planning permission. Materials not yet approved - to be tested and agreed with LPA.. This is to ensure during the works there is no significant material or visual changes to the listed arches as per the 325-327 Heritage statement.

Viaduct Images	
	
This view illustrates the interior of the eastern arch looking south; a modern mezzanine deck has been inserted which will be removed as part of the internal strip out using the methods as detail above.	This view illustrates the interior condition of the brickwork to the eastern arch. if there is a desire to remove the existing layer of white paint then a DOFF cleaner would be recommended. This will effectively remove the paint without damaging the face of the brick



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This view illustrates the interface being removed between the commercial unit and listed arch. Only techniques and materials which have been demonstrated to be appropriate to the fabric will be used for any remedial repair, all materials used will be comparable with the existing building fabric being conserved. (Red line confirms extent of removal in conjunction with the adjacent structure)



Cosmetic Mastic joint at junction of existing 1960 building and Viaduct



View from top of Viaduct showing void between existing 1960 building and viaduct which indicates



View from ground level showing existing 1960 shop roof projecting under the arch

the 1960s shop unit is largely detached for the arches	
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5. Enabling Works

To comply with our programme the following activities will be required to be provided/actioned

5.1 Protection Works :

During the conservation and repair works all surrounding areas shall be carefully protected. Areas surrounding the work location shall be protected by rigid plastic sheeting or plywood enclosure as appropriate.

Measures shall be put in place to minimise dust and debris circulating around the site during the works.

All exit and entrance routes and other walkways shall be clearly marked, made secure and protected if necessary, during the site works.

Internal workspaces shall be kept clean and tidy and all materials and tools removed at the end of the working day to reduce the risk of accidental damage, trip hazards etc.

Protection that encloses significant elements shall be clearly labelled to identify what is behind the protection. Before commencement of any repair works all fixed architectural features identified as being of heritage significance will be protected by the contractor to the satisfaction of the project architect and/or conservation consultant.

All protection (including to brickwork) should be non-abrasive and free of any substances.

Protection shall be fixed in place without the need for fixing into the building. Where this cannot be avoided, fixings should only go into mortar joints and should be no larger than 50% of the size of the mortar joint width.

Adhesives should in no circumstances be used.

Protection should be installed not to trap moisture.

Provision and maintenance of special protective measures throughout the implementation of the contract (such as boarding, screens and barriers) to be implemented to keep the site location and building secure. The adopted means of protection shall be self-supporting and avoid fixtures directly into the building's fabric.

Ensure that any areas to be opened up are protected from wind and if necessary, temporarily weatherproofed to prevent further degrading of existing fabric prior to remedial repairs during the works.

5.2 Services

It is understood that the client has made all necessary arrangements for service disconnections and terminations.



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5.3 Temporary Services

It is understood that there will be no requirement for temporary services.

6. Site Set Up Plan

Site access and egress is located off Trafford Street. All site deliveries/collections will be advised in advance to ensure all deliveries/collections will be made under the supervision of an appointed banksman.

A designated staff and visitor car park will initially be available, during the progression of works the location may change to allow the safe movement of machinery and of course all staff or visitors.

Spill kits will be in place around the refuelling area to ensure any spillages whilst refuelling can be cleaned immediately, this will take place within the site compound.



7. General Site Practices

- All site operatives to be given site induction and Method Statement briefings and to attended regular toolbox talks (at least weekly). CITB, CSCS, CCDO certification or equivalent as a minimum requirement for all personnel on site.
- Access platforms, scaffolding, cranes, and lifting equipment will be checked regularly in accordance with current regulations.
- All machinery, compressors, pneumatic tools etc will be fitted with silencers of approved types. All of the works are to be under the direct control of experienced demolition foremen and managers.
- All holes in floors and exposed edges are to be provided with suitable handrails and toe boards compliant with current legislation.
- Warning signs and notices are to be prominently displayed in and around site.
- All access/egress corridors and staircases are to be kept free from obstruction always. Debris and materials will be cleared from floors to prevent excessive build up.
- All works at height, as far as reasonably practicable will be carried out utilising either scaffolding or alloy towers in full compliance with current regulations and all alloy towers will be erected by PASMA trained operatives and Scaff tagged.
- First Aiders, appointed Persons and First Aid kit(s) commensurate with the total number of site personnel will to be maintained on site. The names of First Aiders will be displayed in prominent locations.
- Firefighting equipment (carbon dioxide and foam fire extinguishers) under the control of operatives, trained in the use of the same, will be positioned in and around the works and any hot works will be carried out in accordance with a hot works permit.
- Oxy/propane cylinders will be fitted with flashback arrestors and stored in a dedicated lockable cage in the open air. A fire point will be sited adjacent, complete with fire extinguishers.
- The site will be left in a structurally stable manner at the end of each shift.
- Any future changes to the Method Statement will be agreed with the Project Manager prior to execution and the Method Statement reviewed, amended and approved accordingly.

Demolition Phase	Key Factors
Design	• Structural knowledge of the structure and site surveys/assessments. • Structural knowledge of any adjacent structure. • Deconstruction Sequence & Methods used.
Planning	• Site Knowledge • Health & Safety risk assessment. • Development of safe sequences of demolition activities.
Execution	• Works force Supervision. • Control of method statements implementation. • Communication unplanned discoveries. • Safety information and training selection.



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7.1 Control Measures

Permits Required	Yes	No	Assessments (Attach if Yes)	Yes	No
Hot Works	X		COSHH	X	
Crane Check List		X	Noise	X	
Excavation		X	Manual Handling	X	
Confined Space Entry		X	Electrical Isolation	X	
Riser Shaft		X			
Further Control Measures / Security Requirements					
As stated above, due to the highly dangerous nature of the works being carried out on the site, no personnel are to enter the building without express permission for the site manager or the supervisor in charge of that are of works.					
As indicated above prior to the works being carried out an electrical isolation certificate will be required for the building.					
Personal Protective Equipment	Yes	No		Yes	No
Safety Helmet	X		Gloves BS EN 388		
Protective Footwear	X		Ear Protection BS EN 352-4..2008		
High Visibility Clothing	X		Ear Defenders (Helmet) EN 352-4		
Glasses BS EN 166F	X		Body Harness		
Goggles BS EN 166B			Flame Retardant Coveralls		
Face Respirator EN 143..2000 P3	X		Dust Mark EN 149..2001		
Overalls 56*3			Disposable Coveralls		
Other					
Additional P.P.E must be worn in accordance with the attached risk assessments and where deemed necessary by the works supervisor.					
Equipment to Be Used	Yes	No	Equipment to Be Used	Yes	No
Lifting		X	Cradle		X
Mechanical Hoist	X		Excavation Shoring		X
MEWP		X	Ventilation Equipment		X
Ladder		X	CAT	X	
Hoist		X	Mechanical Tools	X	
Test Equipment		X	Excavation Shoring		X
Task Lighting		X	Lifting Slings/Chains	X	
Scaffolding		X	Mechanical Plant	X	
Mobile Scaffolds		X			

7.2 First Aid Arrangements



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First Aid Measures Required	Rescue / Security Measures
At least one first aider to every 20 operatives	Gate(s) under control of dedicated banks persons.
First Aid box in site office	

First Aiders, Appointed Persons and first aid kit(s) commensurate with the total number of site personnel will to be maintained on site. The names and photographs of First Aiders/Appointed Persons will be displayed in prominent locations; First Aiders/Appointed Persons will be issued with a radio to enable immediate contact at all times. First Aider(s) name(s) will be recorded on D&R Demolition's notice board.

