Method Statement & Risk Assessment

Client – RG Group

Location/Site Address – Charles St Car Park, Manchester,

Contract Number – 25109

Task – Site Set Up, Asbestos Removal, Soft Strip, Superstructure Deconstruction, Removal of foundations / hardstanding's, Removal and disposal of waste arisings .

Document Reference – MS-25109-01

Date – 24.02.2026



Principal Contractor – EDR

No Phases – 1

Works Package Start Date – TBC

Duration – 14 weeks

ELFORD DEMOLITION & REMEDIATION
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West Midlands
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www.elfordgroup.co.uk



- DEMOLITION
- DECOMMISSIONING
- LAND RECLAMATION
- BULK EXCAVATION
- SPECIALIST CRUSHING
- CONCRETE CUTTING
- RECYCLING

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APPENDIX 1

ANDUN Engineering Consultants Plant assessment on slabs CAT 1 Check

Drawing 32908-3-EDR-CSCP-PAS-DRW-01-001 P01

Report Reference: 32908-3-EDR-CSCP-PAS-REPORT-01 R0

1. Project Details

Overall Headline Scope of Work

1.1 The scope of works covered within this method statement consists of the:

Strip out of buildings to be demolished. Install scaffolding system and partial deconstruction on the north elevation and 'end block.'
Tradition mechanical demolition of the remaining car park.
Break out of ground floor slabs, foundations to a min depth of 2m.
Removal of existing boundary walls, fencing, hoardings, railing including foundations within the site boundary. Removal of any existing street furniture (bollards, lighting columns). Break out and removal of any existing external hard paving (tarmac, concrete, gravel).
Site turnover, 2.00m deep and removal of obstructions and install piling platform.
Allow for the removal all arising from site.
Removal of any below ground drainage.

Inclusive in scope:
Waste to be removed from site to an appropriate facility.
Task specific fencing to create exclusion zones during demolition works.
Road/footpath Closure.
Scaffolding requirements for demolition work.
Scaffolding and hoarding licenses.
Pollarding the trees.

1.2 This document outlines the good practice approach EDR shall adopt to engage measures to reduce the impact of works to those living and working nearby.

1.3 EDR shall assist in the preparation of * written notification which shall be sent to surrounding residents with relevant contact details of the Environmental Manager and brief summary of works, start date and outlining how notifications will be distributed throughout the build process.

1.4 As part of the Section 61 application. Before works on site commence, the Environmental Protection Team will receive a copy of this method statement for approval.

1.5 EDR shall contribute to provide relevant information for scheduled regular meetings with local residents, businesses and interested parties to advise of progress, upcoming works that may cause a higher level of disturbance than normal and any 'Out of Hours' and/or weekend working planned. This also provides an opportunity for residents to voice any concerns, issues or complaints.

1.6 EDR will nominate full time site management to supervise the activities on site and ensure that the relevant practices and standards are adhered to.

1.7 Works include: (**** By Client)**

1. Installation of site boundary fencing complete with safety and warning signs
2. Installation of welfare facilities at a location agreed with the client.
3. **Service isolation disconnections

1.8 This method statement should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

1. Manual Handling Assessment.
2. Task Specific PPE Risk Assessment.
   Relevant drawings

1.9 The working hours for the site are: -

Monday to Friday	8am -6pm
Saturday:	8am -2pm
Sunday:	No Works
Bank Holidays:	No Works

2.0 ANDUN Engineering Consultants have been retained to provide a design of the demolition sequence for the Charles St MSCP (Car Park). Smaller plant will initially be used to demolish levels 9 & 7 (adjacent to the NR interface) to eliminate the risk of the demolition works affecting the NR line. The remaining structure will then be demolished using a high-reach excavator working from the west of the car park towards the east side (where the shops are located).

Site Description

1.10 The Charles Street MSCP structure is a multistorey (9-level) reinforced concrete building that has a single level basement that becomes shallower at the west end due to the site topography.
The car park features ramps that contribute to the overall stability of the structure, split-level construction, and external stair cores.
The general condition of the whole building is fair. Some slab spalling was noted on slabs in some areas and discolouration of structural members from water ingress.

The concrete frame appeared to be in good condition from a structural perspective and there was no obvious defect nor damage identified during the site visit by ANDUN structural engineering consultancy that would lead to a change in proposed demolition methodology.

There is a live Network Rail running line that runs parallel in and close proximity to the North facade of the structures. The rail line is on a masonry viaduct that continues past the car park extents.

The structure is bounded by Charles Street and Sackville Street along the South and East elevations.

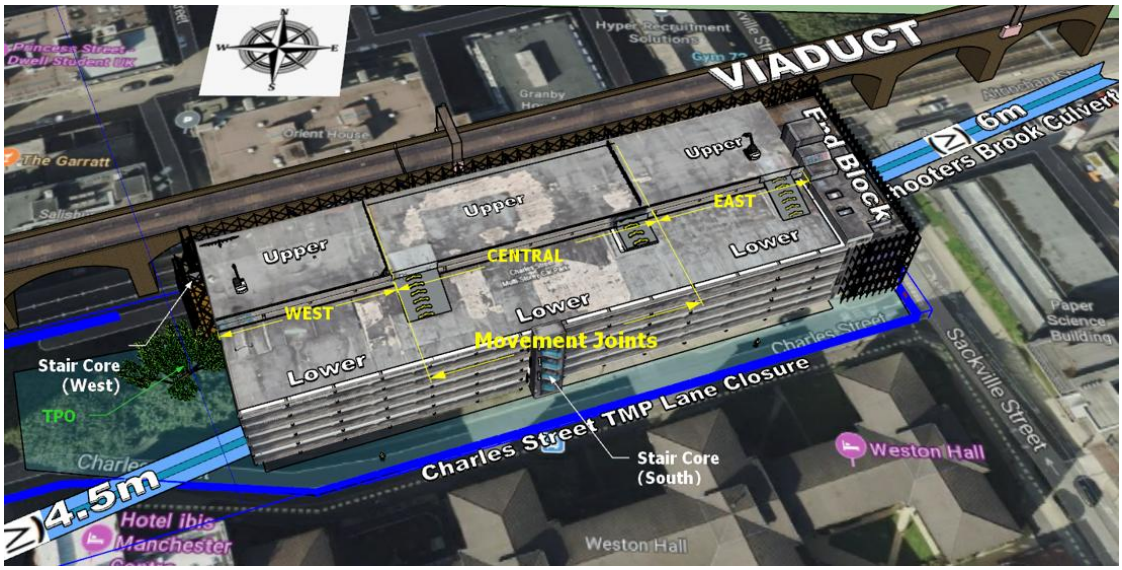
River Medlock used to run adjacent to the site and is understood to be backfilled. An archive map illustrates the building location in purple with the River Medlock line in blue.
It is recommended that the infill is verified prior to demolition works.

Plot H Shooters Brook Culvert
The existing Shooter Brook culvert extends beneath the car park footprint. The 900mm Circular culvert runs at a 1-200 gradient across site from the northeastern corner to the southwestern corner.



Mature trees are located on the grass area at western end of the car park, A request to trim the tree nearest the car park will be made due to the branches extending on the MSCP Western Stair core structure.

1.11 Site overview



2. Pre-Commencement Works

2.1 Asbestos

2.1.1
1. R&D asbestos surveys has been carried out by: Asbestos Management Consultancy
2. Survey reference A-29679
3. Licensable materials will be removed by a nominated licensed contractors.
4. Non-licensable asbestos will be removed by EDR Operatives during the strip out works.

2.1.2 All asbestos works shall be notified as required to the HSE on ASB5 / NNLW1.

2.1.3 **Detailed below are specific areas that were inaccessible during the time of the survey, either as agreed prior to commencement or during the survey. All of the following areas should be presumed to contain asbestos until future inspections deem otherwise. If during future refurbishment or demolition projects these areas are likely to be disturbed or exposed, then a 'compliant R&D Demolition' survey should be undertaken to highlight possible asbestos containing materials.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date_____

Location	Area	Reason for "No Access" with justification
7th Floor Flat	044	No access gained to flat due to locked doors and no keys provided.
7th Floor Stairwell Stores	045	No access gained due to locked doors and no keys made available.
7th Floor Lift	046	No access to lift or lift shaft due to live services and no engineer present on site.
Sub Basement Store	047	No access gained due to locked door, and no key made available.
Sub Basement Electrical Store	048	No access gained due to locked door, and no key available during the survey.
Sub Basement Car Park Office	049	No access gained due to locked door and no key available.

2.2 Services

2.2.1 The Client or their representatives are arranging for the services to the structures to be disconnected / isolated by the statutory service providers.

2.2.2 Any live services that are to remain shall be clearly identified and their locations shall be briefed to all operational staff.

2,2,3 Physical protection of the retained services shall be reviewed continually with the clients representative.



2.2.4 Photographic surveys will be undertaken by EDR management Copy of surveys will be issued to client,



2.3 Welfare & First Aid

2.3.1 Welfare facilities will be provided by EDR. The minimum available facilities will be toilets, canteen, drying facilities, hot/cold running water, a means to heat food. The facilities will be maintained with a stock of toilet rolls, hand towels soap, cleaning materials.

2.3.2 An operative trained in first aid will be on site always.

2.3.3 There is a no smoking policy on site. Supervisor to brief at initial client site induction.

2.3.4 Emergency procedures discussed at site induction shall be adhered to always.

2.4 Communication

2.4.1 Daily communication with the client shall be maintained during the contract period. Daily site task briefings with all operatives engaged in the works shall be undertaken and recorded before works commence each day. The task briefings shall cover the activities planned and the significant risks with the relevant controls required.
Additional information shall be discussed including client activity impacts.

2.4.2 EDR site supervisor contact details shall be posted of the heras fence at pertinent locations.



2.4.3 Toolbox Talks will be delivered on a weekly basis highlighting relevant topics related to operations.

2.5 **Training /Competency**

Nominated Project Supervision: * Visiting ** Site based

*Jim McGuinness (Operations Director)

*John Turner (Contracts Director)

*Jeremy Baker (Operations Health & Safety Manager)

TBC Site Supervisor

**Site Supervisor	Day-to-day responsibilities of site operations, liaison with client's representatives Supervision of works in accordance with RAMS	CCDO-SMSTS - NRSWA - CPCS – CSCS - FAW
**Plant Operator(s)	Work safely in conjunction with the RAMS manufactures guidelines	CSCS - CPCS – NPORS -
**Operatives	Work safely in conjunction with the RAMS	CCDO

2.5.1 All EDR operational staff shall be trained in various disciplines of: -

- CSCS Card Scheme
- CPCS Card Scheme
- CCDO Demolition Card Scheme
- NPORS Card Scheme
- CITB Spec Dem Health Safety & Environmental Touch Screen Test
    - Asbestos Awareness
    - Demolition Awareness
    - Fire Marshall
    - Vehicle Banksman
    - Manual Handling
    - Working at Height IPAF, PASMA
    - Abrasive Wheels

Certain operatives shall be trained in additional disciplines which may be required on certain sites. Proof of these disciplines shall be evident in the training folders which the operatives carry with them.

2.5.2 All plant operatives are trained and authorised to use plant and machinery.

2.5.3 All operational staff carry their competency cards and training folders with them. These shall be available to view at any time on any site.

2.5.4 All EDR operational staff are face fitted for a FFP3 half mask.

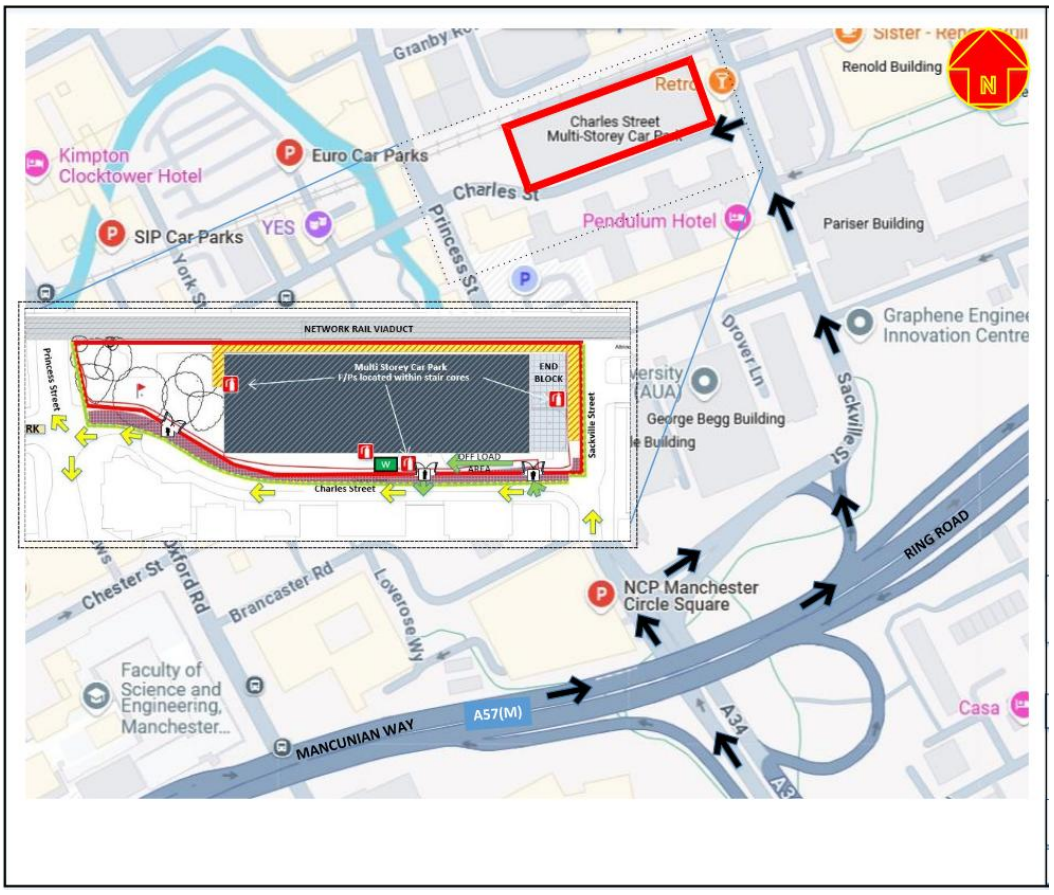
2.5.5 **All operatives working on site shall have their competencies checked by the EDR site supervisor prior to them commencing any works.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

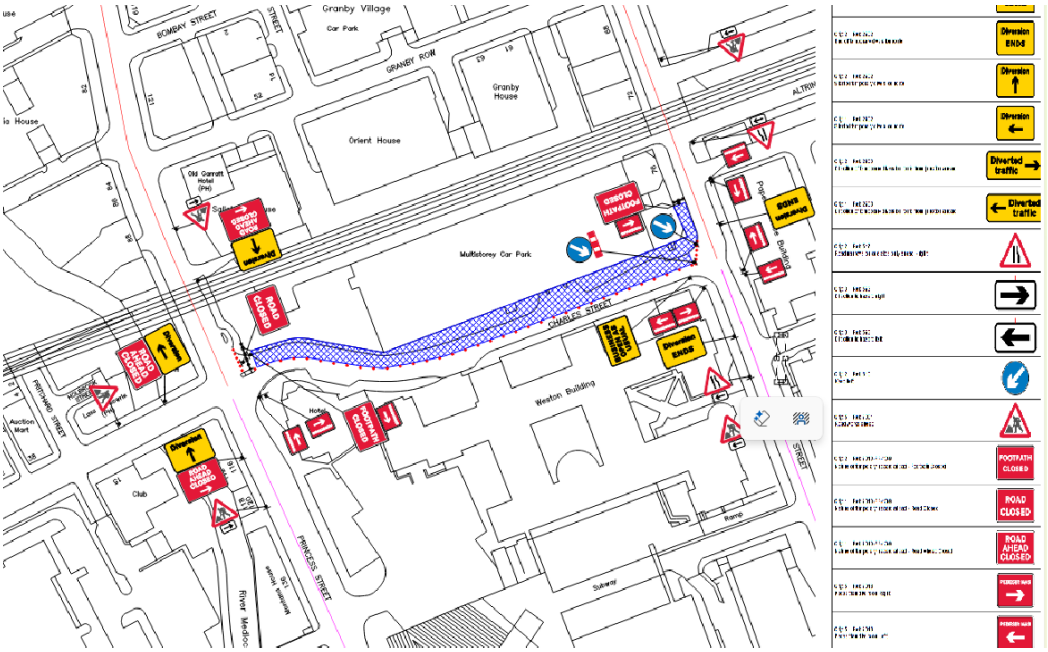
2.5.6 **All operatives shall confirm their fitness for work and inform the site manager if they are receiving medical treatments which may affect their ability to undertake the works safely.**

2.6 Site Access & Security

2.6.1 Plant and vehicle access will be via Charles Street as identified on the site plan found in the site pack. All deliveries shall be planned.

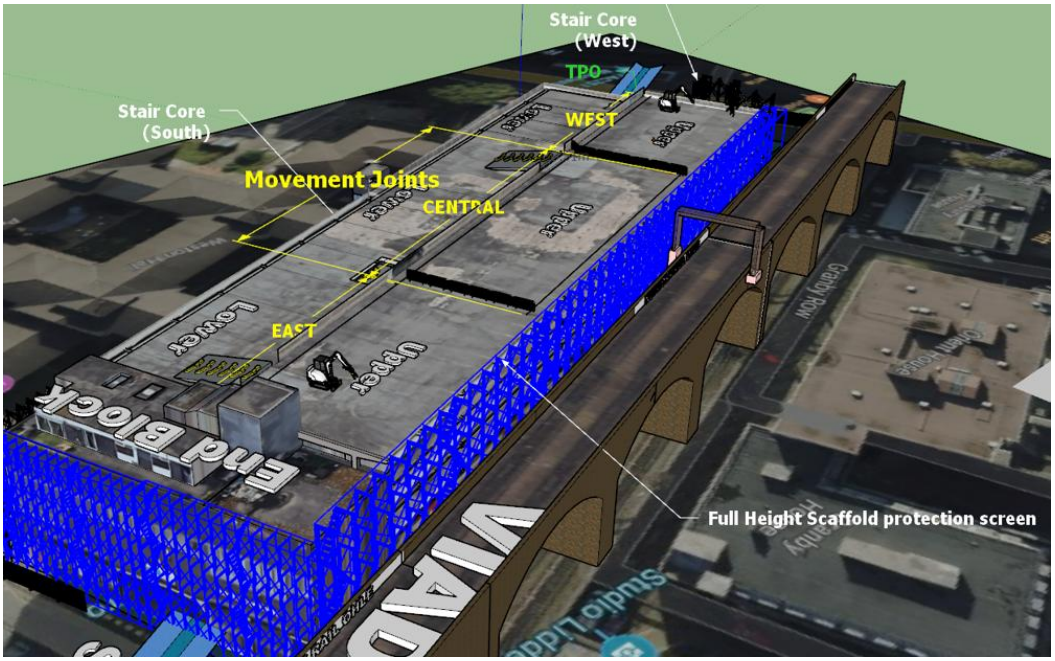


2.6.2 Charles Street One Way Road Closure + Pedestrian Management will be implemented during the project.



2.6.3 Vehicles servicing site will be escorted at the gates by banksmen. A turning circle will be engineered on site to prevent vehicles reversing when entering or leaving site. All loads leaving site will be inspected, fly sheet will be engaged.

2.6.4 Wheels will be washed if required. Hardstanding's for onsite vehicles movements will be maintained to prevent debris lift on to tyres
Access roads in proximity to site entrance will be routinely inspected at least 1-2 times daily.



Site Supervisor Check ☐

External scaffold will be erected to the northern elevation extending along the Network Rail viaduct.

2.6.5 The EDR working area will be secured from the public domain by the installation of robust fencing complete with safety and warning signs which shall be positioned to segregate the demolition area from the public domain. The fencing shall be inspected at the start and end of each shift. Any damage found shall be repaired immediately.

CDM Regulations apply within the EDR enclosed working site area.

2.6.6 Access gates to the work site will be kept locked to prevent unauthorised access. The EDR Site Supervisor shall post his name and contact telephone number onto the gates.

Site Supervisor Check ☐

2.6.7 The EDR Site Supervisor is to ensure that <u>everyone</u> onto his site has been inducted. This is relating to the initial site set up and the duration of the works.

Site Supervisor Check ☐

2.6.8 EDR Parking will generally be within the dedicated onsite parking compound adjacent to the demolition working area. The area will be under constant review and modified as the site landscape changes .

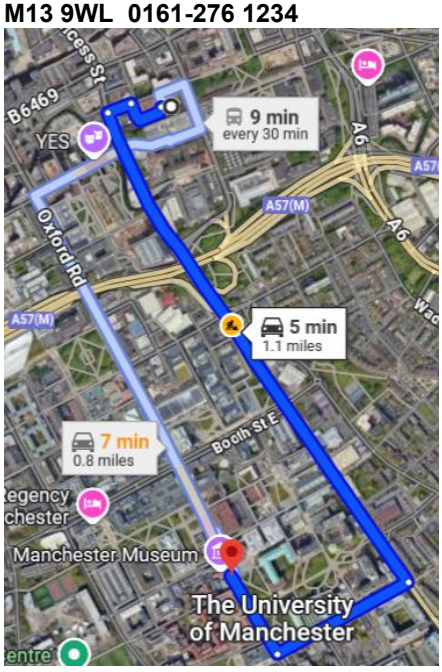
Site Supervisor Check ☐

2.7 Emergency Procedures

2.7.1 Emergency procedures will be in line with client site inductions.

2.7.2 All accidents, incidents and near misses must be reported to the EDR Site Supervisor and recorded in the site accident book.

Nearest A&E
Manchester Royal Infirmary Oxford Road, Manchester,
M13 9WL 0161-276 1234



Granby House
Granby Row, Manchester M1 7AR

Head south on Granby Row
308 ft
Turn left to stay on Granby Row
171 ft
Turn left onto Princess St/A34
Continue to follow A34
0.7 mi
Turn right onto Dover St
0.2 mi
Turn right onto Oxford Rd/B5117
Parts of this road may be closed at certain times or on certain days
0.1 mi

Oxford Rd
Manchester

3. COSHH

3.1 Full sets of COSHH Assessments are held on site by EDR Site Supervisor for all substances / materials that may be used during our works. This information can be found in f the site pack. Any new substances / materials consumed on site will have a COSHH Assessment undertaken as soon as practically possible.

3.2 **Fuel oil for plant will be stored in doubled-bunded tanks; their location will consider features such as drain systems. This will ensure in the event of catastrophic failure released liquids will be contained locally. Spill kits will be maintained near fuel storage and refuelling areas**.