7.3. Emergency Arrangements

This is to be read in conjunction with the full Emergency Management Plan.

Emergency Rescue	
Fall from height rescue plan	NA
Tower Crane rescue training to be undertaken	NA
Contact details for emergency services to be posted in prominent areas.	Canteen
Confined Spaces rescue plan	NA

7.3.1 Emergency Assembly Point

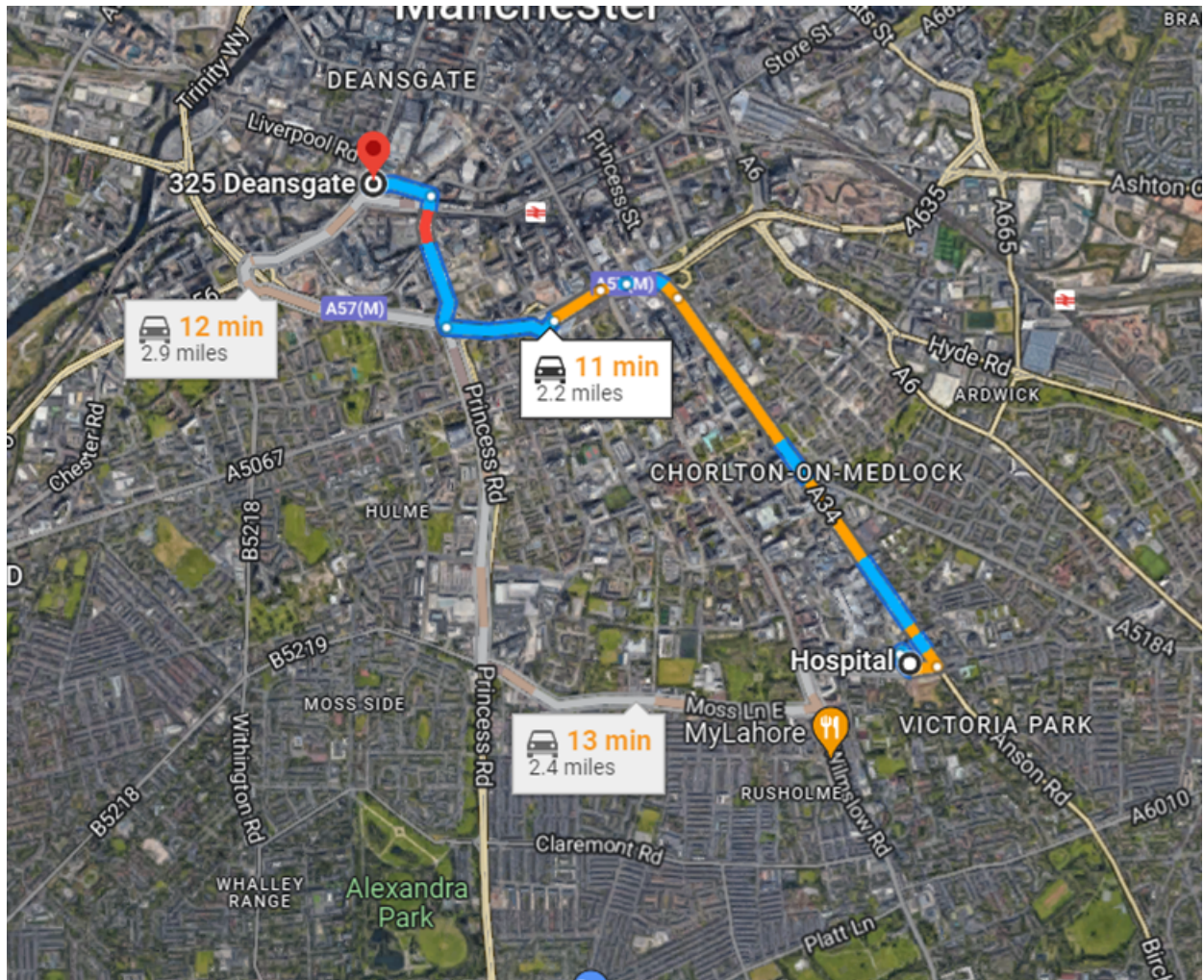
Emergency assembly point will be located at site entrance