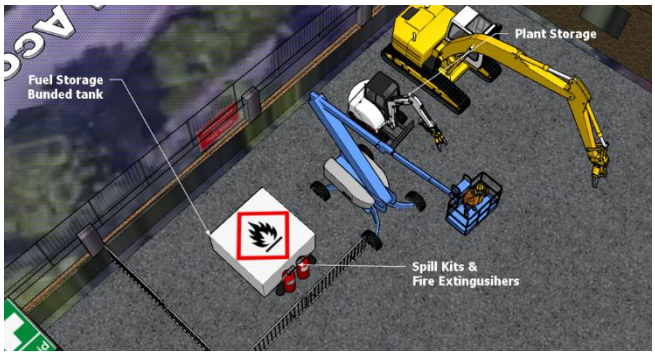
Site Supervisor Check ☐

3.3 Potentially hazardous items such as vessels / containers / drums which have substances within that have not been assessed, do not require a COSHH assessment. In all case the substances / materials shall be classed as hazardous. (*No reliance on identification can be made on information detailed on any sticker or instructions attached to the vessels / containers / drums*.). The found items shall be notified to the client immediately to try and help identify the contents. A condition assessment shall be made of the integrity of the vessels / containers / drums. If the condition is deemed likely to cause spillages, then a quarantine area may be required to segregate the items from the site operations . The quarantine area shall be made up of Heras fencing c/w safety and warning signs and if necessary, a bund shall be formed. Items shall only be moved if it is safe to do so after assessment. The items shall only be removed and disposed from site by either specialist hazardous waste contractors or the client direct instruction.

3.4 Items found on site but not limited to, could include: -

1. Gas cylinders
2. Chemicals
3. Tins of paint
4. Drums of oil/fuel
5. Glass vessels

3.5 Fuel oil for plant will be stored in doubled-bunded tanks; their location will consider features such as drain systems. This will ensure in the event of catastrophic failure released liquids will be contained locally. Spill kits will be maintained near fuel storage and refuelling areas.



3.6 **SHARPS**



A possibility of encountering needles has been identified due to the site being derelict for a period of time. A watching brief will be maintained by all operatives during the clearance operations, all clinical waste encountered will be placed directly into sharp containers using handheld pickers and segregated and disposed of as clinical waste.



3.7 **All waste generated from site activities will be handled with care. Different materials will be sorted prior to leaving site.**
Dedicated waste skips will be made available for the various anticipated streams. Demolition arising (Brick /Concrete) will be processed on site for reuse in the development. The client will advise on quantities Surplus material will be removed. Below is a list of anticipated waste material likely to be encountered during the works.

17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01 concrete
17 02 01 wood
17 02 02 glass
17 02 03 Plastic
17 03 01 bituminous mixtures containing coal tar
17 04 metals (including their alloys)
17 05 03 soil and stones containing hazardous substances
17 06 insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 08 gypsum-based construction material



A designated smoking area shall be provided, located away from sensitive boundaries and residential neighbours. The area should have adequate waste bins which are emptied daily.

4. Hot Works

4.1 Burning equipment, if used will consist of liquefied oxygen & propane gas, supplied in pressurised cylinders. The storage of these will be in designed security fenced areas or purpose designed security cages away from welfare and office facilities.
Fire extinguishers /firefighting equipment will be positioned in close proximity to the specific operations.

When using oxy propane torches, the following precautions must be observed: -
A suitable portable 2-gallon (or metric equivalent) water or CO2 fire extinguisher should be available for immediate use or a charged hose.
Torches are to be lit for as short a time as possible before use and extinguished immediately after use.
No lighted torches must be left unattended.

A thorough examination of the hot working area must be made for 60 minutes after conclusion of each period of work and recorded in a fire watch register.
The operative deployed to carry out the fire watch is to remain in place until the 60 minutes is up or they are substituted.
When leaving the job site, cylinders must be isolated at the valve and returned to the storage area.
The fire watch operative is to strictly observe the hot works area for the allotted time. The operative can be replaced at any time by another operative if a small briefing is given, and the allotted time is carried out.



4.2 **HOT WORKS PERMIT REQUIRED**
Prior to any oxy/propane burning equipment being used a leak detection test shall be carried out. Any equipment found to be faulty shall be repaired or replaced. When the faulty equipment has been replaced or repaired the test shall be carried out again to test the repair or the new equipment. The test must be carried out using a leak detection spray and not a 'homemade' substitute. PTFE tape cannot not be used to repair any leaks on oxy/propane burning equipment.



Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date _____

4.3 A hot works permit shall be issued for but not limited to: -

1. Oxy/propane burning
2. Welding
3. Grinding
4. Disc cutting

4.4 **After the last cut of a hot works operation is completed then a minimum of a one-hour fire watch shall be carried out by the EDR site Supervisor.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date_____

5. Personal Protective Equipment

5.1 The following items of PPE will be required on site always as a minimum:
All PPE sourced from approved dealers conforms to industry approved EN: specifications.

1. Safety helmet Centurion 1125	EN397 [CE-272402]
2. Safety footwear	EN 20345: 2011
3. Hi-visibility vest	EN 471: 2003
4. Gloves	EN 388 (CE A100) :2007
5. Safety goggles/glasses	EN 166 and EN 170: 2001

5.2 The following items of PPE will be used on a task-specific basis

1. Hearing protection	EN 352-2: 2002
2. FFP3 masks SR100 c/w SR510	EN 140: 1998
3. Disposable overalls	EN 13982-1 :2004
4. Harness	EN 361
5. Fall Restraint/Lanyard	EN 358
6. Welding gauntlets	EN 388 and EN407
7. Centurion S590 Visor	EN 166
8. Fume Filter for Burning SR297 or SR315	EN 14387:2004

6. Plant and Equipment / Skip Exchange



Plant and equipment will be delivered to site and unloaded within the defined unloading /loading areas within the site boundary. Banksmen will assist with the movement of vehicles accessing and egressing site.



Banksmen will be identified by Orange Hi-visibility clothing and hard hats. Dedicated Gate man/ road Marshal to control all vehicle movement from highway across public footpath on to site.
No project associated vehicles will be parked to impede the local road network; deliveries shall be planned in advance. Parking spaces for site visitors will be accommodated within the site boundary.

CAT 1 Check **ANDUN Report Reference: 32908-3-EDR-CSCP-PAS-REPORT-01 R0**
This design check I covers the smaller plant operation on the slabs to demolish the higher levels of the car park. A localised assessment on the slab, beams and columns has been carried out for the smaller excavator/brokk loadings. Kubota U36-4 mini excavator (3.5te) Kubota U27-4 mini excavator (2.5te) Bobcat S100 skid steer (2te) Bobcat T66 loader (4te)

6.1 **Waste Removal**

To ensure good housekeeping waste generated from site activities will be removed at frequent intervals during standard working hours and the site kept clean and tidy.
Food waste and cigarette litter shall be cleaned up and removed daily.
Fly tipping is not permitted. All waste will be removed using a registered carrier of waste and disposed of at sites authorised to receive that particular category of waste.
Deposition at final destination must be in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1996. Advice on the disposal of inert demolition waste and the locations of approved sites, or location for re-use, must be agreed with the Environment Agency.
All mobile vehicles associated with demolition activities shall comply with the vehicle engine and exhaust emission standards.
To comply with Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 the site manager shall ensure the waste is properly categorised. (**Section 3.7 details the anticipated waste streams**)
The site manager shall ensure sufficient space is allocated on site for placement of skips. The site manager shall ensure, sufficient space is allocated for onsite vehicle manoeuvring. (I.e. turning circle reducing requirement for vehicle reversing.)
Hardstanding's will be retained as far as practical to reduce dust lift, hard standing areas will be monitored and where required wet cleaned.
The vehicles delivering and exchanging skips will be escorted **on/off** site by nominated banksmen. Enforced a **5mph** speed limit on site. Internal haul routes and external roads up to 100m from site entrance will be inspected a minimum of once a day and where required damped down. Drivers will be instructed to switch off engines when not in use N**o engine idling will be permitted as required by The Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) (England) Regulations 2002.**
EDR supervisor will plan in advance the skip exchange requirements.
.



All loads will be inspected prior to departure if required the wheels of vehicles will be cleaned prior to departure and fly sheets engaged to cover all loads in transit. The drivers will follow the prescribed routes to and from site. The waste will be transported directly to the nominated disposal facility. Waste tickets will be retained for all loads leaving site



6.2 **Plant & Equipment**

The following plant / equipment will be used on site, subject to operational needs.

1. Specialist Demolition Rigs. (High Reach-Medium Reach) Hydraulic Shear, Muncher, Grab, Bucket and Breaker Attachments
2. ******Mini Excavators, Bucket and Breaker Attachments
3. Skid Steers
4. Remote Control Brokk (power pack/generator.)
5. Mobile Crane
6. Mobile crusher
7. Road cleaning equipment (Pressure Washer)
8. Dust Suppression. (Powered Spray Misters)
9. External Scaffold. (Northern Elevation + End Block.)
   Weekly scaffold inspections- Scaff tag update display
10. MEWP
11. Oxy/Propane Burning Equipment
12. Variety of Hand Tools
13. Waste Containers (including Asbestos lockable container)
14. Spill Kits and Fire Extinguishers
15. Task Lighting
16. Heras Fencing
17. Two-Way Radios
18. First Aid Kit

**** CAT 1 CHECK Kubota U36-4 mini excavator (3.5te) Kubota U27-4 mini excavator (2.5te) Bobcat S100 skid steer (2te) Bobcat T66 loader (4te)**

6.3 All operatives will be trained and/or competent to use any plant or equipment.

6.4 All plant records and certification will be held on site with the equipment, available for inspection.



6.5 **Prior to any operative entering the man-riding basket of the MEWP it shall be operated using the ground controls to ensure that they work. An operative who is trained and authorised to operate the MEWP shall be deployed at ground level in case of an emergency arising and the ground controls require to be operated.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐



6.6 **Prior to mobile plant being operated the plant operative shall carry out the necessary pre-use checks and complete his daily check forms for the mobile plant he is using.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐



6.7 **Mirror checks are to be carried out by the plant operative prior to any works being carried out.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐



6.8 **Any faulty or damaged equipment shall be identified with a yellow tag if it is still safe to be used or a red tag if it unsafe to use.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

7. Temporary Works

7.1 The following temporary works are on site: -

1. Heras Fencing
2. External Scaffold Requires Cat 3 Check

8. Project Exclusions

8.1 The following are excluded from our scope of works: -

1. Service disconnections
2. Asbestos not identified on the Survey

9. Sequence of Works

9.1 The works will be carried out in the following sequence:

1. Site Establishment Including client Inductions and Briefings.
2. Review Pre-Construction Information, Significant Risks and Operatives Competencies.
3. External Protection Fencing Erection.
4. Asbestos Removal
5. Internal Soft Strip
6. Scaffold system installation.
7. Structural Demolition Top-Down + Remote + By Hand
8. Remove Slabs Associated Foundations
9. Grade Area to Contours of Surrounding Site
10. Process / Grade Stockpile Arising
11. Remove All Waste Arisings
12. Remove All Plant / Materials
    Leave Site Secure

10. Permits/Registers List

1. Permit to Work (Specific Areas) ✓
2. Permit to Dig ✓
3. Hot Works Permit ✓
4. Scaffold Register ✓
5. HAVS Register ✓
6. Fire Watch Register ✓
7. Plant Inspections ✓
8. Temporary Works Register ✓
9. Fencing Inspection Register ✓

11. Asbestos Removal Methodology

11.1 **The EDR site Supervisor shall review the Asbestos R&D Survey and brief all operatives on its content. The EDR site Supervisor shall apply for and obtain a NNLW1 for the notifiable non-licensed asbestos work.**

All excluded areas within survey require safe access to enable supplementary internal asbestos survey to be completed.

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date_____



BEFORE ANY WORKS COMMENCE

COMPLIANT R&D SURVEYS ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL AREAS

No Access" with justification



Survey Extract Executive Summary

Sample, and location of Asbestos Containing Materials		
Inspection Reference	**Description**	**Recommendation**
A-29679 / 320961 / S017	7th Floor / 013 Stairwell Infill Panel - Insulating Board (IB)	Remove product in strict accordance with current and relevant legislation notes. AMC would always advise using a HSE Licensed contractor to undertake removal work
A-29679 / 320920 / X017	1st Floor / 035 Stairwell Infill Panel - Insulating Board (IB)	Remove product in strict accordance with current and relevant legislation notes. AMC would always advise using a HSE Licensed contractor to undertake removal work
A-29679 / 320921 / X017	5th Floor / 016 Stairwell Infill Panel - Insulating Board (IB)	Remove product in strict accordance with current and relevant legislation notes. AMC would always advise using a HSE Licensed contractor to undertake removal work
A-29679 / 320931 / X017	3rd Floor / 030 Stairwell Infill Panel - Insulating Board (IB)	Remove product in strict accordance with current and relevant legislation notes. AMC would always advise using a HSE Licensed contractor to undertake removal work
A-29679 / 320950 / X017	Basement / 040 Stairwell Infill Panel - Insulating Board (IB)	Remove product in strict accordance with current and relevant legislation notes. AMC would always advise using a HSE Licensed contractor to undertake removal work
A-29679 / 320979 / S021	External / 043 External Ceiling - Insulating Board (IB)	Remove product in strict accordance with current and relevant legislation notes. AMC would always advise using a HSE Licensed contractor to undertake removal work

No Access Areas

Location	Area	Reason for "No Access" with justification
7th Floor Flat	044	No access gained to flat due to locked doors and no keys provided.
7th Floor Stairwell Stores	045	No access gained due to locked doors and no keys made available.
7th Floor Lift	046	No access to lift or lift shaft due to live services and no engineer present on site.
Sub Basement Store	047	No access gained due to locked door, and no key made available.
Sub Basement Electrical Store	048	No access gained due to locked door, and no key available during the survey.
Sub Basement Car Park Office	049	No access gained due to locked door and no key available.

Should any employee or contractor working on the site suspect that they have discovered any asbestos containing materials not previously identified, they must stop work immediately and report such discovery to the Site Manager. Unless it can be confirmed that the material does not contain asbestos no further work shall take place until an approved and competent person has taken a sample, and the sample has been analysed at a laboratory accredited for the analysis of asbestos in bulk samples.
If it is suspected that an Asbestos Containing Material has been accidentally disturbed, the following procedures must be followed:
- **Stop work immediately**
- **Notify the Site Manager of the incident**
- **Evacuate all personnel from the immediate area**
- **Where possible seal off the contaminated area**
- **Restrict entry to the area**
- **Arrange for sampling and analysis of the damaged material through an Asbestos Consultant.**
- **If it is suspected that asbestos fibre release has occurred, air monitoring may also be required by a UKAS accredited analyst.**
- **Ensure that the Client and Principal Designer are informed of the nature and extent of the incident.**
- **In the case of fire or other relevant emergencies, ensure that relevant information is provided to the Emergency Services.**

11.2 Licensable materials shall be removed under controlled conditions by a fully accredited licensed contractor. The selected contactor will prepare all relevant Method statement and risk assessment paperwork and submit ASB5 notification

11.3 The EDR site Supervisor shall use the Asbestos R&D Survey to mark up the identified asbestos materials. The EDR site Supervisor shall use yellow marker paint to mark up the non-licensed asbestos materials,

11.4 The non-licensed materials shall be removed by EDR operatives who are asbestos awareness and category 'B' trained. They shall be wearing type 5 disposable overalls, a face fitted Sundstrom half mask complete with P3 filter and pre-filter and safety wellingtons. They shall use a variety of hand tools and a garden type sprayer and/or watering can complete with a wetting agent.

Controls

11.5 To reduce exposure to fibres the following controls will be applied.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Hozelock 'Killaspray' 5 litre pressure sprayer or water hose with atomising nozzle.

RPE & PPE :
Disposable coveralls (Type 5)
Rubber gloves
Safety boots
FFP3 masks
Hard Hat
Hi – Viz garment.

Safety Point

11.6 Using the site plan, asbestos R&D survey and sketches walk the operatives around the site identifying the works to be undertaken. Ensure the location of the waste Skips/ Containers are correct and suitable.
Return to the welfare facilities and carryout a pre - commencement toolbox talk and run through the plan of works, the risk assessments and general methodology to ensure that all operatives and team members are fully aware of the activities we will be undertaking as part of our contract.

11.7 The asbestos containing products will be removed as far as is reasonably practicable by adopting the methods as described in the Health and safety Executive publication HSG 189/2 & L27 Work With asbestos which does not normally require a license.

11.8 The asbestos materials have been identified as having Chrysotile asbestos (white) in the varying matrices. The material being a Serpentine mineral is hydrophilic and will absorb water and therefore will not require an additive such as 'Astrip' fibre suppressant to be added.

11.9 Using a misting sprays operatives will carefully saturate the asbestos materials that are to be removed, this will be done until adequately covered.

11.10 Carefully where practicable position access equipment (MEWPs Mobile Scaffolds adjacent to the offending materials.

11.11 The arising shall be placed into an EN approved red polythene bag, labelled, placed into an EN approved clear polythene bag, swan necked and taped shut. The bag shall then be placed into a lockable waste container, designated for asbestos waste and placed near the working area.

11.12 For items which are too large for the EN approved polythene bags, i.e. whole sheets then these shall either be placed directly into the lockable waste container or wrapped in 1000-gauge polythene, labelled and taped shut and then placed into the lockable waste container.

11.13 The lockable waste container designated for asbestos waste shall be removed from site when full or finished with and taken to a licensed waste disposal facility.

11.14 **The EDR site Supervisor shall post safety and warning signs to the exterior of the working area. He shall strictly control access into the working area.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

11.15 **On completion of the works the EDR site Supervisor shall inspect the working area to ensure that all identified/marked up asbestos materials have been removed.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date _____

11.16 On completion of the works, at the end of a shift or prior to any food and drink, smoking, toilet or rest breaks the operatives shall decontaminate following EM8 Guidance. Where there are two or more operatives, they can help clean/decontaminate each other. They shall use a patting action as rubbing can cause fibre release.

12. Soft Strip Methodology

12.1 The buildings will be stripped' prior to any structural demolition works to maximise segregation of waste. All loose items will be manually removed from the building.

12.2 Prior to strip works being carried out, the EDR site Supervisor must have in their possession the following: -

12.3 **Pre-demolition / refurbishment asbestos survey.** Site Supervisor Check ☐

12.4 **Service isolation certificates.** Site Supervisor Check ☐

12.5 **The EDR site Supervisor shall assess as to whether the working area requires task lighting to illuminate the area. If task lighting is required, then trailing cables shall be hung off the floor to prevent a trip hazard. If cables cannot be hung off the floor, then they shall be positioned close to walls or covered to prevent a trip hazard.** Site Supervisor Check ☐

12.6 If working at height is a requirement to carry out the strip, then items such as MEWPs or mobile access scaffolds shall be erected by PASMA trained and authorised personnel (Scaff tag update display) The scaffold shall be inspected and signed off by a competent person and logged into a scaffold register. Should any amendments be made to the equipment then they shall be inspected again and recorded into the scaffold register. Only persons that are trained and experienced shall operate MEWPs

12.7 Operatives using a variety of hand tools will remove the following: -
Rubbish left by the previous occupiers, the precise, non-structural removal of internal fixtures, fittings, and materials—such as ceilings, walls, timber, and metal.

Strip out operatives will work in small teams led by an experienced supervisor who will ensure that the work is carried out in a logical sequence using the correct tools and methods.
Debris will be cleared regularly to maintain both a safe working environment and the required emergency exit routes are clear as the work progresses. The debris will be transported via "wheelie" bins/ wheel borrows to reduce the manual handling elements.

Pipe work/trunking are to be cut into lengths suitable for both handling and fitting into skips. Debris arising from the soft stripping will be transferred to the rear of the building

and carted to the designated process area. Dedicated waste skips will be located on site. Skid steers shall be used to load the skips.
A restriction zone will be set up around the designated loading area. This will consist of heras fence panels/chapter 8 barriers with signage warning of the danger within. And a marshal will be in attendance in this area monitoring unauthorised access whilst the loading is being undertaken.

12.8 All EDR operatives involved within this element of the works are trained in manual handling and are not expected to lift or carry heavy items beyond their own capabilities.

12.9 Any identified redundant storage tanks still located within site will have the contents of each tank established, samples shall be recovered by a specialist contractor who shall identify the substance and give advice as to the appropriate waste classification and licensed disposal facility. All waste removed from site shall be recorded.

12.10 **Confirmation the contents of any tanks encountered during the works have had contents established and disposed of prior to the vessels removal.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor & date_____

12.11 Where materials are to be removed from upper levels of the structure, a nominated internal route will be selected, The EDR site Supervisor shall assess as to whether the working area requires task lighting to illuminate the route.

12.12 The transfer of materials will be undertaken in an orderly manner, where possible the nominated route out of the building will be separate to the access route, all routes will be inspected to ensure no materials obstruct the passage of persons or materials. Transfer will be undertaken at defined times as instructed by the **working floor supervisor. (WFS)** Materials removed from the building will be where possible placed directly into dedicated waste skips located near to the working area. The ground floor supervisor will ensure material recovered from the building are sorted into the various waste streams and placed in the correct waste skip.
The **ground floor supervisor (GFS)** will suspend operations when skip exchanges are being undertaken. If materials are to be temporarily placed in a stockpile, then a corralled area will be set up using clipped heras fence with debris netting to prevent loose materials migrating around site. The **(GFS)** will ensure the area surrounding the waste skips is maintained clean and tidy. The (**GFS)** will indicate in a timely manner when skips require exchanging.

12.13 **Prior to materials transfer to ground confirmation that Permit to work has been issued detailing.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

1. **Secure exclusion zone established (Warning Signs – Debris netting)**
2. **Nominated GFS /WFS are equipped with two-way radios**
3. **Weather conditions ie wind speed have been assessed**
4. **Loose / light materials are bagged prior to transfer**
5. **Works limited to one floor level at a time (working top down)**
6. **Materials transfer only undertaken when authorised by (GFS)**
7. **(WFS to follow instructions from (GFS)**

12.14 **Should any leading edges be created by removal of fixtures, barriers will be erected to prevent operatives accessing the hazard.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

12.15 The apparatus to be detached shall be accessed prior to removal.
If hot works are to be used to reduce the selected item into manageable pieces, then a hot work permit must be issued, and all conditions complied with.

12.16 All EDR operatives are asbestos awareness and category 'B' trained. Should any suspect materials be identified during the soft strip works then work in the area will cease immediately until the material can be correctly identified.

13. Deconstruction Methodology

A complete structural survey will be completed prior to any works commencing.

Adun Engineering Consultants have issued
Pre demolition report Ref: 31873-2-ECC-MMS-MSV-REPORT-02 R2F for the purpose of assisting in preparation of this outline methodology.
A structural assessment of the car park and end block has been undertaken to ensure the structure will remain globally stable during the proposed sequencing. An assessment has also been undertaken to determine the maximum size plant permitted on the structure to assist the de-build works.