7.3.2 Site to A&E Route

Hospital, Upper Brook St, Manchester M13 0FH



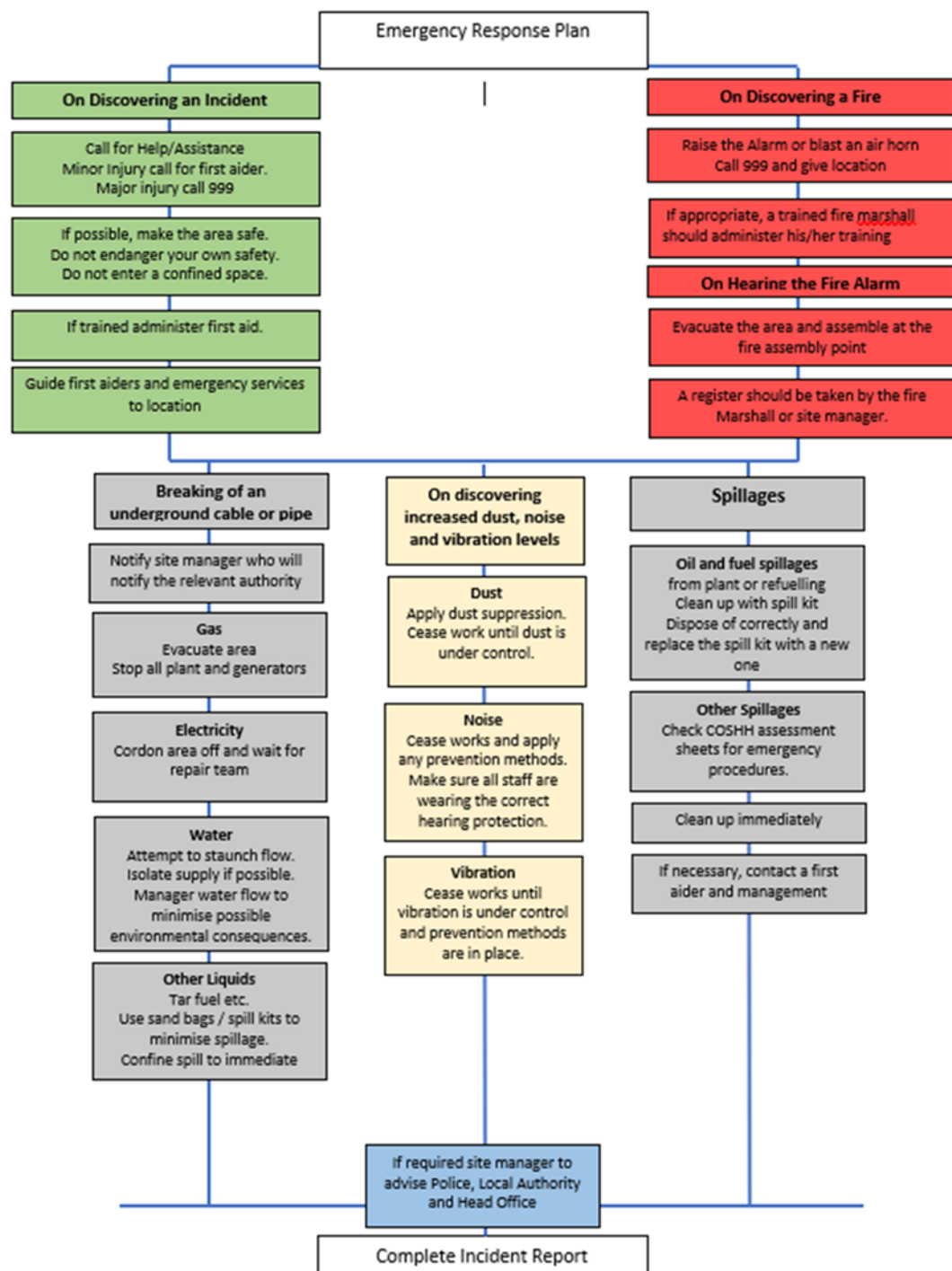
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7.3.3 Emergency Response Plan



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The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) place a legal duty on employers, self-employed people and people in control of premises to report:

- Work-related deaths
- Major injuries
- Over seven-day injuries (this has changed from three days)
- Work-related diseases
- Dangerous occurrences (certain listed near miss incidents).

Reporting accidents and ill health is a legal requirement and this information enables the [Health and Safety Executive](#) (HSE) and local authorities to identify where and how risks arise and to investigate serious accidents. The HSE then can help provide advice on how to reduce injury and ill health in the workplace.

It is a legal requirement for the D&R Demolition to keep a record of any reportable injury, disease or dangerous occurrence. This must include the date and method of reporting; the date, time and place of the event; personal details of those involved; and a brief description of the nature of the event or disease.

When a RIDDOR reportable incident occurs, the procedure is as follows:

- Phone the Head Office on 01304 80 60 35 and speak to Dean Hall If Dean is not available Call Becky Fitzmaurice on the same number.
- The company safety manager will advise on the course of action that needs to be taken and any preservation of the incident area for investigation works.
- Based on the information provided Head office will notify the HSE of the incident.
- The incident will then be reported via an online form to the RIDDOR Report Centre.

Reportable incident	Injured Person	Responsible Person	
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Death, Major injury, over-seven-day injury or case of disease	An employee at work	That person's employer	
Death, Major injury or over-seven-day injury	A self-employed person at work in premises under the control of someone else	The person in control of the premises	
Major injury, over-seven-day injury or case of disease	A self-employed person at work in premises	The self-employed person or someone acting on their behalf	
Death or injury requiring removal to hospital for treatment (or major injury occurring on site or at work)	A person either not at work or working (but affected by the work of someone else), eg sub contractor, or AFDSL staff	The person in control of the premises or in domestic premises the employer in control of the work activity	
Dangerous Occurrence (these are certain specified near misses)	designed for reporting incidents likely to cause harm, ie scaffold collapse, wall collapse.	The person in control of the premises where (or in connection with the work at which) the dangerous occurrence happened	

All personnel to be informed are;

Dean Hall D&R Demolition MD

07746800958

Email – dean@dandrdemo.co.uk

Ray Harvey D&R Demolition Contracts Manager

07970123470

7.4 Permits

Any permits required for works will be completed as per each permit regulation



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Permits expected to be used on this site.

 Hot works

7.5 LOLER/PUWER

Plant Details incl. hand tools and lifting equipment. Records of all plant including records of thorough inspections and weekly F91 inspection logs will be maintained in the site office.

All electrical equipment must have current PAT test certification.

7.6 Special Considerations

It should be noted and considered that there is a possibility that asbestos contaminated materials could be encountered during the demolition operations. Should this occur, a separate method statement may be required to be prepared and submitted to the HSE together with an ASB5 notification necessitating a minimum 14 day period before removal works can be undertaken.

7.7 Temporary Lighting and Power

D&R Demolition will provide a suitable power source to enable the running of 110V task and emergency lighting and power to provide a safe working environment where required, The quantity and locations of these services will alter to suit the type and progress of the work.

8. Method of Works

8.1 Access/Egress Logistics

This document is to be read in conjunction with the Traffic Management Plan document, this can be found in the Site Information Folder and as an independent document.

Only authorised personnel will be permitted within the working/excavation/loading zones.

Areas around large working plant will be enforced as exclusion zones.

The Site Pedestrian Access will be at the main entrance.

Vehicular access to the site can be gained via the site security gates.

Access/egress to the working areas will be controlled by a dedicated Vehicle Banking operative.

These routes are not anticipated to change dynamically during the demolition process; any changes to the routes will be covered in the weekly site Toolbox Talk but will follow the sequence of works in stripping the soils, starting towards the rear of the site.

All plant movements around the site will be controlled by a competent Banksman in accordance with the site traffic plans. The Traffic Marshal will protect pedestrians whilst marshalling wagons on/off site and minimise mess that vehicles leaving site can cause.

There will be no requirement for the use of cranes during demolition and other equipment will not over-sail the tramway.

Access to the Metrolink will be maintained at all times, and will not be prohibited, with the retention of 24hr unhindered access to the trackside equipment cabinets and chambers for low voltage power, signalling and communication cables for Metrolink both during construction and once operational.

Pedestrian and vehicular movements will be segregated as much as possible.



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8.3 Method Statement

Asbestos Removal

Will be added once R&D survey has been carried out and extent of asbestos has been discovered.