⚠	This assessment considers the plant list stated below. The client must ensure the correct plant list is used on site during the works. Contact AEC if other plant is required: - Kubota U36-4 mini excavator (3.5te) - Kubota U27-4 mini excavator (2.5te) - Bobcat S100 skidsteer (2te) - Bobcat T66 loader (4te) When no plant is operating in a bay, max 0.75kPa man access load permitted
⚠	No combined plant loading has been assessed as part of this design, thus all plant must remain minimum 7m away from each other (equivalent to a bay length)

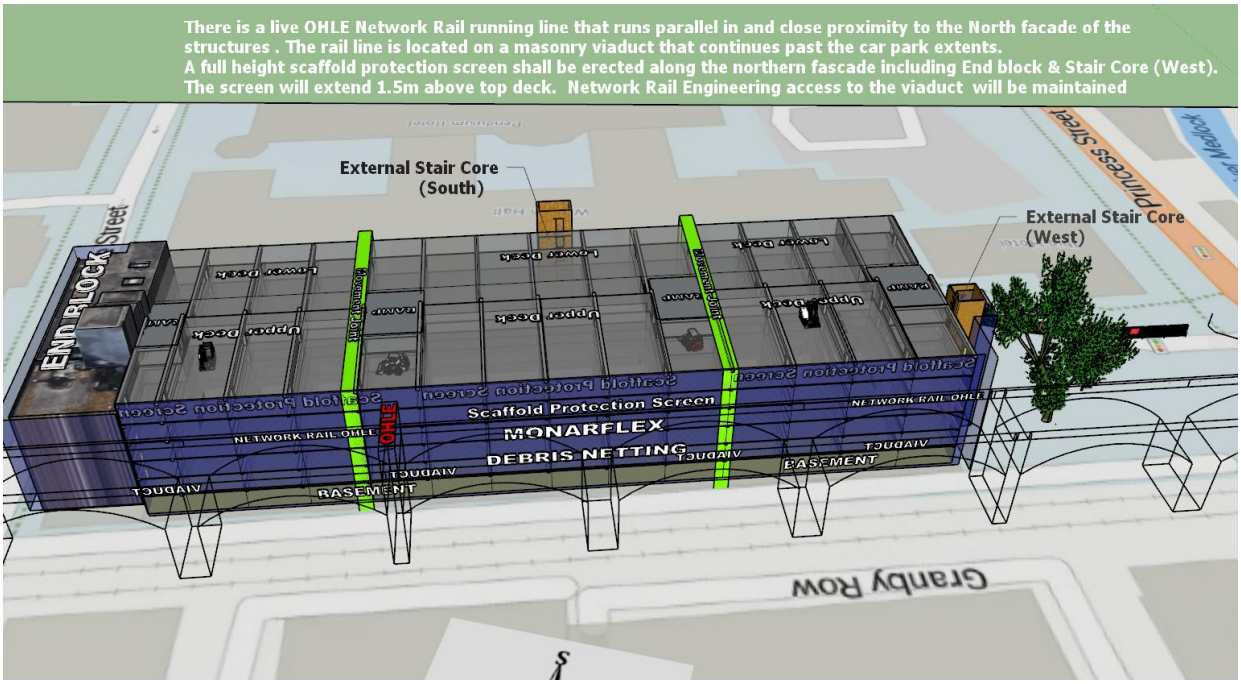
The stability of the structure throughout demolition will be reviewed by a structural engineer. Particular points of note interaction with movement joints during
demolition.

Network Rail
Due to the proximity of Network Rail Viaduct Asset. Network rail approvals,
Asset Protection Agreement, **(APA)** will be necessary. The demolition methodology described below has been developed to conform to specific conditions specified by NR engineering team. Ie. maintain 24/7 NR engineering access to the Viaduct, observe minimum offset of scaffold systems from Viaduct, Protect Rail operations from environmental impacts of Dust migration, provide suitable screening when deconstruction of MSCP is at track level or above.
Inclusion of viaduct and overhead line equipment (OHLE) – off set between demolition to OHLE (2.75m) clearance zone
Scaffolding design will need to be submitted to NR on Form C (Temporary works design) the TW scaffolding will need to be CAT 3 checked and consideration to aerodynamic loading in the design to proximity to the track.

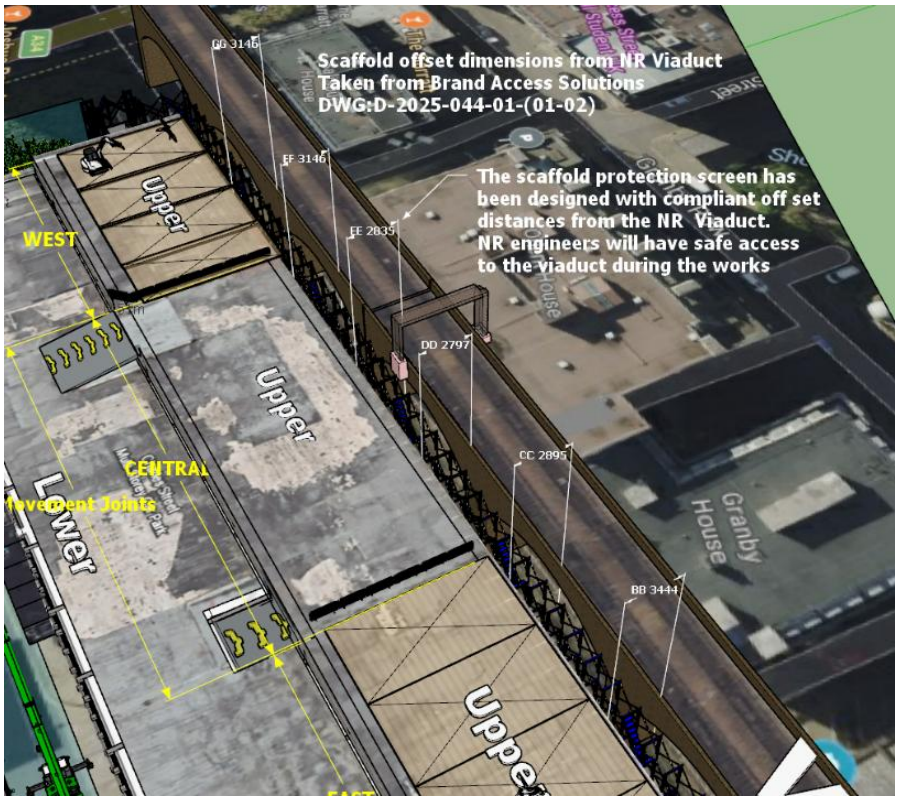
External Scaffold Design (CAT 3 CHECK Required (APA))

REF: Brand Access Solutions Engineering Report number: R-2025-044-01 Accompanying calculation report: C-2025-044-01 Accompanying drawing*: D-2025-044-01-(01-02)

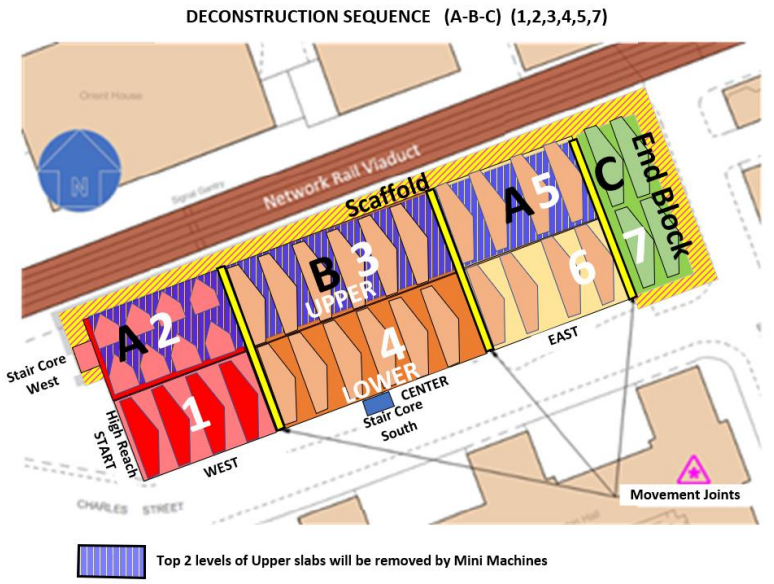
All scaffolds will be erected in accordance with SG4:15, BS EN 12811-1 with reference to TG20:13 and The Work at Height Regulations 2005. The scaffold erection and dismantling will be strictly supervised by a competent scaffold foreman, (who will be an advanced scaffolder), in conjunction with our Site Supervisor. All scaffolds will be struck progressively along with the demolition, maintaining a minimum height of 1.5m above all working levels. The operatives will be in possession of a current CISRS (Construction Industry Scaffolder's Record Scheme) certificate or similar approved. All scaffold operatives will wear appropriate P.P.E. including harnesses and comply with the site rules.



Erection of external full height scaffold system enclosed with monar flex sheeting will be undertaken at commencement of operations, A specialist contractor will be engaged to complete the works.



NOTE: Demolition works will suspend to allow the scaffold to be reduced in height as the works progress.



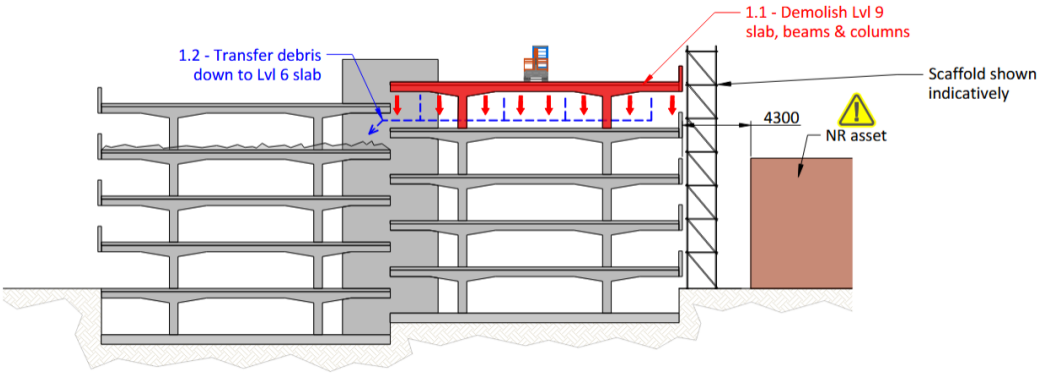
The phased working sequence will require the deconstruction of the north elevation upper slabs (A-B) followed by mechanical demolition of the rest of the car park with a high reach excavator (1-6).
For Clarity Phase (A) East & West slab remval will be undertaken simultaneously

End block will require the removal of external infill walls by operatives working from the external access scaffold. (C) Followed by high reach excavator (7)

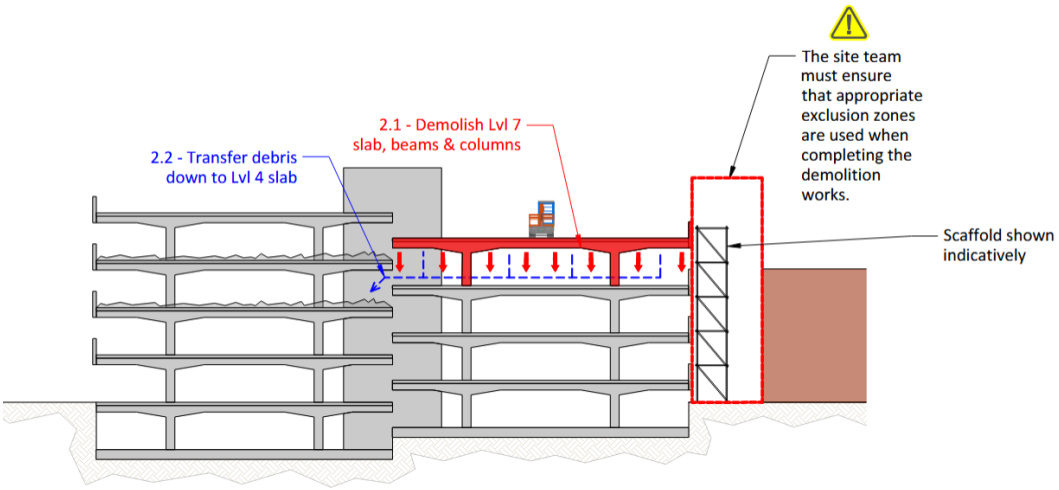
Two floors of the upper deck and Stair Core West will be de-built on the North side of the car park to bring the structure well below the NR viaduct top level and thus reduce risk associated with demolition in close proximity to the NR running line and equipment.

The Car park deck has been divided into 6 sections. (3 upper-3 lower) It is proposed to undertake the upper 2 deck deconstruction in phases denoted A-B
(Phase A) will utilise separate teams operating mini excavators working simultaneously on the west and east upper slabs. The stair core west will be reduced in height by operatives working from the access scaffold.

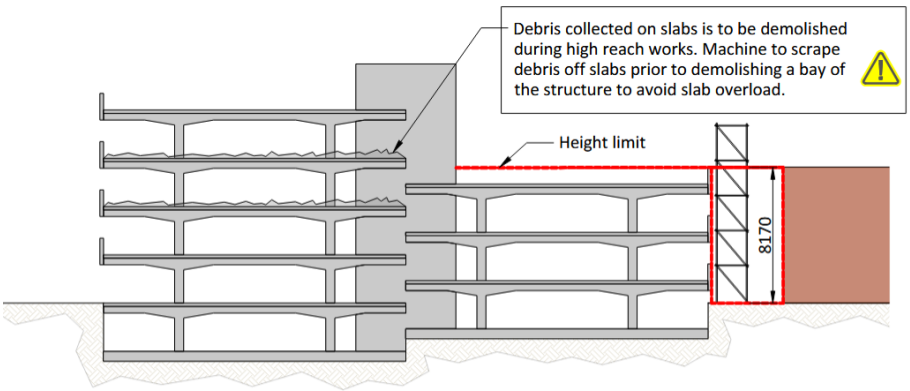
When phase A is complete, 1 team will undertake the removal central slab (Phase B). The working floor supervisor **(WFS)** will coordinate team operations.
The End block deconstruction will be undertaken 2 phases. Phase C can be undertaken during Phases A-B. This will be at the direction of the site supervisor.



Section View - Stage 1 general top down demolition sequence
Scale 1:200



Section View - Stage 2 general top down demolition sequence
Scale 1:200



Section View - Stage 3 general top down demolition sequence
Scale 1:200

Top-down demolition two floors on the North side using mini excavators.
Removal of remaining floors using mechanical methods –360° excavators fitted with hydraulic rotating multi-processor attachment.

Basements

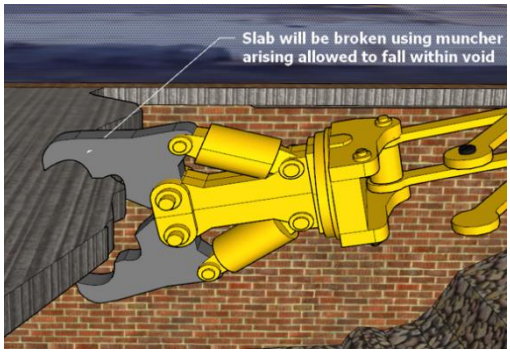
The MSCP structure has a single level BGL area that becomes shallower at the west end due to the site topography.

The basement retaining wall extending along the Network Rail boundary will only be reduced in height to retain stability of the Viaduct.

The end block has a basement extending along the Sackville Street elevation. The extent of the basement will be communicated to the machine drivers at the commencement of works.

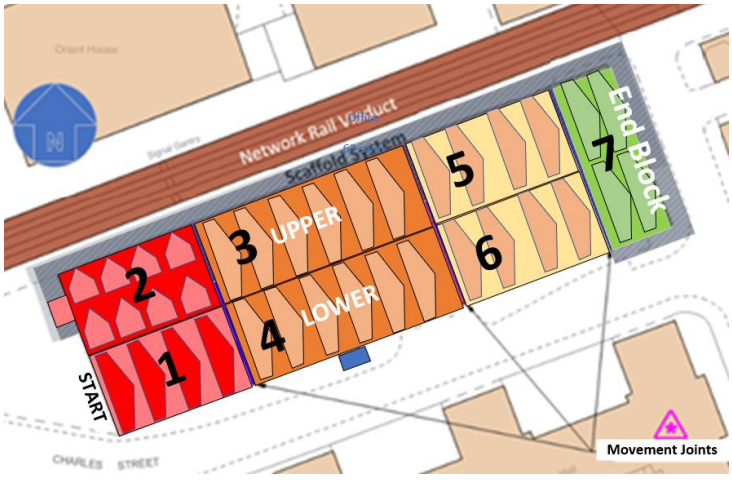
When demolition advances to the end block basement position the cover slab will be removed during the deconstruction phase, the void will be temporarily filled with site won materials. (This will allow machine operations to complete the superstructure deconstruction)
EDR will consult with the nominated engineers when the basement is fully exposed by the removal of the superstructure above. A plan will then be developed to excavate the remaining basement structure during the substructure removal phase.

During deconstruction operations the exposure and break out basement cover will be undertaken and fill with compacted layers of site won engineered arising to slab level to allow demolition to progress.

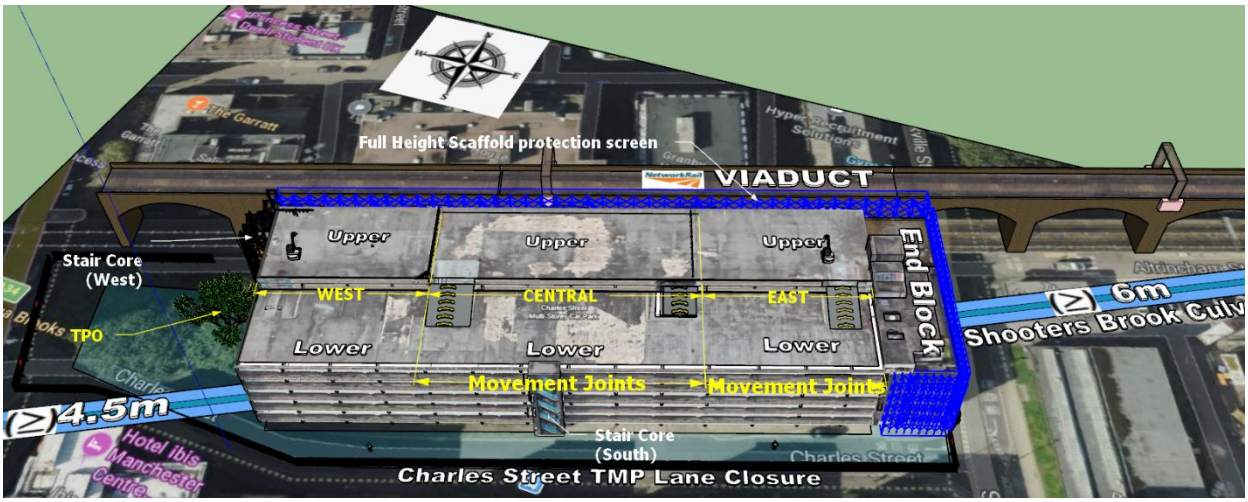




For clarity each section of the structure will be designated a specific stage number as illustrated below:
The structure has been divided into 7 sections delineated by movement joints, upper lower levels -end block

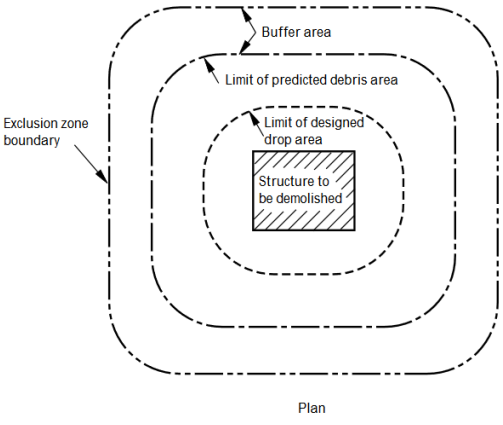


Overview of working area





13.1 **Exclusion Zones.**



The exclusion zone is the designated three-dimensional space from which all persons, including the public, are excluded during demolition activities In certain circumstances, key personnel may remain within the zone for a specific task provided they are adequately protected.
The extent of the exclusion zone will be varied according to the demolition activity and rate of progress.

Exclusion zones will be applied when the whole structure or part of the structure is being demolished and includes areas where demolition machines are operating, and where arisings from the demolition can be deposited or otherwise handled, including controlled areas for soft strip materials.
During progressive demolition operations the site supervisor shall brief all operational personnel of the extent of designed debris zone (which is the immediate hazard area where the principal mass of the collapsing structure is planned to drop.) Limit of designed drop area (The perimeter

of this second hazard area) is the predicted limit or extent to which any debris from, or secondary material resulting from, the structure being demolished will travel and come to rest. Buffer area (A hazard area that is planned to allow for any unpredictable events.) People beyond the external perimeter of this area the theoretical boundary of the exclusion zone is (safe from the effects of the demolition activity.)
During active demolition banksmen shall deploy on to public domain areas when required. The banksmen shall remain in two-way radio contact with the machine driver and site supervisor,
If instructed the machine can temporarily suspend operations at any time.

13.2 **Noise Control.**
The working site is located within a populated area with various sensitive receptors (SRs) in close proximity.

The project involves the application of traditional demolition practice. Specialist machines equipped with various attachments, (i.e. fully rotational concrete munchers, fully rotational grabs) that breaks concrete, brickwork or masonry by bending or bursting shall be used in preference to percussive tools where practicable. Percussive tools will be used to deconstruct the upper 2 levels of the car park decks. Screening extending above deck height will be installed along the northern boundary to contain any ejecta. It is beneficial to avoid the use of impact tools where the site is close to occupied premises. Machines in intermittent use shall be shut down in the intervening periods between work or throttled down to a minimum where this is not possible. Plant shall be maintained in a good and workmanlike condition so that extraneous noise is reduced to a minimum. Noisy plant or equipment shall be situated as far as possible from noise sensitive buildings. Works will be undertaken in a sequence to retain existing buildings on site to mitigate noise affecting sensitive receptors where practicable. Vehicles and plant used in the delivery of the works shall be fitted with effective exhaust silencers, maintained in good and efficient working order and operated in such a manner to minimise noise emissions. EDR will ensure that all plant complies with the relevant statutory requirements e.g. NRMM Regs. All construction
vehicles should have upward pointing exhausts. All vehicles and plant servicing the site shall be fitted with white noise/broadband vehicle reversing alarms Rotary drills actuated by hydraulic, power shall be used for excavating hard or extrusive material where practicable. Care will be taken to reduce impact noise when loading or unloading vehicles, scaffolding or moving materials on site,

Works shall be confined to the approved working hours. All large machines are fitted with the latest noise attenuation silencers. Machines shall be switched off when not in use.
Vehicle horns shall only be used in emergency situations. Machines shall manoeuvre on site in slow track mode. Due to the progressive top-down method of works it is not predicted that sound pressure will elevate to unsafe levels, the building fabric shall be reduced with the release of only small amounts of material at a time.
Operatives shall take care when loading bins. waste materials shall be carefully placed in skips and not dropped from height.

13.3 **Vibration Control.**

Due to the progressive top-down method of works it is not predicted that ground vibration will elevate to unsafe levels, the building fabric shall be reduced with the release of only small amounts of material at a time reducing the energy release when material impacts the ground. Machine drivers shall use percussive breakers minimally when removing the majority of the structure. The removal of foundations will be undertaken in the most passive way by opting for the heel and crowd method to release the concrete foundations.

13.4 **Dust Mitigation.**

Demolition and construction sites emitting high volumes of dust and emissions to atmosphere. Construction is a significant source of particulates (PM 10/PM2.5) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO 2) pollution. Demolition activities typically elevate, visible dust plumes and dust deposition. Vehicles accessing and travelling across the site can also generate dust.

All Light Goods Vehicles & Heavy-Duty Vehicles servicing sites must meet emission criteria EURO 6.



Mobile dust suppression shall be engaged at all times during physical demolition. High powered directional misting systems with dedicated operators will be positioned in safe locations with a free field view of the structure. The supervisor shall monitor the wind direction and relocate the equipment as required. The dedicated operators shall continually adjust the fans to ensure the mist envelop is aimed at the working area. The operators shall switch the apparatus off when not in use. The misting systems shall also be used to dampen arising piles. The operators shall immediately report any issues/ faults with the misting systems to the site supervisor.

Geotextile sheeting will be placed to cover all drains located within the working areas to prevent debris migration into drainage systems.

Progressive demolition. (PD) High Reach- Medium Reach

13.5

(PD) will be utilised to undertake deconstruction of most of the structure on site. (PD) allows for the controlled removal of sections of the structure, whilst retaining the stability of the remainder and avoiding collapse of the whole or part of the building to be demolished. Works will generally progress one structural bay at a time. For this element of the demolition the structure will be divided into bays. Bays will be determined by load bearing support columns of the structure.

When reference to **mechanical demolition** is made within the accompanying drawings works will progress following the principles:
The D-Rig will be positioned an adequate distance away from the structure to be demolished, the structures will be worked down towards the inside of the site.
The D-Rig fitted with its advanced 360^0 grab attachment will create an opening at the upper level on the selected elevation. The D-Rig will then work across the width of the elevation.
Where practically possible the redundant materials will be guided from the structure into the safety exclusion zone between the building and the front of the D-Rig.
Once this section has been removed the D-Rig will be able to use the attachment to sweep into the floor slab to retrieve the redundant material that may have congregated on upper levels of structure.
The D-Rig will next commence the removal of the columns and horizontal beams to the first structural bay of the building. The D-Rig fitted with its fully rotational attachment will process down the selected column, where possible guiding into the exclusion zone directly in front of the D-Rig. Materials that fall within the building will be retrieved on a regular basis by the D-Rig sweeping the floor as above.
Once the floor slab and associated column have been removed to the first bay the D-Rig will start removing the adjacent floor slab. This will be done by processing the floor across the bay's entire width, working in a front to rear method.
The remainder of the demolition will be undertaken using the methodology above progressing through the structure a structural bay at a time.

The requirement to reduce the height of the 2 uppermost levels (Northern Boundary).

will require small machines to work within the building directly on the floor slabs. Works will be undertaken in a defined sequence. The arisings generated from the operations will be sequentially removed from the immediate area as the works progress, the arisings will be removed by skid steers and distributed evenly of the surrounding deck levels.
Due to height restrictions within the building the plant and equipment will be lifted on to the building by means of mobile crane. At the completion of the operation the plant and equipment will be lifted back to ground. (A dedicated lift plan will be produced by the appointed contractor)
Working floor supervisors **(WFS)** will be nominated to coordinate the works ensuring demolition is suspended during arising removal phases.

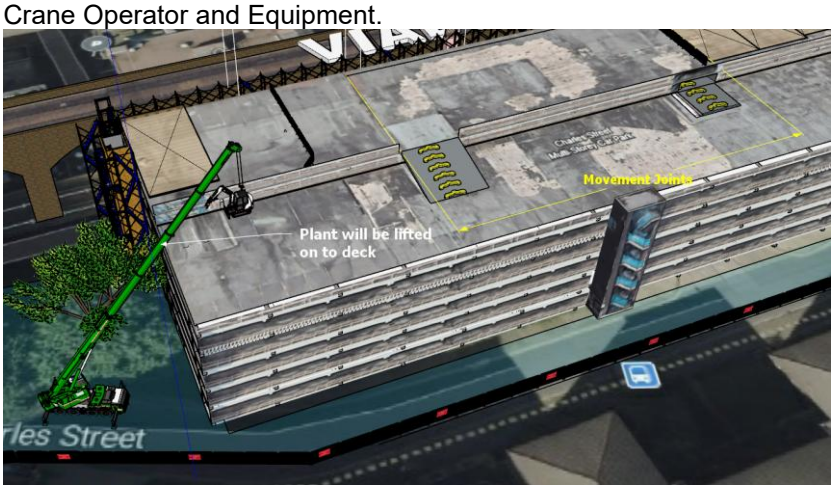
During times of physical demolition banksmen will be deployed to secure the designated areas from inadvertent access.
The banksmen will always position in a place of safety with a clear view of the working area.
Two-way radios will be used to maintain communication with the machine drivers at all times. If required work can be suspended to allow the safe movement of site equipment and personnel.

13.6 The machines will always be tracked from a position of safety under supervision of banksmen.

Top Down Deonstruction. Northern Elevation Upper 2 levels.

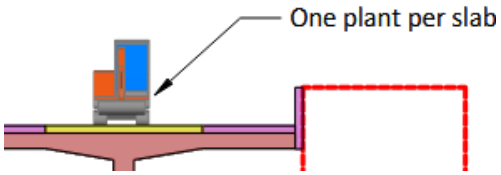
13.7 When all scaffolds / monar-flex have been erected and the, the mini 360º excavators locate within the building.

Machinery will be lifted to roof slab level using a mobile crane as a Contract Lift. The crane hire company will provide a Lifting Plan, all lifting equipment and the current certification for Crane Operator and Equipment.

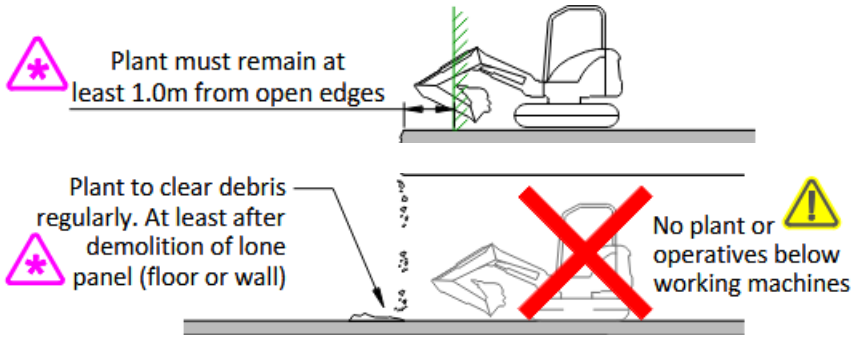


The Lifting Plan will include location of crane; pad loadings; swing radius; emergency procedures in the event of breakdown / failure of equipment; certification for Plant, Equipment, Crane Operator and Slinger / Banksman.

The small plant lifted onto the roof will be dispersed at all times and occupy different structural bays.(Structural bays are deterimed by the exisiting column positions) When manovering on the slabs the plant shall maintain separation of a least one structural bay at all times.

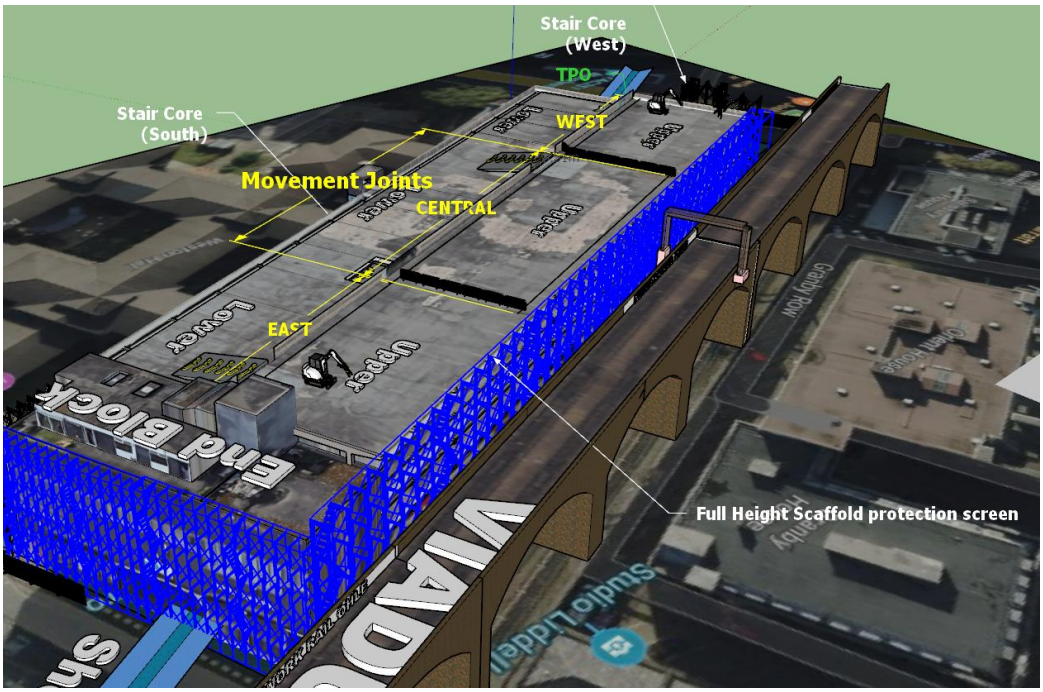


The parapet wall extending above roof level shall be retained to mainatain edge protection for the roof works.



The Western and Southern stair cores will be closed off when demolition commences.

13.8 The external scaffold system shall always extend above the working floor, shielding the works from the public domain. The scaffold will be reduced as the works progress.

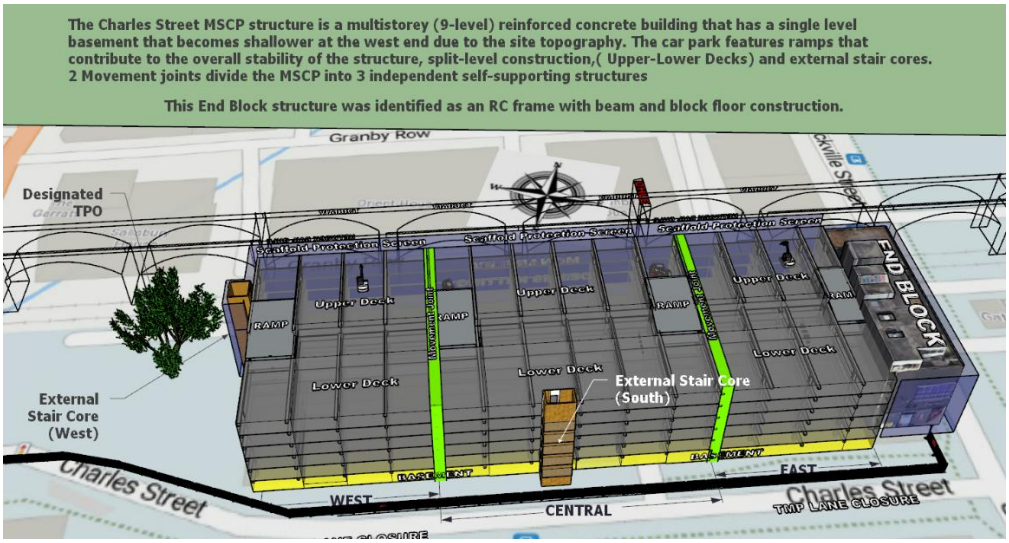


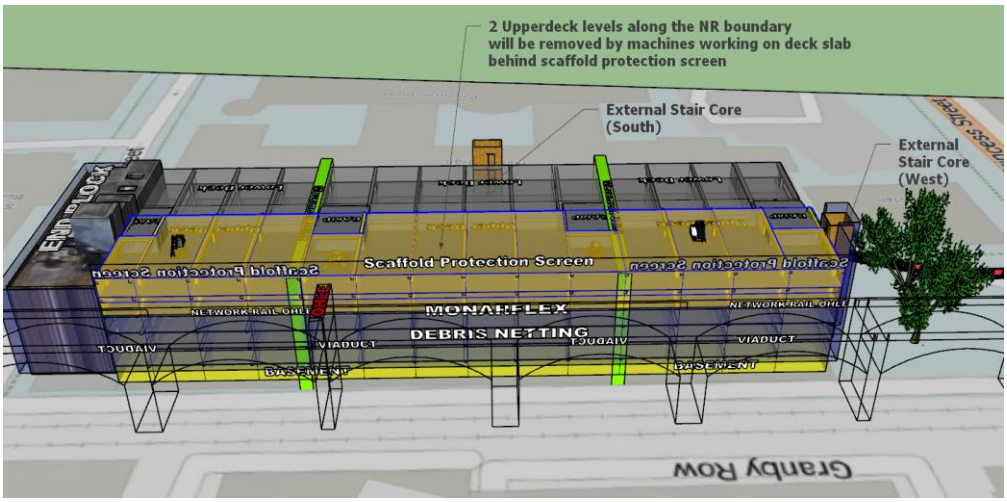
13.9 Confirmation that a hose with a suitable water supply is available at the working floor to enable the control of dust.

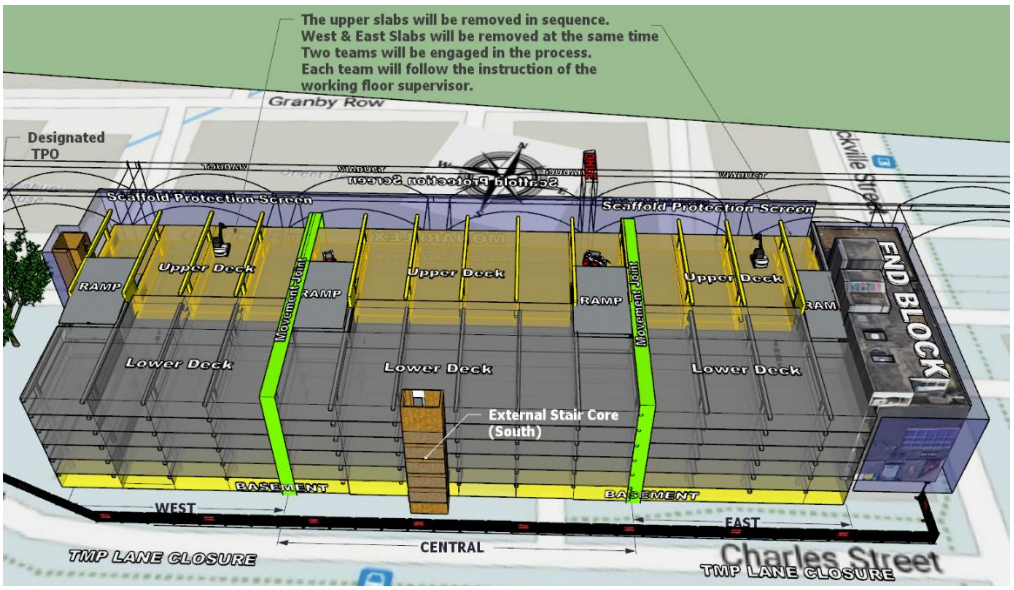
Working floor supervisor **(WFS)** will monitor the works and ensure the dust control remains effective

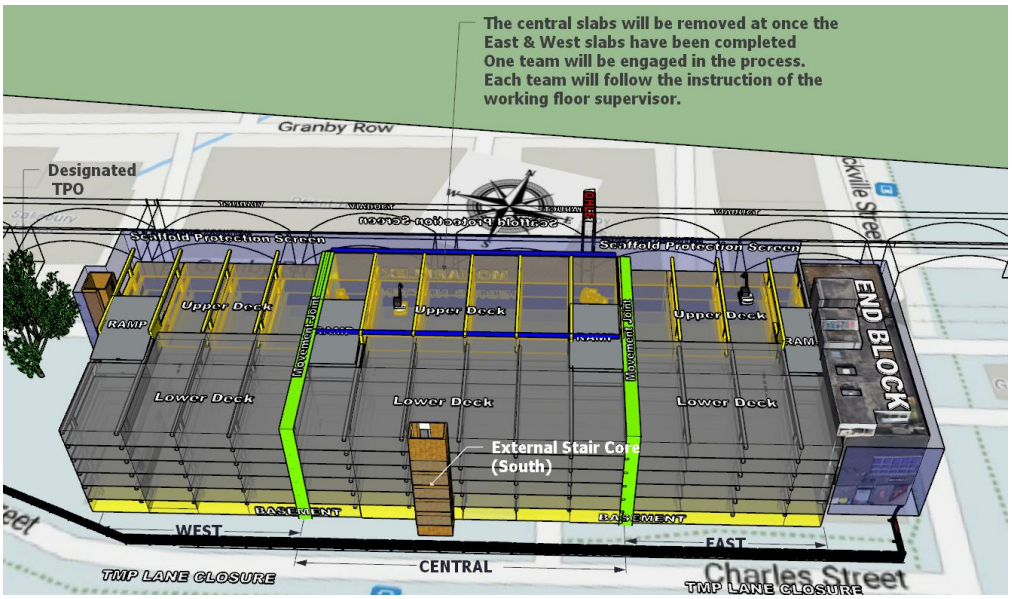
Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date_____

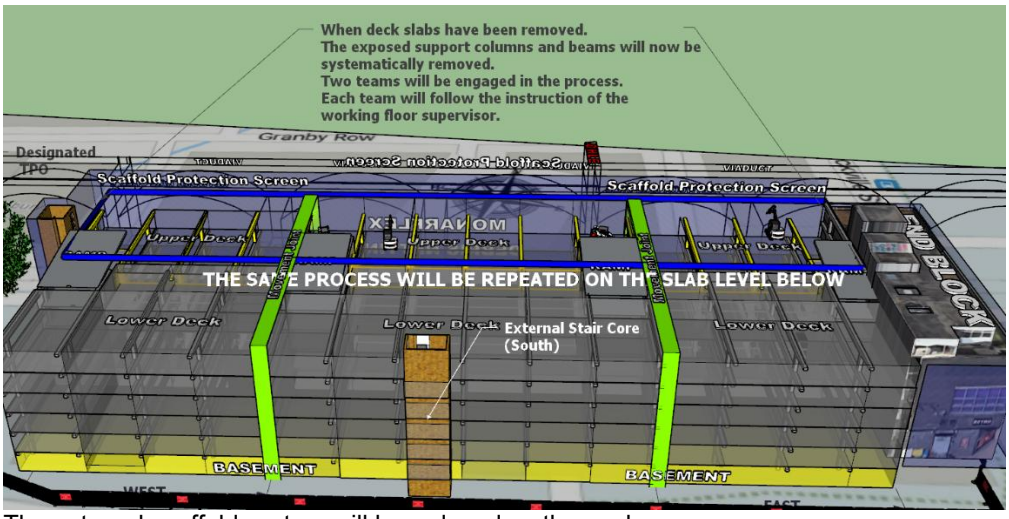
13.10


The Charles Street MSCP structure is a multistorey (9-level) reinforced concrete building that has a single level basement that becomes shallower at the west end due to the site topography. The car park features ramps that contribute to the overall stability of the structure, split-level construction,(Upper-Lower Decks) and external stair cores. 2 Movement joints divide the MSCP into 3 independent self-supporting structures
This End Block structure was identified as an RC frame with beam and block floor construction.
Granby Row
Designated TPO
Scaffold Protection Screen
Upper Deck
Lower Deck
RAMP
Movement Joint
END BLOCK
External Stair Core (West)
External Stair Core (South)
Charles Street
WEST
CENTRAL
EAST
TMP LANE CLOSURE


2 Upperdeck levels along the NR boundary will be removed by machines working on deck slab behind scaffold protection screen
External Stair Core (South)
External Stair Core (West)
END BLOCK
Scaffold Protection Screen
MONAFLEX
DEBRIS NETTING
NETWORK RAIL OHLE
VIADUCT
BASEMENT
Granby Row

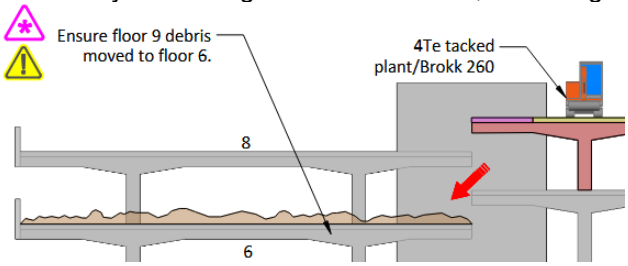

The upper slabs will be removed in sequence.
West & East Slabs will be removed at the same time
Two teams will be engaged in the process.
Each team will follow the instruction of the working floor supervisor.
Granby Row
Designated TPO
Scaffold Protection Screen
Upper Deck
Lower Deck
RAMP
Movement Joint
END BLOCK
External Stair Core (South)
BASEMENT
WEST
CENTRAL
EAST
TMP LANE CLOSURE
Charles Street





The external scaffold system will be reduced as the works progress.
Deconstruction works will suspend when the scaffold is being modified.

13.11 To prevent overloading the floor slabs during the physical demoltion The skid steer machines shall mobilise at the completion of the demoltion phase of one structural bay to clear away the arising from the floor slab, all arising shall be dispered.

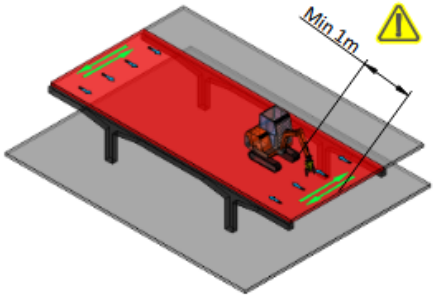


13.12

Operation Restrictions

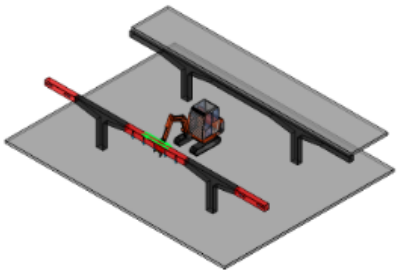
- Plant exclusion zones apply. MAXIMUM OF 1 PLANT PER BAY (Bays are defined by single slab panel)
- Maximum one panel removal before debris is cleared.
- **Debris must not be stockpiled**. Max loading 3.5kN/m² (ie dead weight of slab). Plant must not track over debris.
- Plant must not track/operate within same bay. Bays defined in center of each floor.