No notifiable asbestos has been reported

Strip-out works of remaining FF&E

All the items listed below will be removed from the building prior to the hard demolition works progressing. The materials will be stripped from their fixings and sorted into their different waste streams on the floors. The materials will be transported to external windows via wheelie bins before being loaded out of the windows into the bins positioned outside the building. Exclusion zones will be erected around the bins with warning signage warning people of the drop zone. From there they will be taken to the nearest recycling facility.

The tools to be used will be but not restricted to the following.

- Mattocks/Hammers/Wrecking bars
- Wheelbarrows
- Impact drivers
- 110v reciprocating saws
- Abrasive Wheels

All 110v tools will be PAT tested and checked daily or before use.

Fixture and Fittings

Any loose fixtures and fitting remaining will be removed from the building, taken to the loading area by hand before been loaded directly into the waiting waste skips ready to be removed from site and into the relevant waste streams. Larger elements will be dismantled downsized by operatives using hand tools, once reduced into manageable sized sections, they will again be transported to the disposal point.

Suspended ceilings

Any suspended ceilings will be removed via mobile scaffold tower or podium steps, tiles will be lifted and twisted from the suspension system and lowered to the ground, from here tiles will be bundled and then be periodically loaded into the waste skip. Suspension system will be dismantled as tiles are removed with supports cut with croppers, the system then loaded directly into waste skip.



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Doors, Door Frames and Skirtings

All modern doors, door frames and skirting etc will to be removed by operatives using pinch bars and hammers.

The items are to be gradually prised from their place of fixing, any obtrusions and nails are to be removed or hammered over with all resultant materials then being transported for disposal.

Doors will be removed by operatives stripping off the door furniture, prising the door from its hinges again utilising pinch bars and mattocks, doors will then be either downsized for ease of disposal or carried whole to the disposal point.

Partition Walls

Any stud partitioning is to be removed by the operatives using suitable handheld tools, namely pinch bars, picks, and hammers. The wall structure is to be dismantled by removing the coverings using the hammers and pinch bars. Once exposed, the remaining stud work is to be prised free and de-nailed or have nails hammered over. Resultant arising's are to be transported to the loading area.

Floor Coverings

Wooden floor coverings are to be removed by the operatives using mattock picks and shovels. Carpet tiles and vinyl floor tiles are simply to be prised up using hand tools, then bundled and taped with resultant materials transported to the disposal point. Carpets were of a roll-able nature will be cut into strips, whilst still laid, and then rolled up for collection in strips, these will then be transported to the disposal point.

Removal of Roof Structure

The roof structure will be removed by hand, operatives will utilise a 6m scissor lift to gain safe working access, roof sheets will be safely removed on a sheet by sheet basis, starting at the highest point, operatives will use wrecking bars to pry the sheets from there fixed position, each sheet will be removed from situ and passed to ground level from the scissor lift where it will be stockpiled ready to be removed from site.



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Once all roof sheets have been removed, operative will use oxy propane cut the roof structure out, starting at on end of the roof, operatives will first cut away steel roof purlins, freeing each truss as they move from one end of the building, once the first truss is free, operatives will cut the truss away from the front elevation, the truss will then be cut into manageable sections and removed from the work area, attention will then turn to cutting the next set of purlins thus freeing the next truss, the previously explained method will then be repeated until the whole roof structure has been removed.

Structural demolition

For this phase of demolition, a 20t excavator fitted with a selector grab will be used. The cpcs trained operator will begin by removing the small concrete flat roof at the rear of the building, positioned at the rear of the building within the site compound, the operator will remove the concrete roof section using the selector grab and place it away from the work area to be processed, ready to be removed from site, the operator will now remove all freestanding walls, working his way through the building, all walls will be brought to ground level using safe demolition techniques, once all walls have been demolished, all arising materials will be heaped together in one stockpile. 8 Wheel tippers will then be brought to site to load all hardcore out of site. The shop front will now be removed and processed, again using the selector grab, the operator will load all remaining materials into 40 yard waste bins to be removed from site and placed into the correct waste recycling stream.

All plant will be removed from site, operatives will give the site a full sweep down ready for the site to be handed over ready for the construction phase.

9. Environmental

9.1 Dust Control

Dust control is paramount and kept to as low level as reasonably practical and measures will be taken to mitigate nuisance dust to the surrounding locations.

Motofog units are used to give good wetting directly at the point of demolition, this minimizes water run off whilst still ensuring dust is contained at the point of emission.

Drains and water courses where applicable will be protected with 'witches' hat' type drain catchment system.



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Vehicle Sheeting, After the sheeting and roping is completed ensure that all loose rope ends have been tied up and that the lights, reflectors, number plates and rear markings etc. have not been obscured by any part of the sheet

9.2 Noise Control

Noise control is paramount and kept to as low level as reasonably practical and measures will be taken to mitigate nuisance dust to the surrounding locations

9.3 Control of Vibration

Vibration on site will be reduced and controlled in the following ways.

- All unnecessary machine movements will be discouraged.
- Appropriate tool used for the task in hand.
- Materials processed into a skip will be placed not dropped.
- Vibration monitoring will be used on sites on which it is deemed required.

9.4 Traffic Management

This document is to be read in conjunction with the Traffic Management Plan document, this can be found in the Site Information Folder and as an independent document.

9.8 Waste Management

All arising waste from site works will be removed from site and placed into required recycling streams. All waste will be segregated as much as reasonably practicable to ensure the sites waste management plan (separate document) is followed and the recycling target is met

All waste will be removed from site using either 40 yard RoRo skips or bulkers



10. Contractor Monitoring & Compliance

Who is accountable for monitoring compliance with the method statement?	The Site Manager will ensure that specialised companies undertake planned monitoring.			
Is any equipment being hired for monitoring?	Yes	X	No	
If yes, what and who from?	Vibration Monitoring – Campbell Associates			
Asbestos Air Monitoring	Yes		No	X
Dust Monitoring	Yes		No	X
Vibration Monitoring	Yes	X	No	
Noise Monitoring	Yes		No	X
Materials Testing – Crushed Materials (WAC)	Yes	X (If Required)	No	
Environmental Monitoring	Yes		No	X
Ecology Monitoring	Yes		No	X
If yes, who carry them out and with what equipment?				



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11. Known Hazards / Risks

To be read in conjunction with the specific Risk Assessments within the Site Information Folder, see the Risk Assessment Index in Section 3 for overview.