13.13



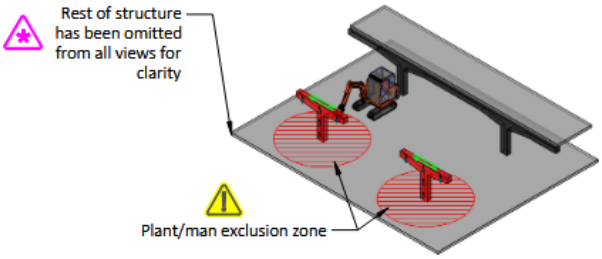
1 - Demolish slab between beams

The slabs are to be demolished in typewriter fashion working towards the centre of each bay as shown above. The typewriter fashion is to be carried out parallel to the slab. Ensure the excavator does not approach within 1m of any open slab edge



2 - Demolish sections of beam

The edges & middle section of the beams are to be demolished in typewriter fashion lowering the section height of the beam towards the bottom face on the middle span and working from cantilever end towards columns at edge. At the end of every section, a partial collapse will occur, however will be controlled and relatively low weight



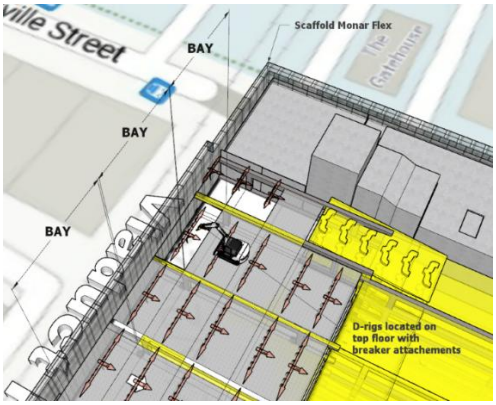
3 - Demolish columns & beams

The remaining section of the beams and columns are to be demolished in typewriter fashion working top down. The column is to be hinged down onto the slab once the height is reduced to 1-2m, thus a min 3m radius exclusion zone is to be maintained for man/plant access during this.

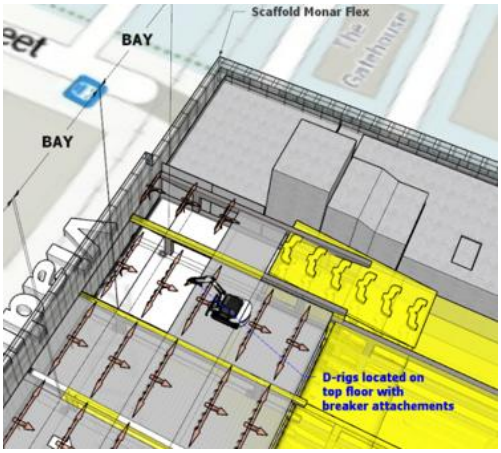
13.14 The illustration drawings 1-17 below show the sequence the machine drivers will folllow to complete phases A-B. The same approach will be followed to East- Center- West bays of the top 2 floors of slab


Scaffold Monar Flex
BAY
BAY
BAY
CANTILEVER

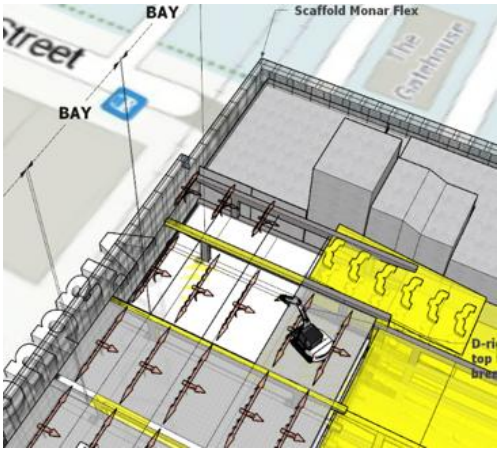
1


Scaffold Monar Flex
BAY
BAY
BAY
D-rigs located on top floor with breaker attachements

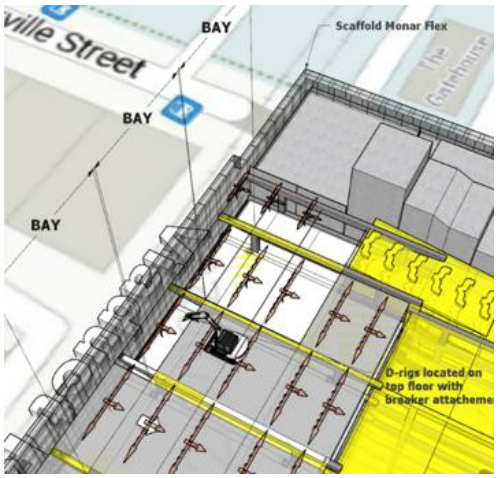
2


Scaffold Monar Flex
BAY
BAY
D-rigs located on top floor with breaker attachements

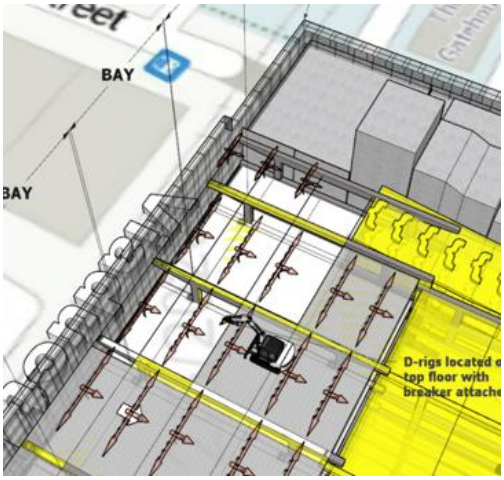
3


Scaffold Monar Flex
BAY
BAY

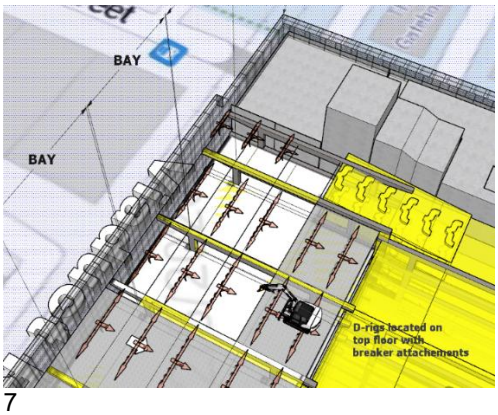
4


Scaffold Monar Flex
BAY
BAY
BAY
D-rigs located on top floor with breaker attachemen

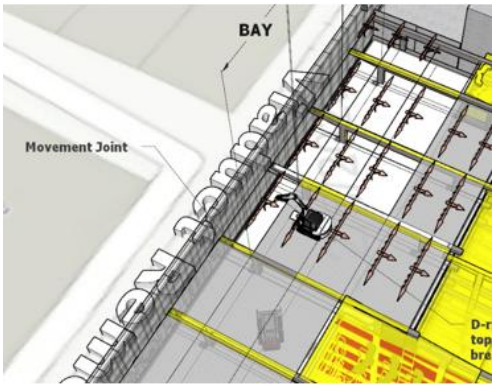
5


BAY
BAY

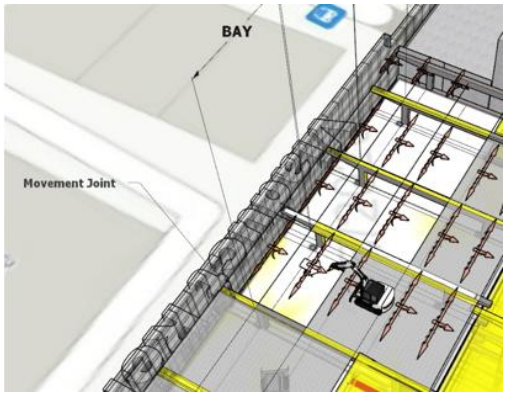
6



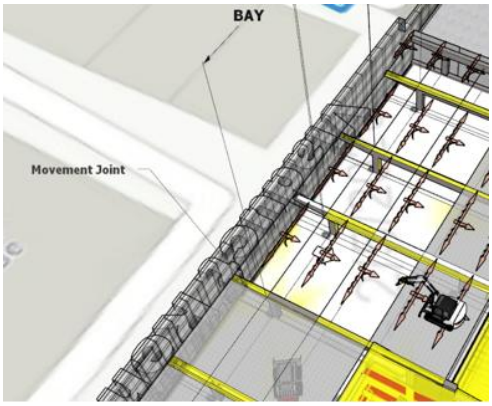
7



8



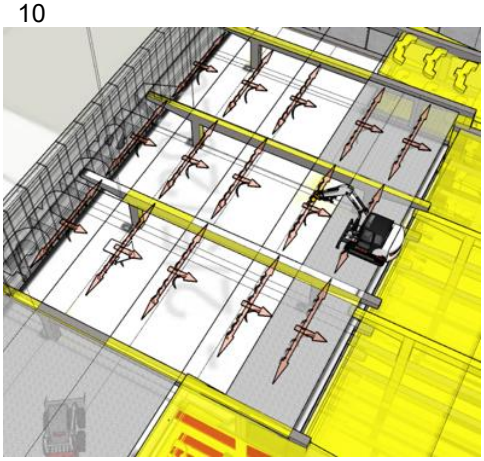
9



10



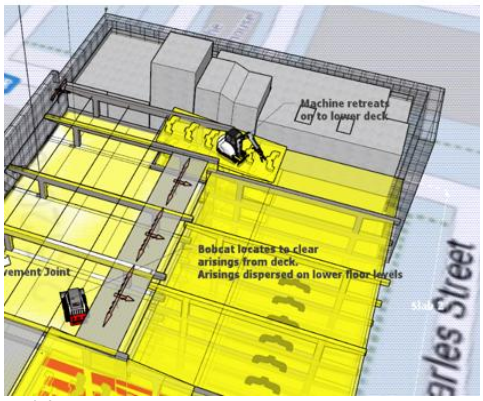
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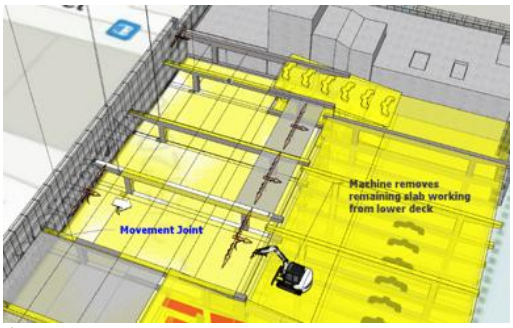
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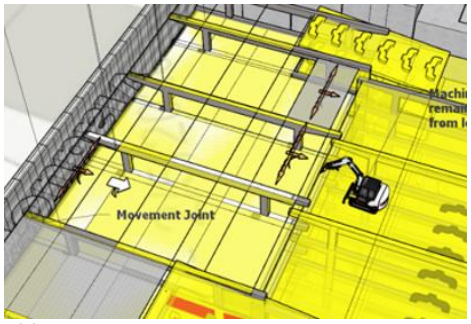
13



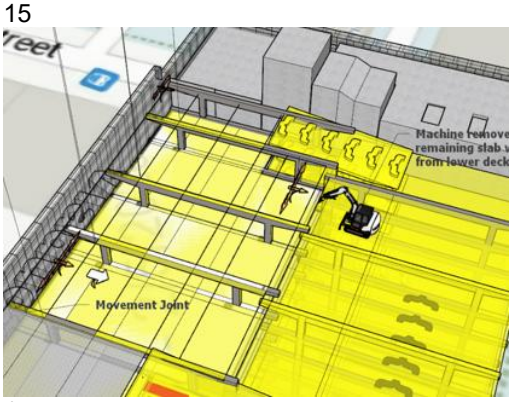
14


Machine removes remaining slab working from lower deck
Movement Joint

15

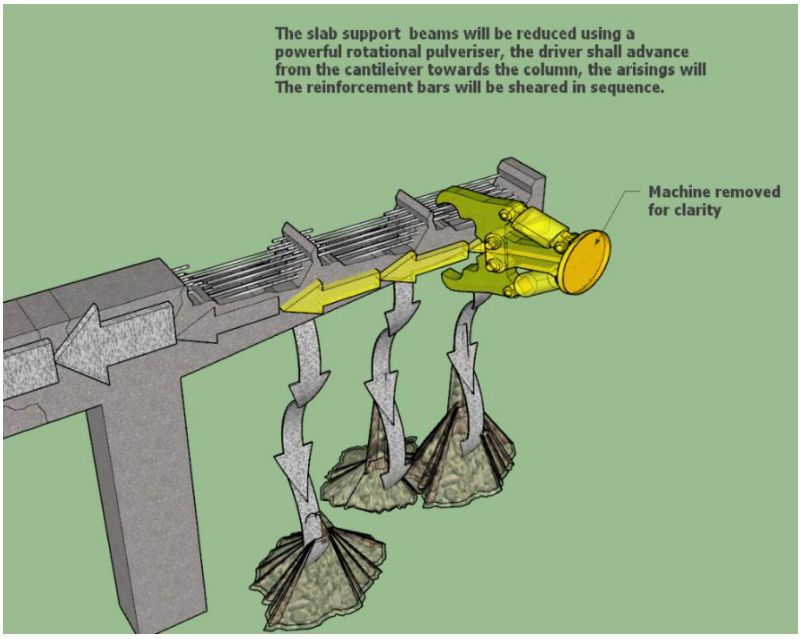

Movement Joint

16

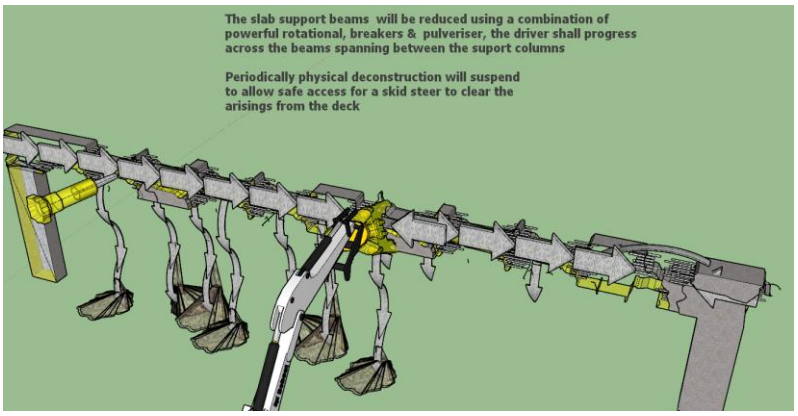

Movement Joint

17

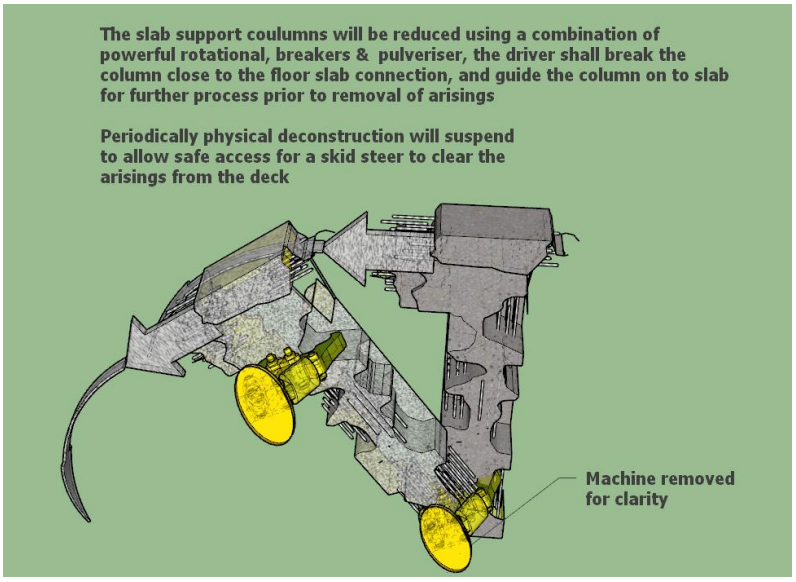
13.15


The slab support beams will be reduced using a powerful rotational pulveriser, the driver shall advance from the cantileiver towards the column, the arisings will The reinforcement bars will be sheared in sequence.
Machine removed for clarity

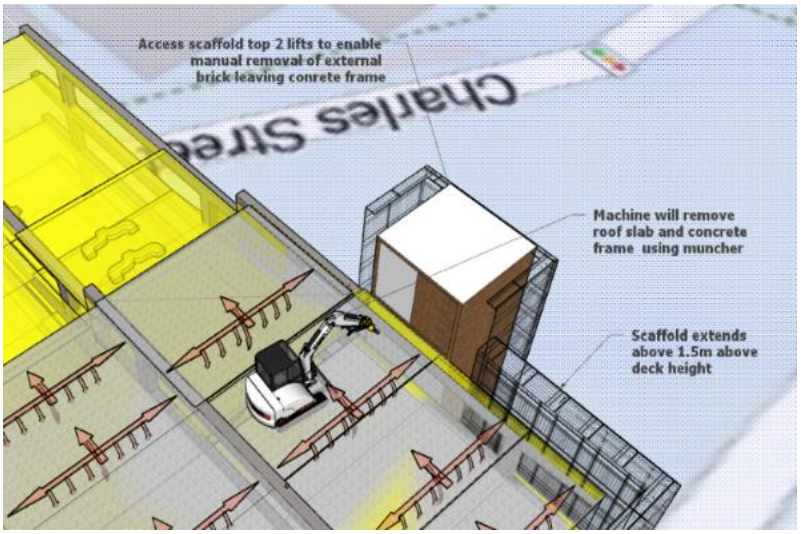
13.16



13.17

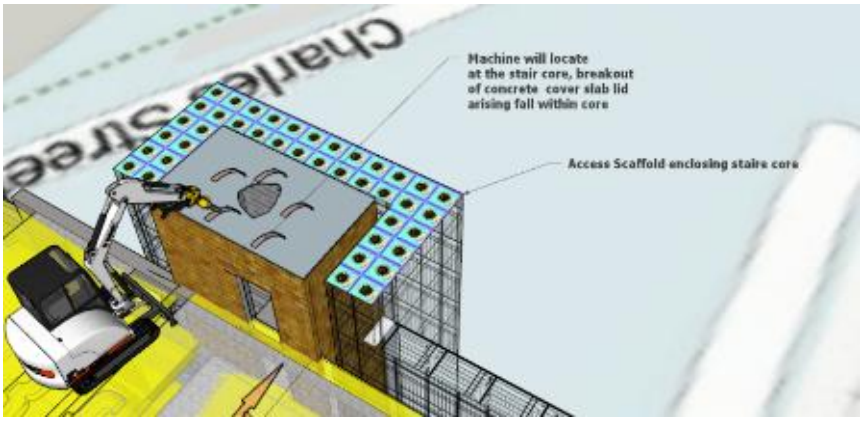


13.18

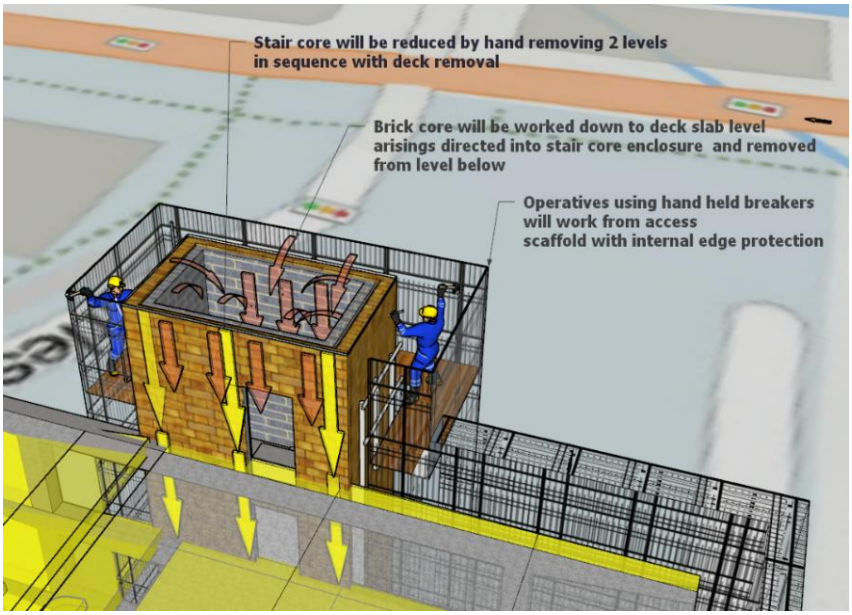


Stair Core Removal

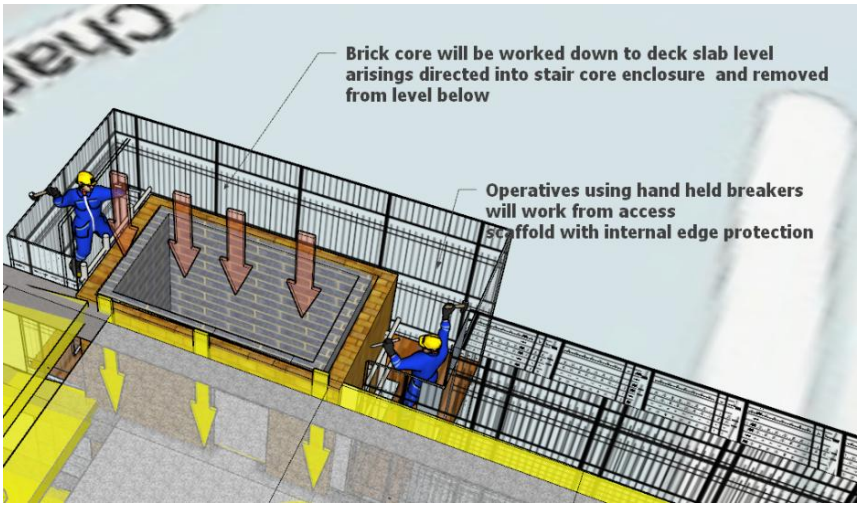
13.19



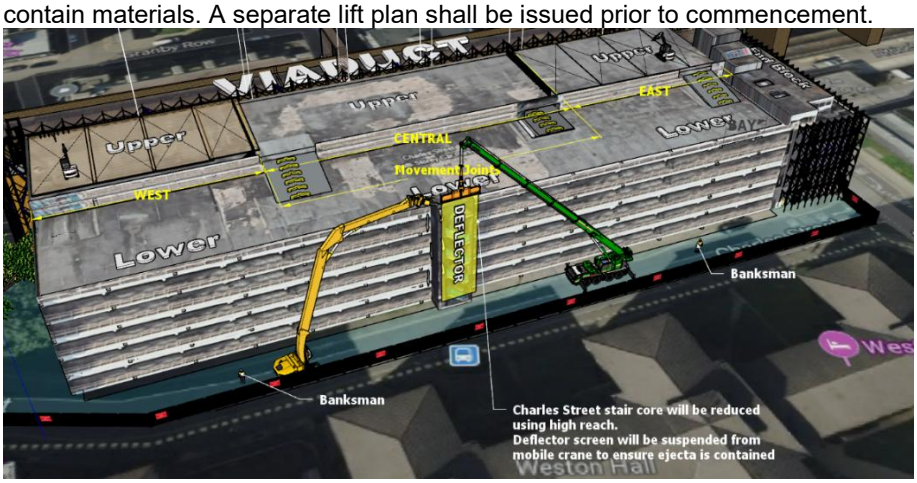
13.20



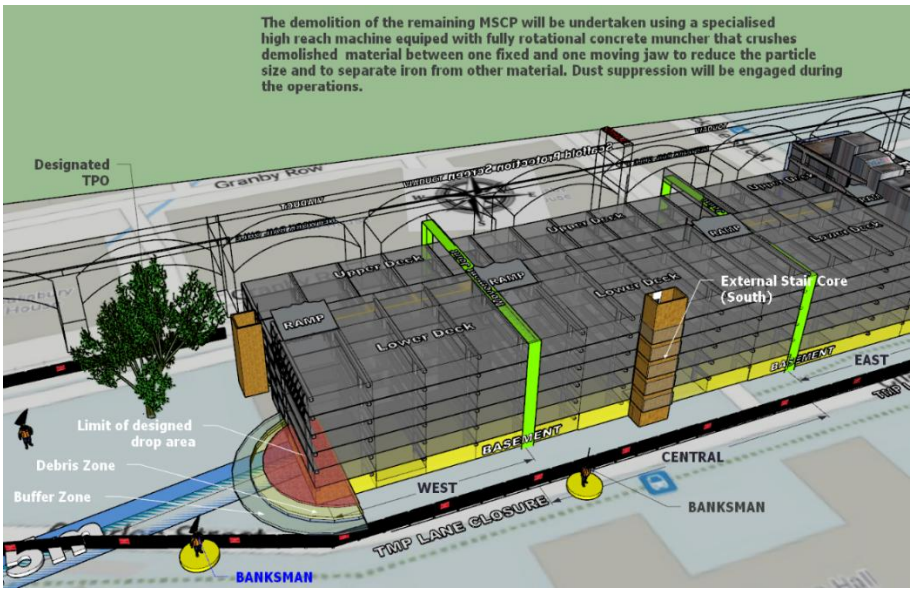
13.21



13.22 The Stair Core South (Charles Street) deconstruction is required to be undertaken prior to phase 4 of high reach operations commencing. A mobile crane shall suspend a deflector mat to contain materials. A separate lift plan shall be issued prior to commencement.



13.23



End Block Phase C

13.24 This structure was identified as an RC frame with beam and block floor construction based upon visual inspection. Prior to mechanical demolition the brick infills spanning between the frames will be removed

Below is an outline of proposed works.

13.25 Due to the site restrictions a lot of the works will be undertaken by operatives using hand tools operating from within the access scaffold.

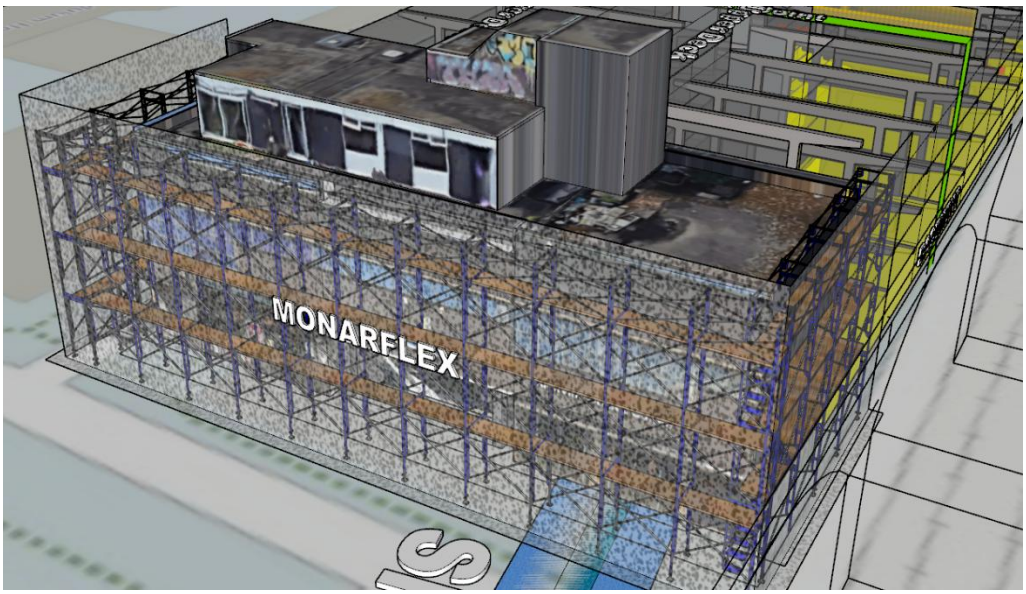
13.26 Works generally will be top-down removing brickwork in courses, operatives using handheld breakers will detach the bricks by breaking the mortar bond between each course, the detached brick work will be directed into the building footprint.

13.27



The external brickwork walls that require hand demolition will be reduced down in height, operatives where required will work from the external scaffold.
Using small handheld electric breakers and hand tools such as bolster chisels and hammers the operatives will work the brickwork down in courses along the width of the elevations to be removed. This method will be used to work the walls down to the floor slab.

13.28



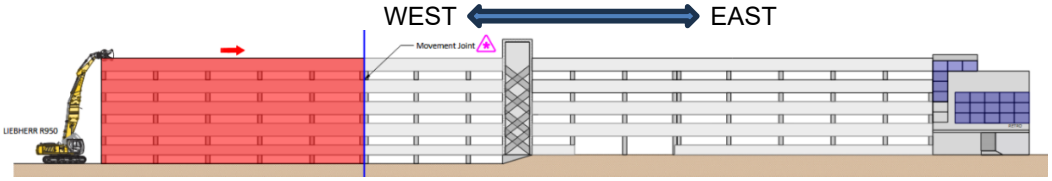
The scaffold enclosed mona flex will surround the building extending 1.5m above top deck height

Car Park (Remaining structure)

13.29 The structure is a multistorey (9-level) reinforced concrete building.
The car park features ramps that contribute to the overall stability of the structure, split-level construction, and external stair cores.

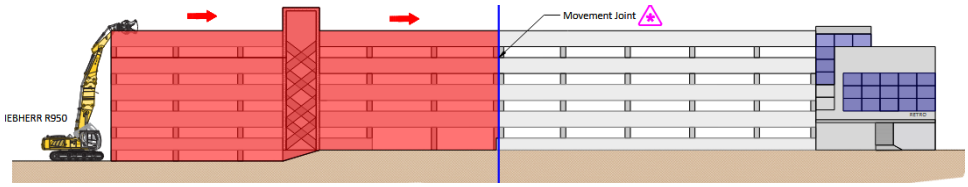
13.30 The concrete frame appeared to be in good condition from a structural standpoint and there is no obvious defect or damage.

13.31



Phase 1-2

13.32



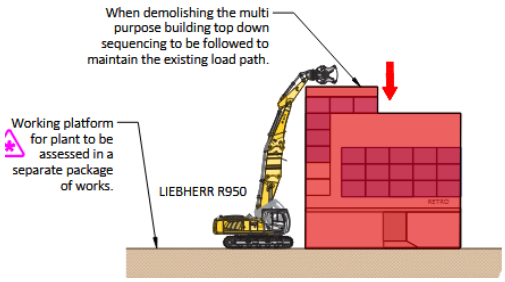
Phase 3-4

13.33



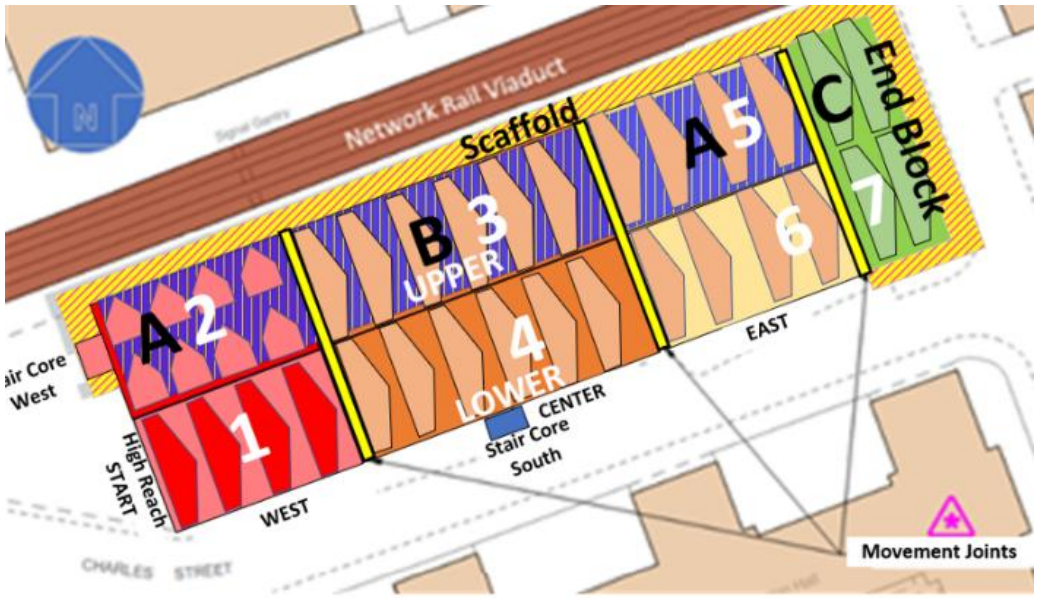
Phase 5-6

13.34



Phase 7

13.35



Top 2 levels of Upper slabs will be removed by Mini Machines

13.36 **Illustrations 1-11** (Car Parks Decks) Illustrations **12-14** (End Block) detail the sequence of step-down deconstruction drivers will follow during the various phases of works. The Car Park deck is essentially divided into 3 independent sections defined by movement joints.
Each section is divided into 2 phases of works (Upper-Lower Decks). Works will be completed in one section at a time advancing in an easterly direction.

Deconstruction will start at the West end of the structure. High reach works will be completed in a total of Seven phases.

Phase 1-6 Car Park Decks -- Phase 7 End Block.

Note High reach machine will periodically suspend to allow medium reach machine to engage deconstruction below floor level 3 of the structure.

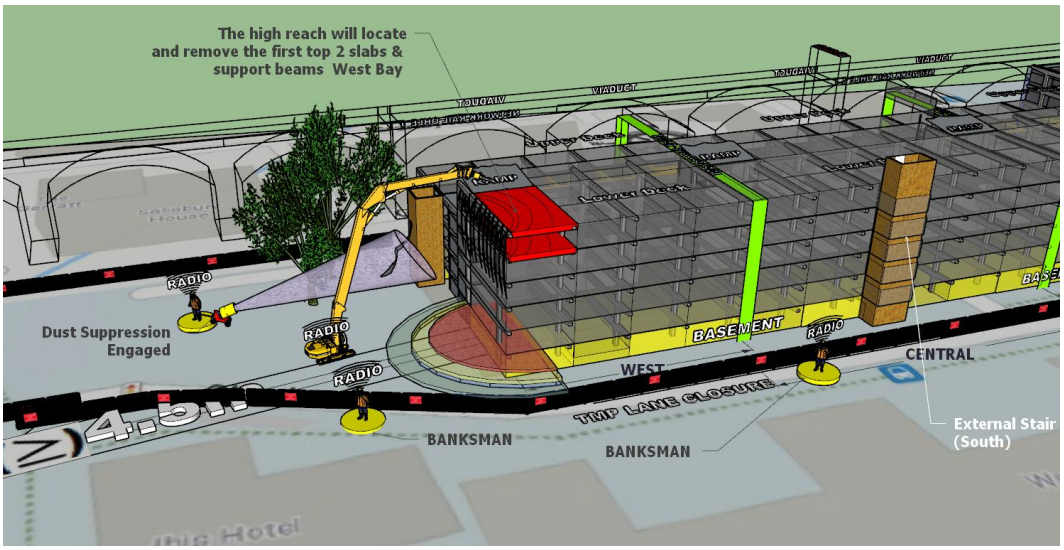
Due to the proximity of a tree located on the western end of the building phase 2 will require the machine to face the building and work north toward the viaduct as shown (Illustrations 9-10). The remaining western stair core will be reduced at the same time.

All other phases will be advance working eastward.

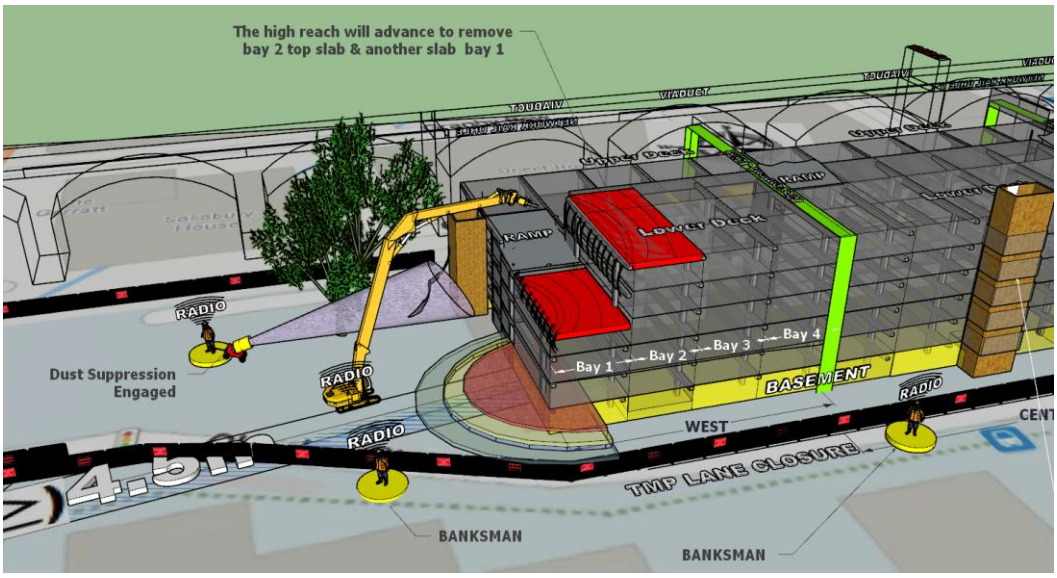
The drivers will at all times direct the arisings into the exclusion zone directly in front of the machines.

To enable works to progress, the arisings generated from the works will initially be placed in the basement area. The drivers will continually process the arisings and compact into a suitable working pad for machine operations.

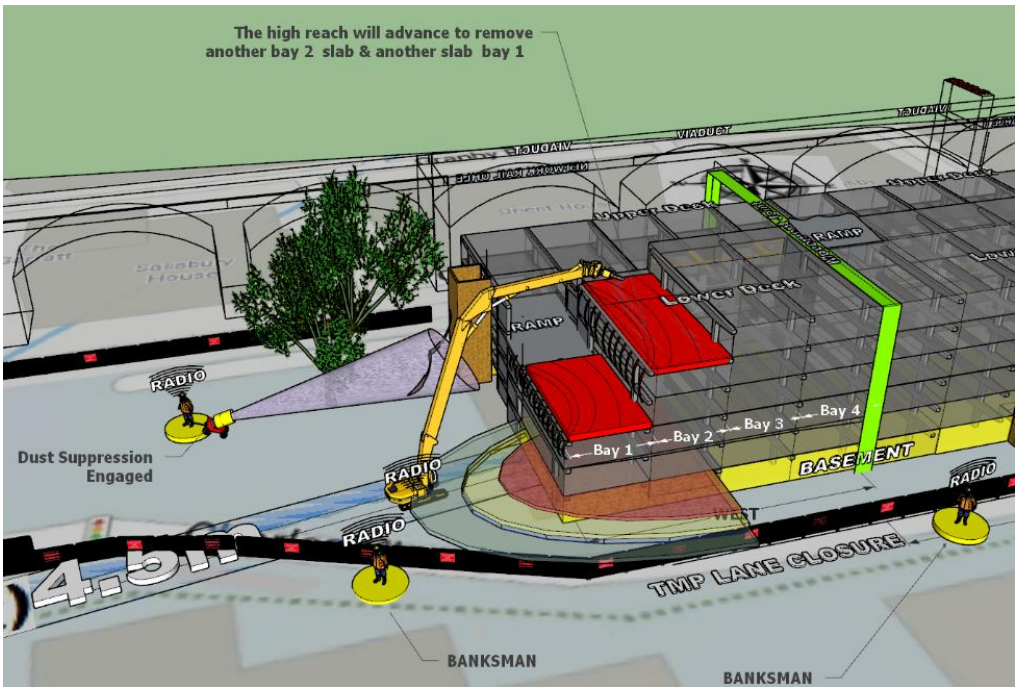
A Daily Permit To Demolish will be issued by the supervisor, the permit will detail the planned operations. The supervisor will set out the arrangements for dust suppression and allocation of banksmen. In addition, all operations staff members will attend a **Daily Task Briefing** prior to work commencing. The briefing will highlight all other site operations



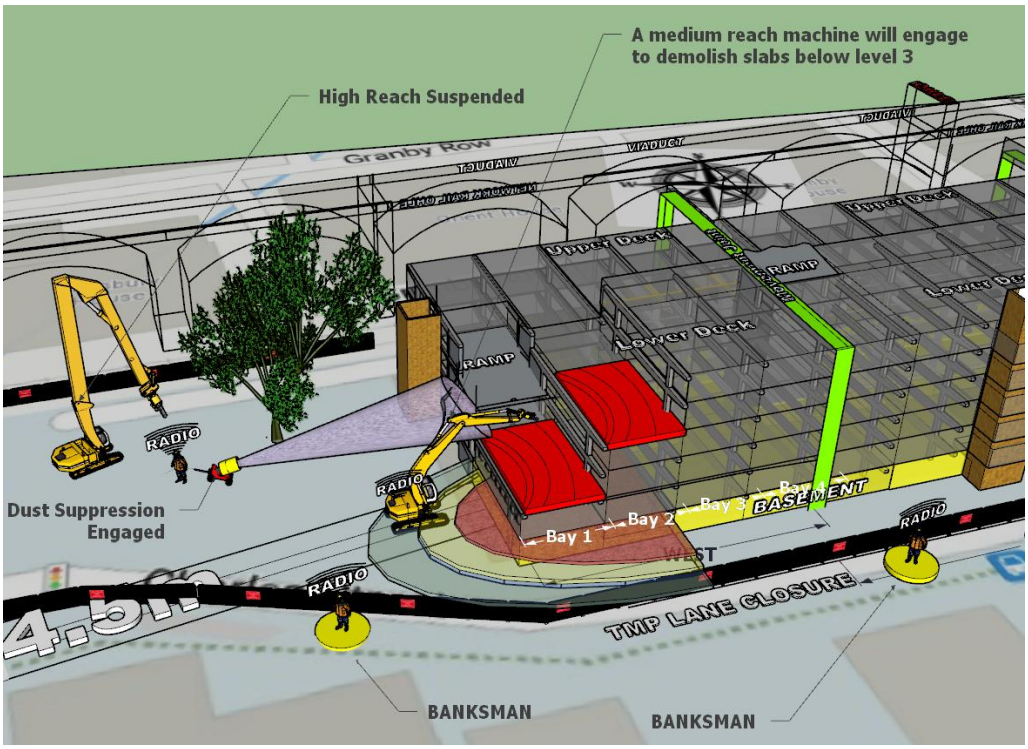
1


The high reach will advance to remove
bay 2 top slab & another slab bay 1
VIADUCT
Upper Deck
RAMP
Lower Deck
RADIO
Dust Suppression
Engaged
Bay 1
Bay 2
Bay 3
Bay 4
BASEMENT
WEST
TMP LANE CLOSURE
BANKSMAN
BANKSMAN

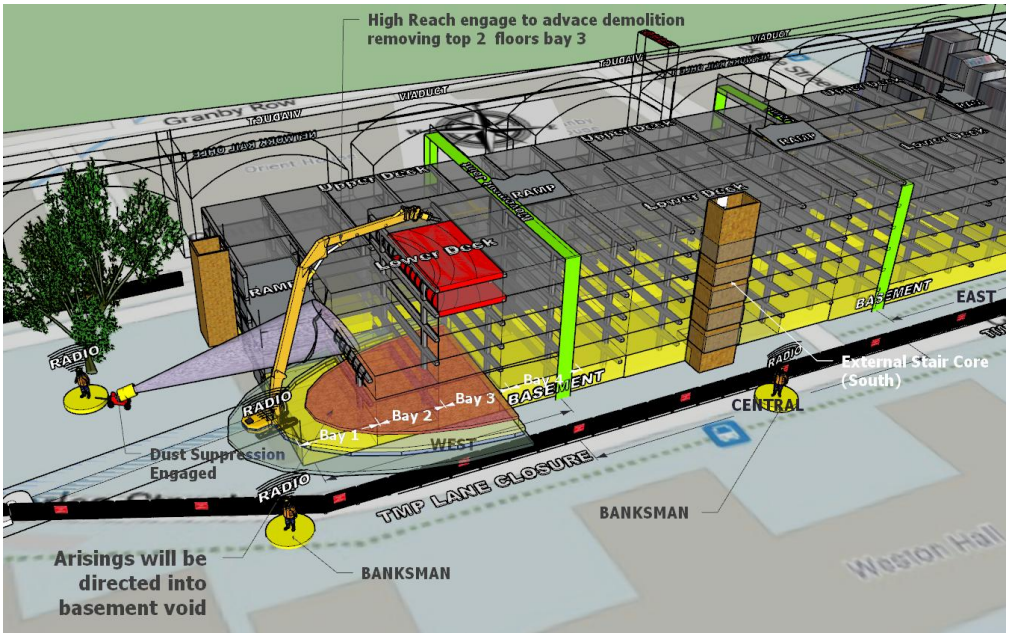
2


The high reach will advance to remove
another bay 2 slab & another slab bay 1
VIADUCT
Upper Deck
RAMP
Lower Deck
RADIO
Dust Suppression
Engaged
Bay 1
Bay 2
Bay 3
Bay 4
BASEMENT
TMP LANE CLOSURE
BANKSMAN
BANKSMAN