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12. Training & Supervision

This is to be read in conjunction with the Site Information Folder and independent document tilted

Training Certificates Required					
	Yes	No		Yes	No
SMSTS	X		Excavator 360 (10Tonnes Wheeled)	X	
SSSTS	X		Excavator 360 (10 Tonnes Lifting Ops)	X	
CCDO	X		Telescopic Handler	X	
CSCS	X		Excavator 180(5 Tonnes)	X	
CPCS	X		Crusher		
Asbestos Awareness	X		Wheeled Loading Shovel		
Asbestos>NNLW	X		Temporary Works Co-Ordinator	X	
Demolition Safety Awareness	X		Working at Height	X	
Emergency First Aid at Work	X		PASMA	X	
Face Fit	X		Mobile Elevating Platform		
Fire Marshall	X		Mobile Access Towers		
Manual Handling	X		Harness Safety Training	X	
Abrasive Wheel	X		Vehicle Marshall/Banksman	X	
Others (Please state):					

Overall Assessment of Risk after the Implementation of Control Measures (Tick One)	Low	Moderate	Substantial	High
	X			



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13. COSHH Assessment Index

To be read in conjunction with the Site Information Pack – Section 17

To be read in conjunction with COSHH register within the Site Information Pack

In accordance with the COSHH Regulations made under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, the health of persons exposed to substances hazardous to health in the workplace will be protected. These regulations impose duties upon employers and their employees.

Substances hazardous to health in the workplace are either materials or products imported into the workplace or products produced by the processes. D&R Demolition will ensure that the exposure of employees to substances hazardous to health is either prevented or, where this is not reasonably practical, adequately controlled. So far as is reasonably practicable the prevention or adequate control of exposure will be secured by measures other than personal protective equipment.

Where measures taken do not prevent or provide adequate control of exposure in addition to taking those measures, D&R Demolition will provide employees with, and ensure proper use of, suitable protective equipment that will adequately control their exposure.



14. Demolition Footings, Foundations & Slab Info (if required)

Site Name:		Site Number	
Person Completing Information			
Date of Completion			
Is this a Revision?		NO	
If yes, Revision number			
Is there a full scope of works for this project?	YES		
If yes, are they attached to this form?	YES		
In no, who completed and agreed scope of works with client?			

Are all footings and foundations to be removed?	YES	
Are all slabs to be removed?	YES	
To what depth are all footings and foundations to be removed?		
Is pile probing required?	YES	
Are pile caps to be removed?	YES	
If yes, to what depth?		
Are piles to be removed?	YES	
If yes, to what depth?		
Are all hard standings to be removed?	YES	
If yes to what extent? (eg Pathway, Roadway, Car Park)		
Are arisings to be kept on site?	YES	
Are arisings to be crushed?	YES	
If yes to what specifications?		6F2
Are arisings to be crushed then removed from site?		NO



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15. Risk Assessments

		Severity of the potential injury/damage				
		Insignificant damage to Property, Equipment or Minor Injury	Non-Reportable Injury, minor loss of Process or slight damage to Property	Reportable Injury moderate loss of Process or limited damage to Property	Major Injury, Single Fatality critical loss of Process/damage to Property	Multiple Fatalities Catastrophic Loss of Business
0 – 5 = Low Risk						
6 – 10 = Moderate Risk						
11 – 15 = High Risk						
16 – 25 = extremely high unacceptable risk						
Likelihood of the hazard happening	Almost Certain 5	5	10	15	20	25
	Will probably occur 4	4	8	12	16	20
	Possible occur 3	3	6	9	12	15
	Remote possibility 2	2	4	6	8	10
	Extremely Unlikely 1	1	2	3	4	5

Persons Affected				
E=Employee	VS=Visitors	YP=Young Persons	CN=Contractors	PB= Members of the public

Ref No	Risk Assessments
1	Noise, Noise Nuisance & Vibration
2	Contaminated land
3	Slips, Trips and Falls.
4	Material Transport & Traffic Management
5	Excavations
6	Loading and Unloading of Roll On/Off Skip Handler
7	Dust (including silica)
8	Fire
9	Use of Machinery including 360 Tracked Excavator
10	Operations which could present a hazard to the public and third parties.
11	Asbestos containing materials
12	Temporary instability of structure
13	Demolition arising's falling into or onto adjacent live area's
14	Children Accessing Site
15	Oxy-Propane cutting



D&R DEMOLITION

Ref No	Risk Assessments
16	Manual Handling
17	Falling and Flying Debris
18	Hand Tools in Demolition
19	Leptospirosis
20	Needles and Sharps
21	Scaffolding Erection & Modification
22	Concrete & Masonry Crushing
23	UV Radiation
24	Working at Height
25	Statutory services still being live
26	Lifting Operations
27	COSHH
28	Waste Management & Processing
29	Using Hand Held Cutting Tools (Abrasive Wheels)



Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E, YP, CN, PB, VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
1. Noise, Noise Nuisance & Vibration Hazard: Noise induced hearing loss. Complaints from site neighbours.	3	3	9	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: • Use most modern silenced plant available. • Percussive demolition tools not to be used • Operatives, contractors and visitors to wear hearing protection in hearing protection zones that are established. • Noise monitoring equipment to be utilised in sensitive areas as required. • Materials are to be lowered into bins and not dropped • Vibration assessment must have been completed for operatives using breakers. • No operatives to stand on crushers whilst they are operating. • Materials to be lowered into bins not dropped from heights. Extent to which they control the risk: • Reduces the levels of noise emissions. • Brings the person's noise exposure levels below the Noise at Work Reg's 2005. • Ensures noise exposure can be monitored when required with work procedures amended as required. • Reduces the exposure to neighbouring properties • Reduces the noise pollution from the site • Reduces impact vibration from dropping heavy materials. • Prevents long exposure to vibration when working with breakers.	1	3	3



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Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E, YP, CN, PB, VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
3. Slips, Trips and Falls Hazard: Possible injury whilst traversing around the site - Poor housekeeping. - Spillages of liquids. - Mud and loose rubble. - Uneven floors and ground areas. - Obstructions. - Inadequate lighting. - Inadequate signage. - Open edges where there is a risk of a fall. - Work at height.	4	3	12	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: - Good housekeeping to be maintained on site and public access routes to the outside areas of site. - Clear up any spillages promptly. - Eliminate uneven floor and ground areas where reasonably practicable. - Maintain clear access routes – clear away any accumulation of rubbish, materials, cables and hoses to prevent obstructions. - Install adequate lighting to work areas, corridors and stairs. - Display information/safety signage. - Erect guardrails to open edges. Extent to which they control the risk: - Reduces the risk of slips, trips and falls and possible injury to the public, visitors and to site personnel. - Provides adequately lit work areas and access/egress routes to prevent possible slips, trips and falls. - Allows people to know of possible dangers and safe pedestrian routes.	1	3	3
4. Material Transport & Traffic Management Hazard: Possible physical injury, Collision, mud left on roads	3	5	15	E, CN, VS	Controls: - Vehicles to be fitted with reversing alarm / flashing amber beacon. - Ensure that all vehicles use the agreed traffic routes on site, and traffic management plan is adhered to. - Vehicles to be banked at all times while on site, loading/unloading. - Site entrance gates manned by trained traffic marshal - Site gates kept closed at all times when not in use. - Vehicles to be checked for loose or lodged debris before going on the public road. Extent to which they control the risk: - Helps to avoid collision with objects, vehicles and personnel. - Reduces the risk of impact injury occurring. - Will make others aware of the presence of danger.	1	5	5



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				- Keeps the site gates secure - Prevents debris from spreading on the surrounding roads.			
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6. Loading and Unloading of Roll On/Off Skip Handler Hazard: Crushing of personnel Tipping of vehicle Falling objects	3	5	15	E, CN, VS, PB,	Controls: - Ensure unnecessary personnel clear of work/skip area. - Ensure truck is in line with laden skip before loading. - Ensure maximum sideways slope of 5 degrees. - Always check the area for the potential of overhead cables. - Loads to be levelled prior to recovery and sheeted prior to leaving site. - Operatives to wear all necessary PPE once on site. - Banksmen to be in position when vehicles are reversing. - Vehicle drivers to carefully exit cab when required. - Vehicle drivers to wear full mandatory PPE when exiting the vehicle. Extent to which they control the risk: - Will keep persons away from falling objects/swinging load. - Reduces risk of vehicle overturning. - Reduces risk of electrocution. - Will help to protect against falling or flying debris. - Helps to avoid collision with objects, vehicles and personnel. - Keeps the driver visible and protected from injury.	1	5	5
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7. Dust Including Silica Hazard: Dust inhalation Silicosis Lung cancer COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) Asthma Irritation to eyes Complaints from site neighbours	3	3	9	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: - Limit number of persons exposed to dust where practicable. - Screen off areas to prevent dust spreading. - PPF3 disposable masks to be worn during demolition works when required. - All mask users to have been face fit tested. - Use water during demolition to suppress dust at ground level. - Keep levels down so far as reasonably practical below the Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL) of 0.1 mg/m³ Time Weighted Average (TWA) over an 8hr period. - Employees to wear suitable eye protection. - Toolbox talks to given to all operatives throughout the works to include dangers of dust, silica dust information, eye protection and fire. - Water suppression to control nuisance dust. Extent to which they control the risk: - Reduces the amount of airborne dusts and the possible effects. - Protects neighbouring properties from possible contact with excessive dust. - Protects site operatives from possible contact with excessive dust. - Raises awareness of dangers of inhaling respirable and inhalable dusts.	2	3	6
8. Fire Hazard: Possible or potential death, Burns, Plant Damage, Possible property Damage	3	5	15	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: - Fire plan to be in place and displayed at various points around site. - Fire extinguishers suitable for the possible types of fire to be available on site. - Minimize piles of flammable materials and <u>no</u> intentional fires on site. - Air horns to be provided at fire points to raise alarm. - Combustible debris to be cleared away as they are created Extent to which they control the risk: - Makes persons on site aware of what to do if a fire occurs and reduces the likelihood of a fire occurring. - Gives warning for evacuation of site. - Ensures adequate time to check for any signs of smouldering materials or points of ignition. - Reduces the risk of arson	1	5	5



9. Use of machinery including 360 excavator Hazard: Potential physical injury/crushing/death Potential collisions, property or plant damage Possible damage to hearing Tipping of plant	4	5	20	E, CN VS	Controls: - Only operatives trained to CPCS standard for specific plant used to operate machinery. - Each machine to be inspected prior to use and entered in to the PUWER or LOLER register as applicable once a week. - Machines to be banked at all times while in use. - Mirrors or CCTV to be in place on machine to allow for 360° vision for machine operator. - Provide flashing amber light and / or reversing warning siren for all plant required. - Only operate on firm level ground to ensure centre of gravity at all times. - Safe working areas to be clearly signed and inducted to workers. Hard barriers to be used. Extent to which they control the risk: - Machine will be used in a competent safe manner. - That the machines are in a state fit for their use. - Protects the user from possible dangers while operating the machine. - Will reduce the risk of hearing damage. - Reduces the risk of machine coming into contact with object or person therefore preventing injury or damage. - Will reduce the risk of vehicles or plant from tipping over during operation.	1	5	5
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10. Operations which could present a hazard to the public and third parties. Hazard: Injury to the public or third party	5	4	20	E, YP, PB, VS, CN	Controls: • Site boundaries to be guarded using timber hoarding and lockable gates. • Warning notices to be displayed around exclusion zone and site boundaries. • Induction training and PPE to be provided for all visitors to site. • Safe working practices to be employed. • Banksmen to be used for controlling traffic movements and to marshal pedestrian traffic on the shared access road. • Constant interface between the public and local authorities as required. • In highly sensitive areas or periods banksmen to communicate to machine operators when pedestrians are passing • Check structure prior to starting work for any 3rd parties or wildlife. Extent to which they control the risk: • Will help prevent unauthorised access onto site. • Will warn people outside the site of the dangers within. • Induction training and PPE to be provided for all visitors to site. • Will inform of the dangers on site before gaining access, PPE will help prevent injury. • Will help reduce accidents and unnecessary discharge of dusts/fumes. • Will reduce likelihood of impact with member of the public. • Will help control the work sequence and allow for safer working practices. • Will help control and monitor the flow of pedestrian traffic. • Will ensure that structure is empty of 3rd parties and wildlife prior to commencing works.	1	4	4
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11. Asbestos containing materials Hazard: Exposure to fibres - Asbestosis, Mesothelioma, Death.	3	5	15	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: • All operatives have received adequate relevant asbestos awareness training. • Adequate on-site supervision provided. • All ACM's clearly marked in the building. • All of the locations of the ACM's to be inducted to everyone as they arrive on site. • All flats must be signed off by the Asbestos Supervisor before being stripped out. • • Extent to which they control the risk: • Helps to ensure operatives work to recommended methods and are aware of the potential hazards. • Helps to ensure that accidental damage is reduced. • Helps to ensure works are carried out as per the plan of work. • Provides additional personal protection against asbestos fibre exposure. • Helps to ensure that there is no fibre release	1	5	5
12. Temporary instability of structure Hazard: Possible uncontrolled Collapse Possible physical Injury Possible plant Damage Operatives, contractors and member of the public being hit by falling debris.	3	5	15	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: • Control access to structure prior to and during demolition. • Trained/experienced operatives to carry out demolition works and continually assess the structure as work progresses. • Maintain demolition exclusion zones with relevant warning signage attached. Exterior of walls to be inspected at the end of each shift to look for signs of cracking or instability. Extent to which they control the risk: • Reduces the risk of injury to operatives and members of the public. • Reduces the risk of uncontrolled collapse of structures. • Ensures risks to operatives is minimised, utilising remote demolition techniques where possible. • Ensures that operatives and members of the public are segregated from high risk areas.	1	5	5