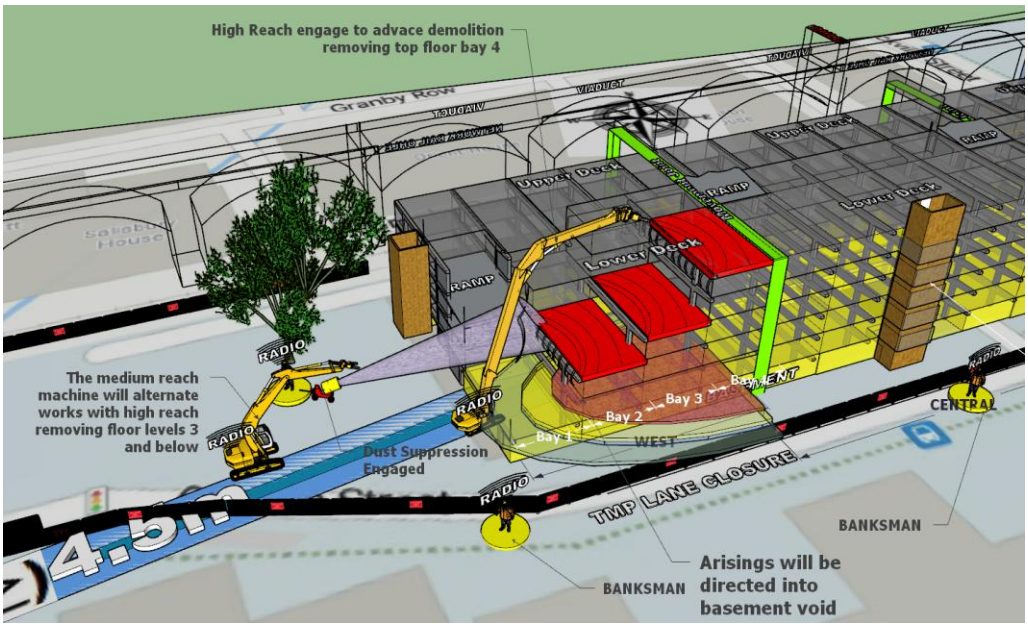
3


A medium reach machine will engage to demolish slabs below level 3
High Reach Suspended
Granby Row
VIADUCT
Upper Deck
RAMP
Lower Deck
RADIO
Dust Suppression Engaged
Bay 1
Bay 2
Bay 3
BASEMENT
WEST
TMP LANE CLOSURE
BANKSMAN
BANKSMAN

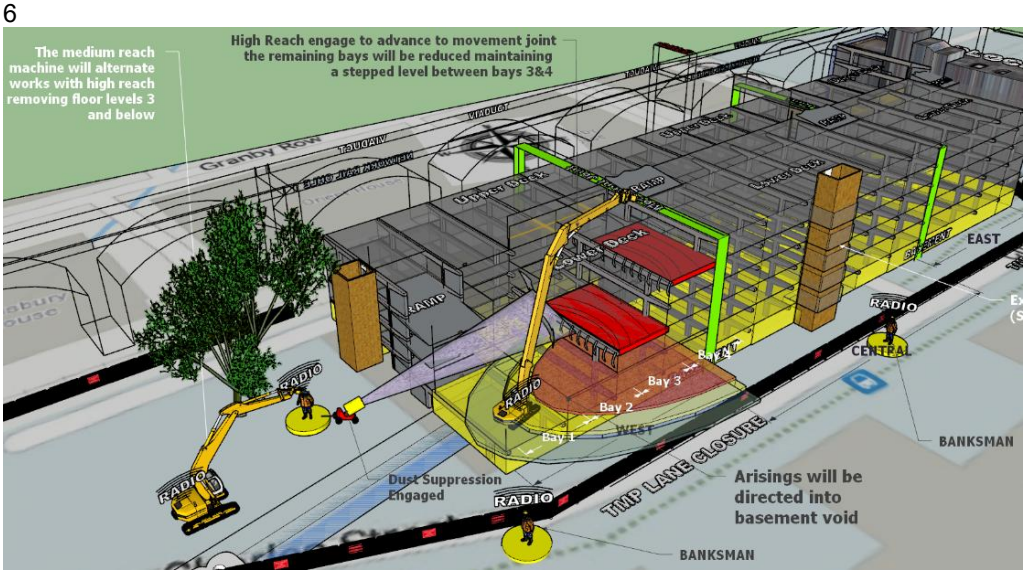
4


High Reach engage to advace demolition removing top 2 floors bay 3
Granby Row
VIADUCT
Upper Deck
RAMP
Lower Deck
RADIO
Bay 1
Bay 2
Bay 3
BASEMENT
EAST
WEST
CENTRAL
External Stair Core (South)
Dust Suppression Engaged
TMP LANE CLOSURE
BANKSMAN
BANKSMAN
Arisings will be directed into basement void

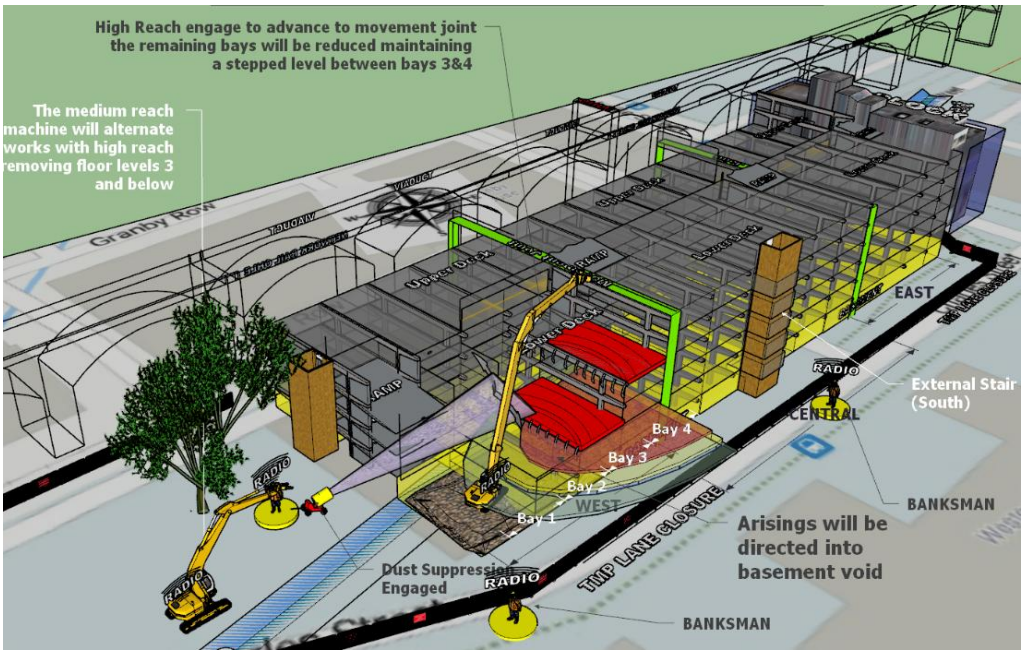
5


High Reach engage to advace demolition removing top floor bay 4
Granby Row
Upper Deck
Lower Deck
RAMP
The medium reach machine will alternate works with high reach removing floor levels 3 and below
RADIO
Dust Suppression Engaged
Bay 1
Bay 2
Bay 3
WEST
CENTRAL
TMP LANE CLOSURE
BANKSMAN
Arisings will be directed into basement void

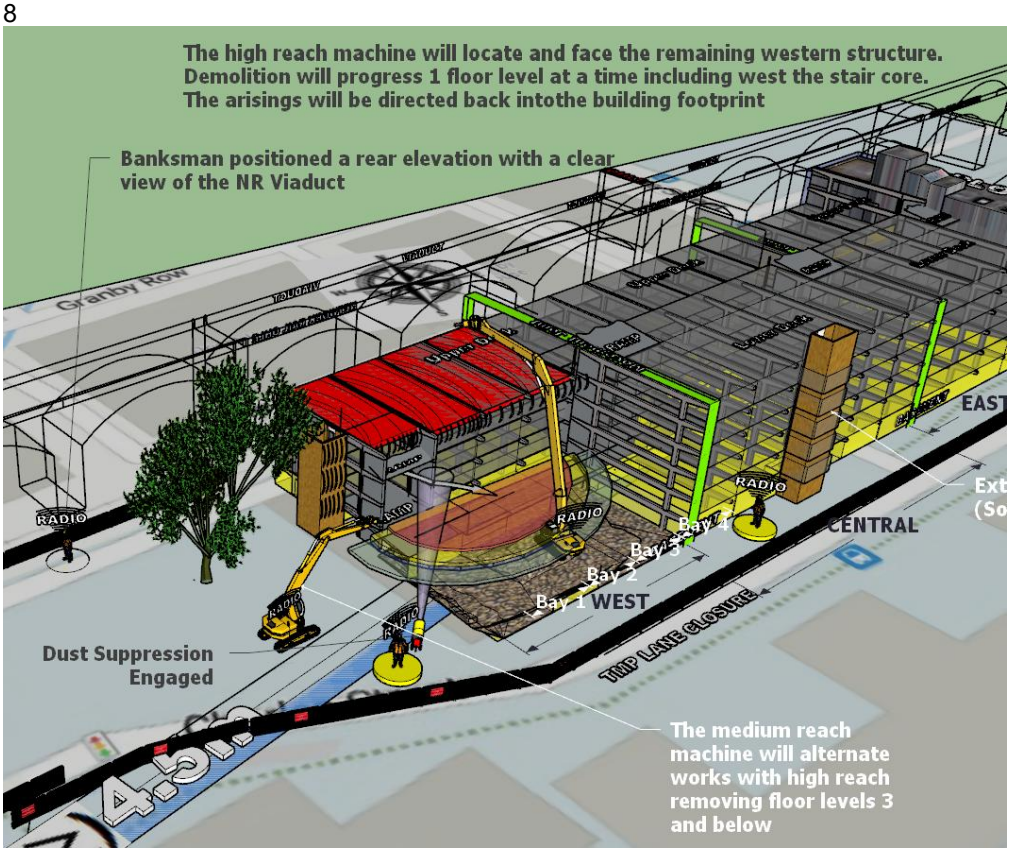
6


The medium reach machine will alternate works with high reach removing floor levels 3 and below
High Reach engage to advance to movement joint the remaining bays will be reduced maintaining a stepped level between bays 3&4
Granby Row
Upper Deck
Lower Deck
RAMP
EAST
CENTRAL
RADIO
Bay 1
Bay 2
Bay 3
WEST
Dust Suppression Engaged
TMP LANE CLOSURE
BANKSMAN
Arisings will be directed into basement void

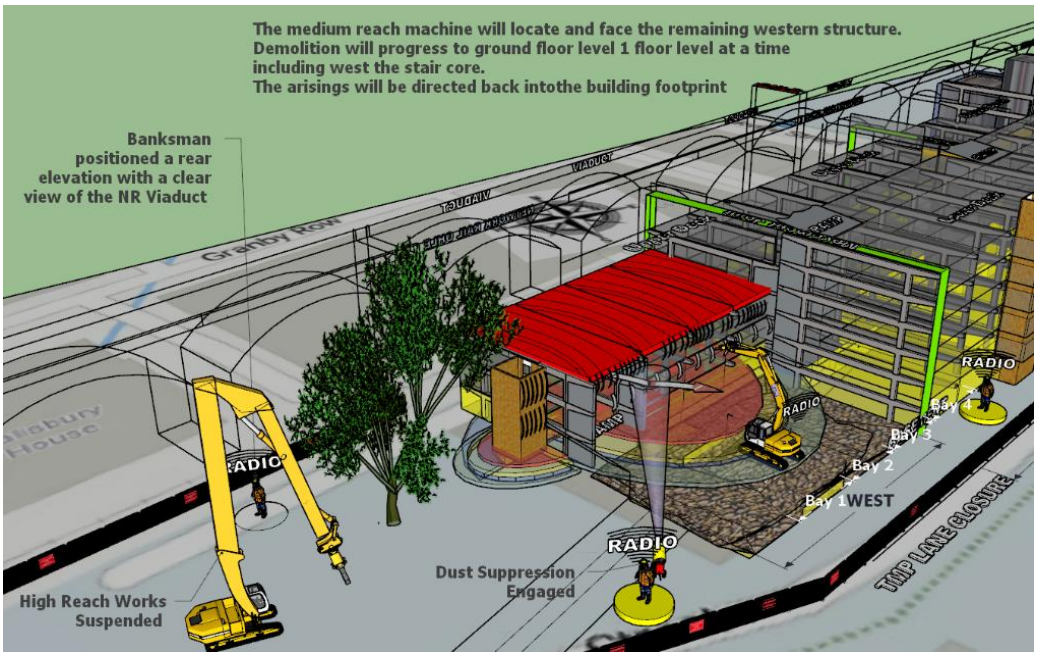
7


High Reach engage to advance to movement joint the remaining bays will be reduced maintaining a stepped level between bays 3&4
The medium reach machine will alternate works with high reach removing floor levels 3 and below
Granby Row
EAST
External Stair (South)
CENTRAL
Bay 4
Bay 3
Bay 2
Bay 1
WEST
BANKSMAN
Arisings will be directed into basement void
TMP LANE CLOSURE
Dust Suppression Engaged
RADIO
BANKSMAN

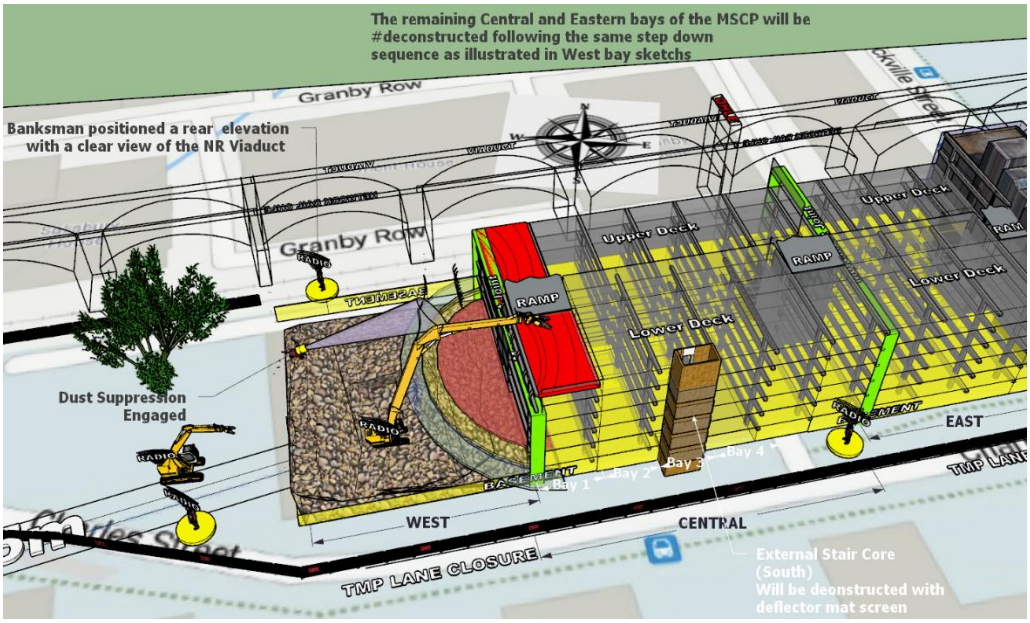
8


The high reach machine will locate and face the remaining western structure. Demolition will progress 1 floor level at a time including west the stair core. The arisings will be directed back intothe building footprint
Banksman positioned a rear elevation with a clear view of the NR Viaduct
Granby Row
EAST
CENTRAL
Bay 4
Bay 3
Bay 2
Bay 1 WEST
TMP LANE CLOSURE
Dust Suppression Engaged
The medium reach machine will alternate works with high reach removing floor levels 3 and below
RADIO

9


The medium reach machine will locate and face the remaining western structure.
Demolition will progress to ground floor level 1 floor level at a time
including west the stair core.
The arisings will be directed back intothe building footprint
Banksman positioned a rear elevation with a clear view of the NR Viaduct
Granby Row
VIADUCT
RADIO
Bay 4
Bay 3
Bay 2
Bay 1 WEST
TMP LANE CLOSURE
Dust Suppression Engaged
High Reach Works Suspended

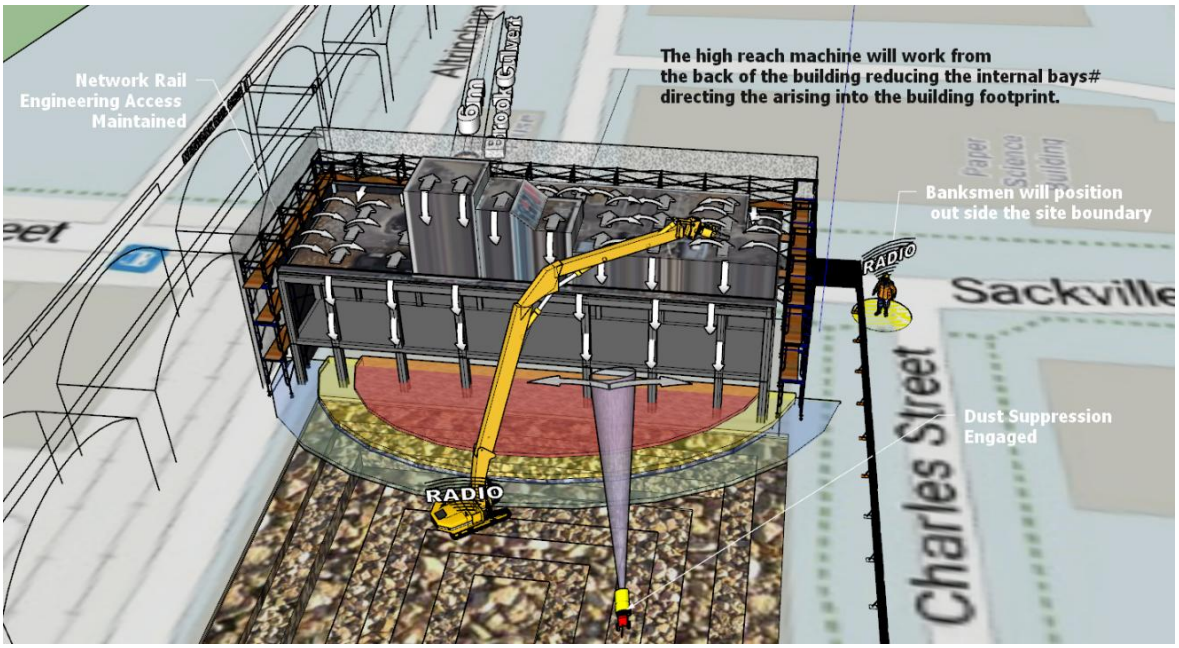
10


The remaining Central and Eastern bays of the MSCP will be
#deconstructed following the same step down
sequence as illustrated in West bay sketchs
Granby Row
Banksman positioned a rear elevation with a clear view of the NR Viaduct
VIADUCT
Upper Deck
RAMP
Lower Deck
BASEMENT
Dust Suppression Engaged
RADIO
EAST
WEST
CENTRAL
TMP LANE CLOSURE
External Stair Core (South)
Will be deonstructed with deflector mat screen

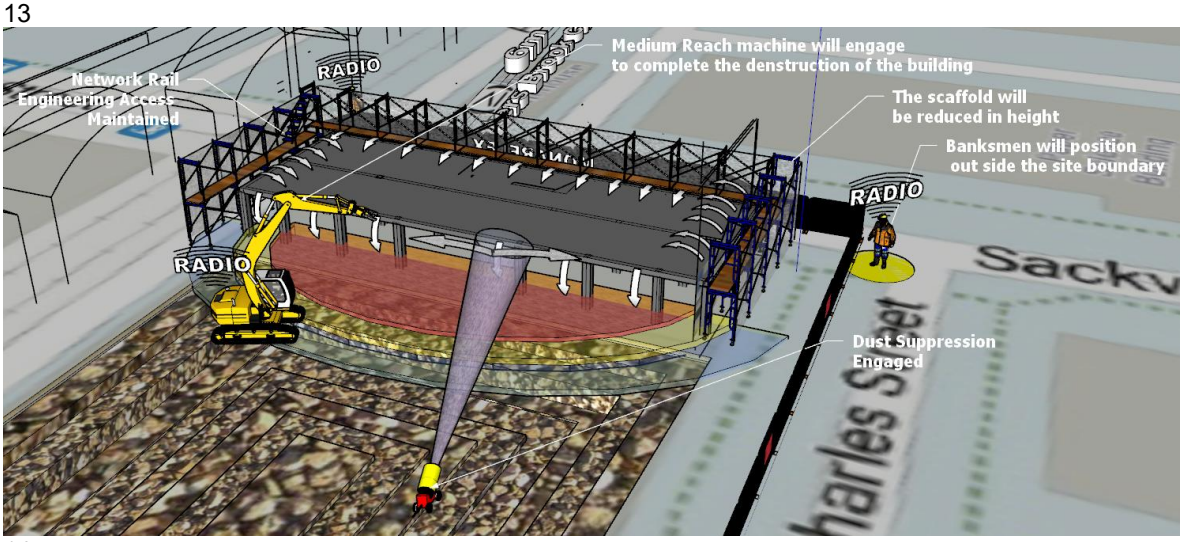
11


Network Rail
Engineering Access
Maintained
A full height scaffold screen will
extend around the structure
at the commencement of works
MONARFLEX
RADIO
RADIO
Banksmen will position
out side the site bounda

12

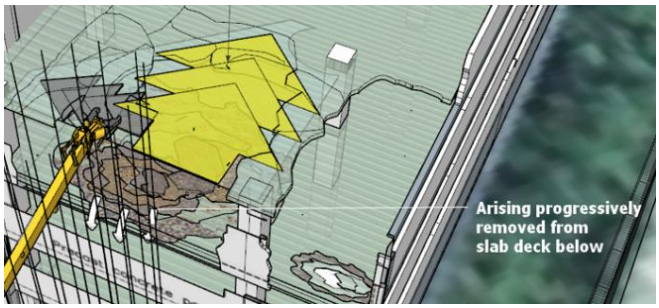

Network Rail
Engineering Access
Maintained
The high reach machine will work from
the back of the building reducing the internal bays#
directing the arising into the building footprint.
Banksmen will position
out side the site boundary
RADIO
RADIO
Dust Suppression
Engaged
Charles Street

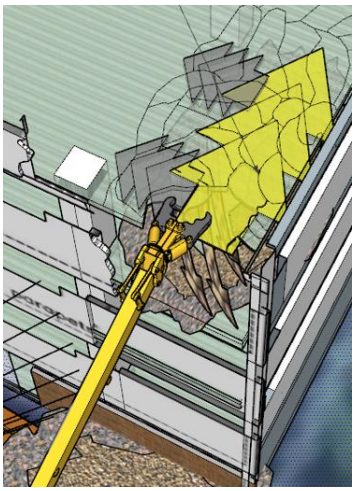
13


Medium Reach machine will engage
to complete the denstruction of the building
Network Rail
Engineering Access
Maintained
RADIO
The scaffold will
be reduced in height
Banksmen will position
out side the site boundary
RADIO
RADIO
Dust Suppression
Engaged

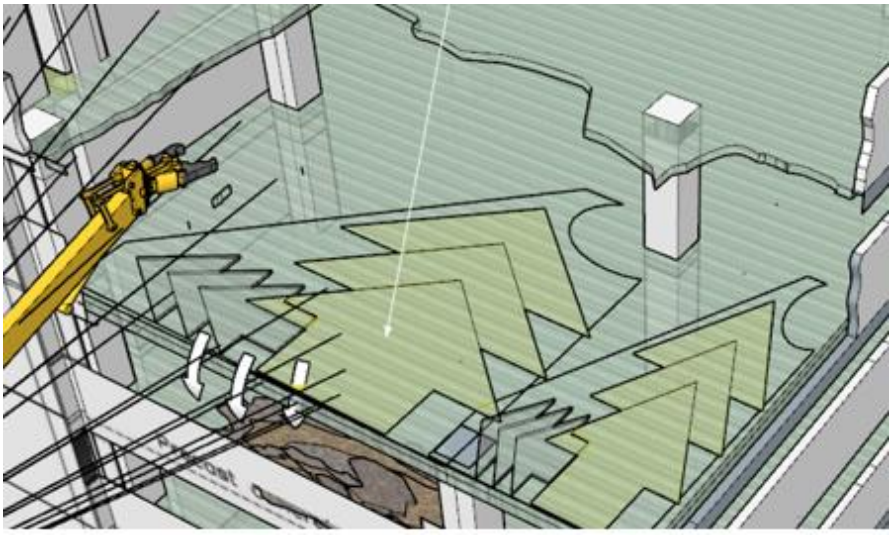
14

13.37 Deconstruction will be undertaken using varoius attachments. All machines are equipped with quick hitch coupling, allowing the machine driver to select the most suitable tool for the operation.