13. Demolition arising's falling into or onto adjacent live areas, public highways, neighbouring properties Hazard: Possible damage to adjacent property Possible physical injury to member of the public	4	5	20	PB	Controls: - Set up demolition exclusion zone around each structure/phase and demolish the in a controlled manor using demolition procedures as detailed in this method statement. - Use competent, experienced and trained demolition personnel to carry out the works. - Trained operative to bank machines during works close to the boundary line. - Sequence works to minimise risk when working in close proximity to the site boundary. - Ensure machine operators are aware of the proximity they are working on the site boundary. Extent to which they control the risk: - Reduces the likelihood of debris falling into adjacent properties. - Trained operators should be aware of the dangers involved and be able to operate in a safe manner. - Reduces the risk of machinery from over sailing boundary line and coming into contact with the public or other vehicles and possible damage to property. - Reduces the likelihood of debris falling into adjacent live areas.	1	5	5
14. Children Accessing Site Hazard: Exposure to hazardous waste Injury by plant or flying debris	3	5	15	E, CN, VS, YP	Controls: - Gates must be secured at all times during the demolition works (even during the day) - Once vehicles are let in the gates must be immediately closed and secured. - Signage warning children of the dangers of site are to be displayed around the site boundary. - Fencing around the site must be checked daily to ensure that it suitably keeps people out. - At the end of each shift the site must be left in a safest condition as possible with no unsafe sections of structure or unobstructed access to open edges. Extent to which they control the risk: - Helps to prevent access to the site. - Helps to prevent injury should a child access the site in the day. - Prevents the possibility of injury should children access the site out of hours	1	5	5



16. Manual Handling + Manual Work Hazard: Possible physical Injury	4	3	12	E	Controls: - Operatives to assess load physical capability prior to lift. - Utilise mechanical lifting and carrying aids where possible. - Team lifts to be employed where necessary. - Operatives to be trained in kinetic method of lifting. - Ensure good housekeeping standards i.e. site kept tidy/waste build-up minimized. - Operative to wear PPE against substance or material being carried as required by the COSHH assessment. - Maximum weight for repetitive lifts not to exceed: Male = 20kgs, Female = 15kgs Extent to which they control the risk: - Ensures operative capable of carrying out the task. - Reduces the amount of manual lifting required. - Team lifting will help reduce strains. - Ensures operative capable of carrying out the task. - Helps ensure clear/safe route for carrying load thus reducing potential for trips / falls. - Provides some protection to operative against injury and contamination. - Will reduce the risk of workers suffering injuries from lifting and handling.	2	3	6
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17. Falling and Fling Debris Hazard: Damage to Structures property Injury to operatives or third parties	3	5	15	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: - Demolition activities carried out in accordance with BS6187, adopting techniques which reduce falling/flying debris to a practical minimum. - Works will be managed and suitably secured to present a physical barrier to entry of works area. - Banksman will be present throughout works in sensitive areas to ensure safety when arisings are dropped/ felled. - Communication to be maintained between operatives during any dropping of arisings. Extent to which they control the risk: - Minimises the likelihood of passers by/third parties coming into contact with arisings. - Ensures security and control of the site perimeter where demolition is taking place and falling materials are likely. - Ensures operatives are made aware of ongoing activities and at no point work below falling debris.	1	5	5
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18. Hand Tools in Demolition Hazard: Falling materials Falls due to access problems Impact with the tool Musculo skeletal injuries HAVS Inhalation of dust	4	2	8	E, CN, VS, PB	Controls: • Ensure that the tool is correct for the job. • Ensure that the tool is in good working order. • Ensure that the operative is instructed how to use the tool safely. • Ensure that lighting is sufficient. • Ensure that the access is safe with any working platform compliant with Work at Height Regulations. • All leading edges must be guarded with double rails and toe boards to comply with Work at Height Regulations. • Work should be suitably scheduled/phased. • PPE appropriate to the task is issued and used. • Select low vibration tools and limit the use of equipment to restrict vibration dose. • Work to manufactures guidance and rotate work force so as not to expose workers to high levels of vibration. • Keep hands warm/massage fingers during work (gloves to be worn). • Only trained/experienced operators to operate equipment. • Carry out six monthly health surveillance checks. Extent to which they control the risk: • Will reduce the likelihood of strains, sprains etc. • Helps to reduce the risk of injury from breaking tools. • required & the risk of musculo-skeletal injury. • Should ensure that all personnel work to the safe method. • Will help to prevent slips, trips and falls. • Should prevent operatives working below dangerous areas. • Will help to protect against falling or flying debris, cuts and noise when used correctly. • Will reduce vibration and the risk of developing HAVS. • Warming the hands improves blood circulation and reduces the risk of developing HAVS • Health surveillance should identify symptoms at an early stage and ensure that operatives do not develop HAVS.	2	2	4
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19. Leptospirosis Hazard: Disease from vermin. Clearing of fly tip material and general rubbish.	3	5	15	E, CN, VS	Controls: - Wear issued PPE and maintain rigorous hygiene. - Training of operatives with issue of information cards at site induction. - Maintain good housekeeping, dispose of discarded food in a closed bin. Extent to which they control the risk: - Will help prevent contamination/spread of disease. - Provides information to operative of disease and what to do if contracted. - Prevents attracting vermin and spread of disease.	1	5	5
20. Needles and Sharps. Hazard: Exposure to blood-borne viruses (discarded needles/syringes). Falls from access equipment. Slips, trips & falls	3	4	12	E, CN VS	Controls: - Survey workplace to identify any obvious needles & remove using litter picker and plastic container. - PPE to include: safety footwear with steel mid-soles, Tyvek overalls, full face RPE & gloves. - Ensure any open wounds are covered with waterproof dressings. Extent to which they control the risk: - Will reduce risk of injury from needles. - Will again reduce risk of injury from needles. - Will reduce the risk of cross infection.	1	2	2



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21. Scaffold erection & modification Hazard: Possible collapse, Possibility of potential death, Possible physical injury, Property or plant damage.	3	5	15	E, CN, VS	Controls: - Only approved scaffolding contractor to erect and modify scaffolding. - All Scaffolders must be competent and trained in accordance with the Construction Industry Scaffold Record Scheme or similar. - Scaffolding is inspected (before first use, weekly and after any alteration) by a competent person and a record of inspection retained. Extent to which they control the risk: - Helps to ensure scaffold is erected to British Standard by competent operatives. - Helps ensure the scaffold remains structurally sound for its period of use.	1	5	5
23. UV Radiation Hazard: Risk of Skin Cancer, Sun Stroke & Dehydration	4	4	16	E, CN,	Controls: - Workers to wear close woven fabric Tee shirts & full length trousers. - Use barrier cream on exposed parts - Drinking water to be available within the welfare facility and operatives to take heat breaks if required. Extent to which they control the risk: - Ensure that no vulnerable parts of the body are exposed to high level of UV radiation and exposed parts are protected with free issue sun cream. - Will insure fluid levels in the body are maintained at all times during work activities minimising the likelihood	1	4	4



24. Working at height Hazard: Possible or potential death, Possible physical injury	4	5	20	E, CN, VS	Controls: • Avoid working at height where possible. • The most reasonably practicable means of access to be used where working at height cannot be avoided. • Where used, guard rails, toe-boards, unprotected gaps shall conform to requirements of the Work at Height Regulations i.e. top rail at 950mm min, toe-boards 150mm min, gaps of 470mm max. • Use hierarchy of controls when considering work at height; only trained, competent operatives to erect & use mobile towers and podium steps; Ladders to be used only for low risk and short duration work with a risk assessment in place. • Statutory weekly inspections of scaffold carried out where appropriate. • All other work equipment including harnesses regularly inspected & maintained in good order. Records of inspections to be maintained. • Operatives trained in working at height and in the safe use of harnesses. • Restraint mode to be adopted wherever possible when using harness and lanyard secured back a secure and tested anchor point. Extent to which they control the risk: • Working at height hazards are eliminated; • Should ensure risks are reduced to lowest reasonably practicable level. • Reduces likelihood of operatives falling from height. • Ensures that potentially safer working places or means of access are considered. • Helps to ensure correct/safe erection of tower and reduce likelihood of collapse. Provides awareness of hazards and knowledge of good practices. • Helps ensure structure complies with regulations and helps to ensure equipment remains fit for purpose. • Ensures that operatives are competent and adequately trained for working at height procedures. • Restricts the worker from getting into a fall arrest situation and the subsequent effects of suspension trauma.	1	5	5
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25. Statutory services still being live Hazard: Service Strike, Electrocution, Possible or potential death, Burns, Possible damage to plant	4	5	20	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: - D&R Demolition to obtain written records of all disconnections carried out. - Certificates of isolation from the service provider/client to be in Aspect Four possession prior to works commencing. - Any known live services within the boundary of the site must be communicated to everyone during the site induction. - Should any services be accidentally struck then the site manager must be informed immediately Extent to which they control the risk: - Reduces the risk of coming into contact with live services and the possibility of injury, death or damage to plant. - Ensures proof of disconnections is held on site. - Make sure locations are known by everyone on site.	1	5	5
26. Lifting Operations Hazard: Failure of Lifting Equipment and Accessories. Falling Load and Materials	3	5	15	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: - Lifting plan written to detail planned lift. - Lift to be planned and supervised by trained and competent persons. - Lifting equipment and accessories to be certified and marked with unique ID and SWL. - Certificate of thorough examination to accompany cranes. - Pre use visual inspection of equipment, recorded in the LOLER 98' Register. - Exclusion zone set up directly below lifting area, suitable warning signage displayed. - Prohibit access into exclusion zone during lift by banksmen. - Lifting to cease in periods of adverse weather with wind speeds to be monitored. - All loads to be secured prior to lift with loaded skips sheeted over during lifting. Extent to which they control the risk: - Ensures all lifts are suitably planned and carried out by competent persons. - Ensures lifting equipment is suitable for use. - Will prevent contact of falling loads or materials with passers-by or unauthorised persons. - Ensures access to the lifting area is restricted during lifts and lifts carried out safely.	1	5	5



27. COSHH	3	4	12	E	Controls: • All hazardous materials to be removed as identified in COSHH assessment/survey. • Site COSHH assessment to be carried out prior to works commencing and to be stored on site, reviewed as required throughout works. • Operatives to be issued with suitable RPE/PPE when handling any identified hazardous substances, i.e. cutting steel with lead paint. • Hazardous materials to be removed from site in segregated waste skips, chemicals/gases removed by approved specialist subcontractor. • Suitable spill kits made available on site. Extent to which they control the risk: • Will minimise likelihood of contact with unidentified substances and identifies to workforce the amount and location of hazardous materials. • Hazardous substances are suitably segregated from general demolition arisings, and disposed of accordingly. • Suitable PPE/RPE is worn by operatives for removal of hazardous materials. • Spill kits to be used to clear any spills immediately as they occur to limit impact.	1	4	4
Hazard: Spillages Contact with harmful substances Inhalation of harmful Substances								



28. Waste Management & Processing Hazard: Exposure to hazardous waste Injury by plant or flying debris	3	5	15	E, CN, VS	Controls: - Waste processing must be completed in a safe area with adequate segregation between the processing and other site activities. - Bins are to be loaded in a steady and controlled manner and sheeted before being removed from site. - Hazardous waste streams must be identified prior to the start of the demolition works and removed accordingly. - No hazardous waste must be removed or handled by anyone other than those authorised and trained to do so. - Bins must be loaded in a slow and steady manner - All waste streams must be segregated according to the type of waste and the bin it is to be loaded in. Extent to which they control the risk: - Helps to reduce injuries from the processing works by keeping it out of the way. - Prevents injury from hazardous waste. - Prevents injury from flying debris whilst the bins are being loaded.	1	5	5
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29. The Use of Hand Held Cutting Tools Hazard: Electrocution, Falling materials Impact with the tool Musculo skeletal injuries Inhalation of dust/fumes	3	5	15	E, CN, VS, PB	Controls: • Ensure that the tool is suitable for the job. • Ensure that the tool is in good order and suitable inspection has been carried out. • Ensure that the operative is trained / instructed how to use the tool safely. • Ensure that lighting is sufficient for task. • Ensure that work access for work with hand tools is safe with any working platform compliant with Work at Height Regulations. • Work to be suitably scheduled / phased. • PPE appropriate to the task to be issued and used, e.g. hard hats, safety footwear, impact resistant goggles, ear defenders, dust masks and gloves. • All electric cutting equipment to be 110v, PAT tested up to date and inspected prior to use. • Only trained operators to carry out the changing of blades and disc's. Extent to which they control the risk: • Helps to reduce the risk of injury from breaking tools. • Helps to reduce the amount of effort required & the risk of muscular-skeletal injury. • Should ensure that all personnel work to the safe method. • Allows operatives to better notice hazards and avoid them; helps to reduce the risk of injury. • Will help to prevent slips, trips and falls. Will help to prevent persons & materials falling. • Will help to protect against falling or flying debris, cuts and noise when used correctly. • Should ensure that all personnel are competent in the use of specific hand tools.	1	5	5
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16. Appendixes

16.1 Appendix A

16.2 Appendix B



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17. Method Statement Sign Off Register

I can confirm that I have read, understand, and will adhere at all times to the above method statement and relevant risk assessments.

NAME	DATE	SIGNED