13.38 The driver will nominate the concrete muncher where possible , but if steel beams are encountered then the steel shear will be selected.



Dust suppression will be engaged during all periods of progressive demolition.

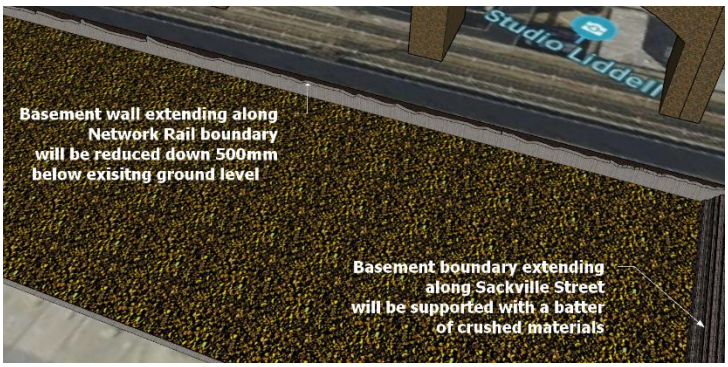
13.39 Banksmen will deploy out side site boudarys and remain in two way radio contact wit the site supervisor and machine drivers.
The banks men will be instructed to alert the supervisor / driver if visible dust is observed migrating from site during the operartions.

14. Substructure Demolition Methodology

Basement Treatment

Basements are located on site.
As detailed in **(section 13)** the positions will be clearly communicated to the operations teams.

The basements beneath Car Park will be broken out and retaining walls and slabs reduced and void filled with site won processed materials.



14.1 All works will be undertaken following the guidance, HSG 47 Avoiding danger from underground services/ GS6 Avoidance of danger from overhead electric cables. A Permit to work is required prior to works commencing.

14.2 **Confirmation that a permit to work has been issued and signed.**

Site Manager Check ☐

14.3 **Scope:** This phase consists of the removal of the ground bearing floor slabs, foundations down to 2.0m below ground level, and where required the hardstanding's.

14.4 **Confirmation that the structure has been demolished down to the slab level before the commencement of this task.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date _____

14.5 **Confirmation that drawings have been provided pertaining to the location of any services around the site to the site boundary that may be affected by the works.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date _____

14.6 Once the structure has been demolished down to the ground bearing slab all the redundant materials will be cleared form the working area leaving only the slab, foundations, and hardstanding's to be removed.

Site Manager Check ☐

14.7 Using the bucket attachment on the D-Rig the ground bearing slab will be lifted. Starting in one corner of the slab a small excavation will be dug to expose the underside of the slab. The D-Rig will then sit on the slab section and lift the slab, the slab will break up under mechanical pressure exerted by the D-Rig. Should the slab require pre-weakening the D-Rig fitted with its hammer attachment will pepper the slab in strategic locations to help break up on lifting.

14.8 The lifted sections will be loaded into suitable skips for removal off site, this process will be repeated until the entire slab and basement slab has been lifted

14.9 Once the slab has been lifted the foundations will be grubbed out and again loaded into suitable skips for removal off site.

14.10 The D-Rig using its bucket attachment will create a small excavation to expose any underground drainage runs that are no longer required. The drainage runs will then be dug out up to the inspection point designated as being left at the start of the retained drainage runs.

14.11 Where possible the D-Rig will then grade the work area using its bucket attachment to the contours of the site. Bettering back any voids to allow the future development of the site.

14.12 Where practically possible materials will be segregated into waste streams and recycled.

14.13 All waste transactions will have transfer notes which will be retained on the site for inclusion into the developing health & safety file.

14.14 Generally, the bases shall be removed by the d-rig fitted with breaker attachment, the area immediately surrounding the operation shall be classed as a hearing protection zone.
If required dust suppression equipment shall be engaged in the operation.

14.15 Oxy propane cutting equipment may be used to trim any steel protruding from the slab. A Hot work permit shall be required.



14.16 **Confirmation that a hot work permit has been issued and signed.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

15. Crushing Methodology

Stockpile location of processed arising after demolition of superstructures and removal of slabs.



15.1 **All Crusher Permits and notifications will be issued to prior to works commencing.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

Mobile crushing plant Crushing is an inherently noisy and dusty activity. EDR shall formally notify the local authority of the specific crusher is to be used on site. Mobile crushing plants are authorised as Local Authority Pollution Prevention & Control (LAPPC) EDR will keep a copy of the LAPPC permit on-site and adhere to the conditions of use at all times.
The crushing plant and the discharge and grading screens will have a fine spray of water fed into the top of the crusher hopper at all times whilst in use.

15.2 This element of the method statement is for the onsite crushing of the site arising to the required 6f2 specifications.

15.3 Using the D-Rig standing on the existing stockpile. The crusher sorter will deposit unsuitable arising to the sides and the resultant stockpile. Ensure the machine operator has a high enough platform to allow a full-uninterrupted view of the crusher's feeder and jaw mechanism.

15.4 On delivery of the mobile crushing plant, it will be set-up ready for work i.e. support jack legs lowered into position onto existing concrete or prepared surface until they take full weight of the unit.

- Full discharge conveyor will be hydraulically extended and placed until supported by wire strainers.
- Magnetic belt installed and connected for work.
- All machine guards fitted and secured.
- All access ladders secured and fitted.
- Machine will be checked for even levels by use of spirit level to ensure minimum vibration and stability.
- Crusher engine will be started.
- Clutch will be engaged to enable the drive belts and jaws to function.
- Stop/Start switches will be checked to ensure correct operation.

15.5 Water hoses will be directed onto discharged conveyor and jaws to suppress dust arising.

15.6 **Confirmation by the EDR site Supervisor that the 'Crusher' and the resulting stockpile is in the agreed position.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

15.7 **Confirmation that the client or others within proximity have been made aware of the working start times and proposed duration, so where required the nearby live areas can be notified so that proactive measures and a sympathetic programme can be implemented.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

15.8 The 360^0-hydraulic excavator will place itself behind the loading hopper of the crusher at a level that ensures the driver/operator has full uninterrupted view of the crushing plant.

15.9 He will then excavate into the stockpiles, filling the excavator bucket with demolition arising and deposit as required (slowly) into the feed hopper ensuring even distribution on the feeder tray while at the same time checking for oversized pieces.

15.10 All crushed arising is then moved from the discharge conveyor; this will usually be carried out by a pneumatic tyre loading shovel. The suitably crushed arising is then transported to the designated permanent stocking area.

15.11 The amount of crushed material generated from the works will be quantified; materials required for reuse on site will be stockpiled at designated areas as instructed by the client's representatives all surplus material will be removed from site.

15.12 On completion of the works the mobile crushing plant will be dismantled and removed from site.

Materials Stockpiling

15.13 **Factors determining the siting and design of tips and stockpiles**

The nature of the material.

Unstable materials (unprocessed demolition arisings) do not compact to form a stable surface and are more likely to fail or flow–

Stable materials (processed granular) easily compact to form a stable pile.

Stable materials can become unstable if one or more of the other factors below are causing an issue.

The ground used for the stockpiles-

It should be firm and provide a stable foundation. It should be relatively level, properly drained and should not be affected by water courses, which may flood.

Environmental considerations. - Siting should ensure the lowest environmental impact possible. 8m easements observed along the boundary.
Rain/drain heads protected with geotextile membranes
Location of stockpile in proximity to site boundaries.
Stockpiles located at least 2m from any site boundaries

15.14 **The volume of product**. –

The output of a crusher will have an influence on the siting, type and size of stockpile. The angle of repose of the stockpiled material must be considered

15.15 **The area available and required**. –

The size of the area, irrespective of the type of stockpile, must be sufficient for mobile equipment to operate when dumping and loading out.

The client must approve the siting of all stockpiles prior to formation.

Other potential hazards. - No stockpile should be formed under or on top of power lines. Access shall not be from beneath overhead power lines. High stockpiles should not be located where high wind conditions may suddenly occur.

15.16 **The potential failure of a tip or stockpile can be influenced by**

The material being stockpiled
The configuration and placement of the tip/stockpile
The mobile equipment being used
The immediate and overhead environment
The degree of moisture and drainage of the tip/stockpile
The method of material retrieval,

15.17 **Forming the Tip/stockpile: Access ramps:**

Access must be sited to avoid the possibility of impact with other mobile equipment.

The ramp should be constructed using a front-end loader, bulldozer or other suitable machine and adequately compacted.

The ramp angle should be such that it is compatible for the safe use of the appropriate mobile equipment.

Bunds should be constructed at the edges

15.18 **Initial tipping or dumping**

The lead up to the edge should be compacted and have an upward run to the tipping point. At the sides of the approach and at the tipping point, a bund is to be formed at least the height of the axle of the vehicle used, with the width a minimum of twice the height.

The machine or equipment used to keep the 'tip-head' cleared – the operator should always ensure that they maintain a bund at the 'tip-head that will prevent the inadvertent movement of vehicles over the face.

15.19 **Operating the stockpile**:

The methods of tipping after the stockpile are initially formed will depend on the nature of the material being stockpiled.

15.20 **Instability of the Stockpile**:

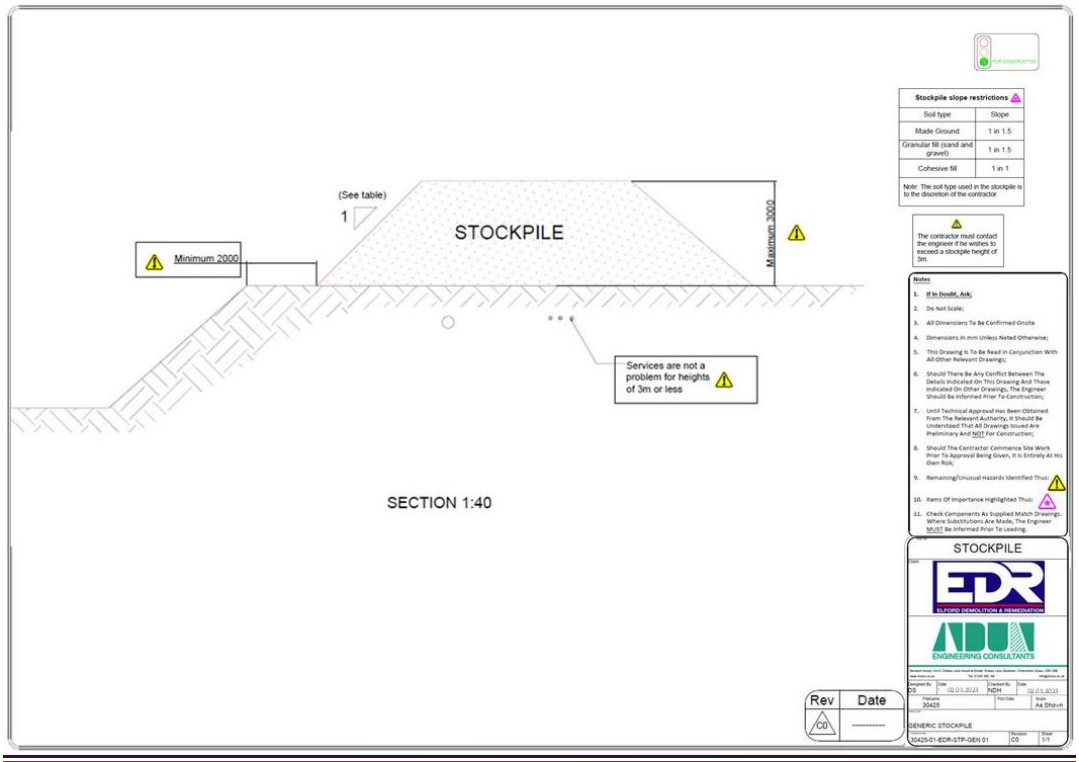
Simultaneous loading and stockpiling / tipping in the same area of a stockpile should is to be avoided where possible or tipping should be carried out at a safe distance from where the loading is being performed. When loading from stockpiles takes place, vehicle access to tip on the same stockpile should be prevented e.g. by removing the ramp, or tipping loads across the ramp

Where there is a high risk of instability, a suitably instructed 'spotter' should be used.

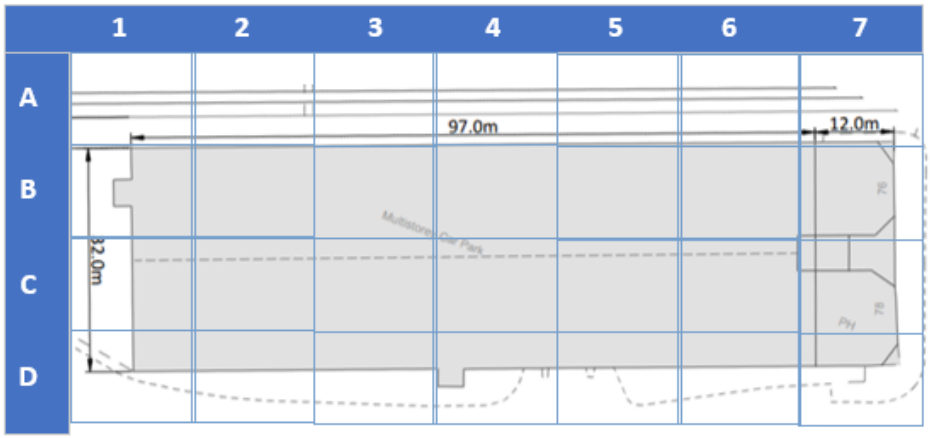
Non-operational areas, unstable surfaces or edges should be isolated to prevent unauthorized access. Consideration should be given to the benching of stockpiles of sub-bases, dust, scalping's etc., which might 'hang up' during placement or subsequent excavation and/or loading

The impact on stockpile stability of discharges of water e.g., from a blocked sand classifier or as a result of excessive rainfall must always be taken to account.

For areas of high rainfall special attention should be paid to the construction an effective water 'run-off' and collection system. Culverts and water tables designed and constructed with excess capacity to cope with the heaviest of rainfall periods. The operator should arrange additional special inspections after heavy or prolonged rain



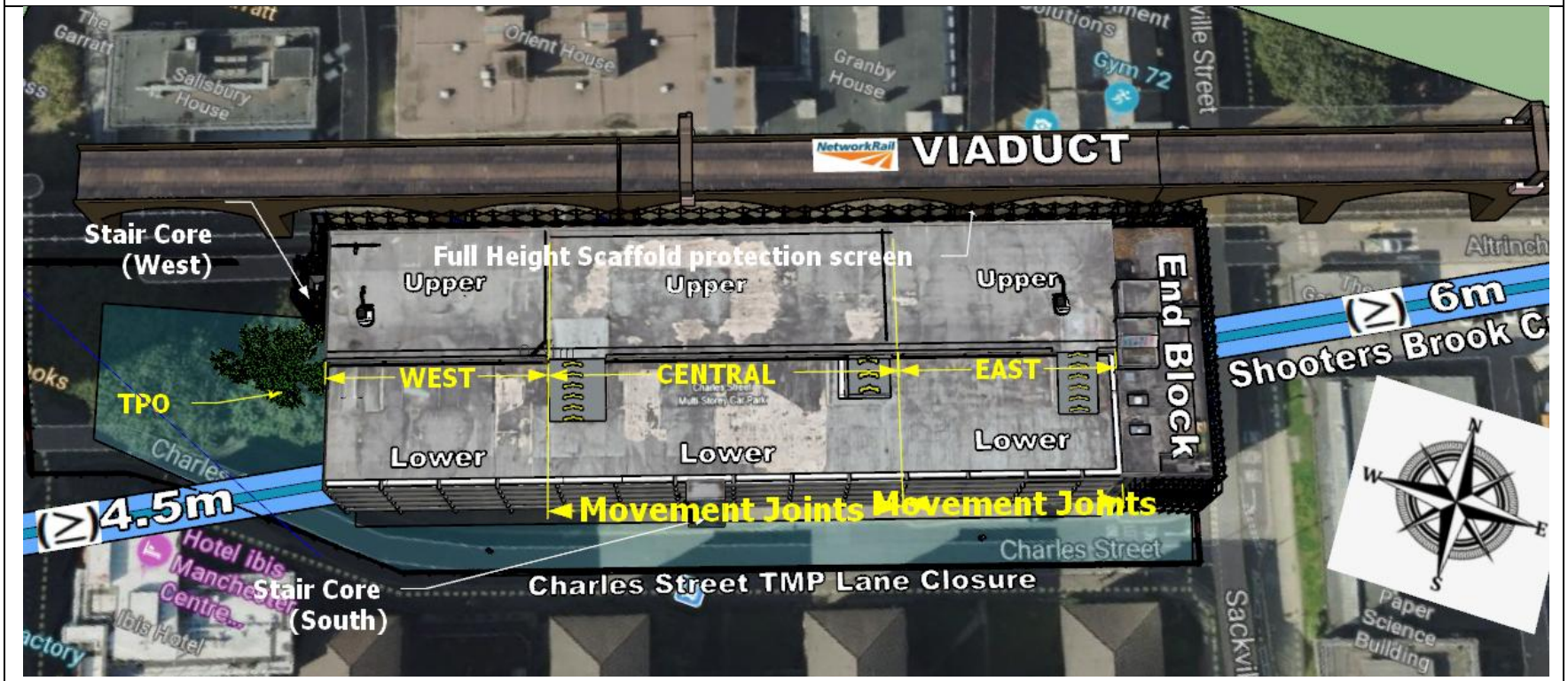
EDR ANDUN STOCKPILE DESIGN

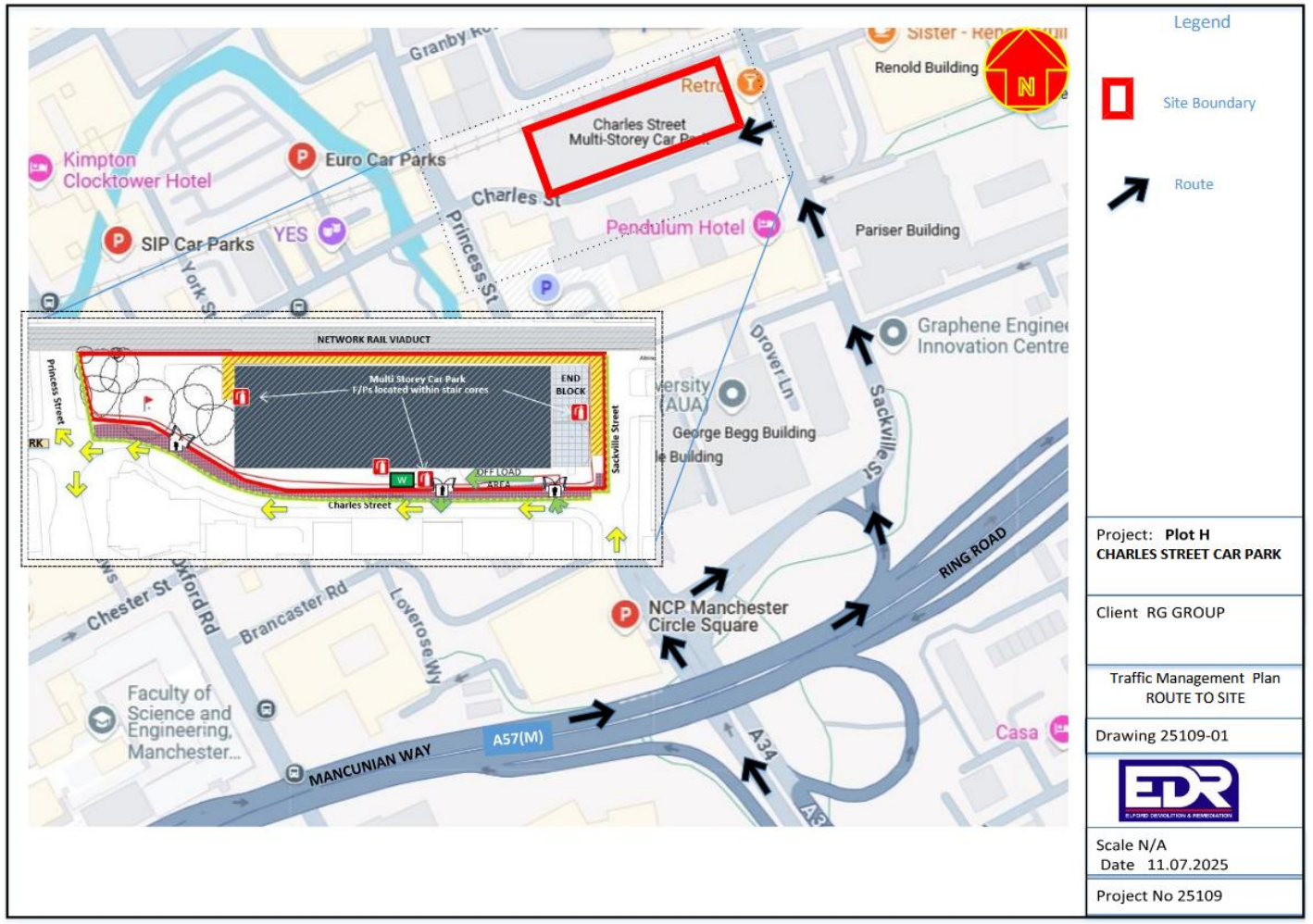


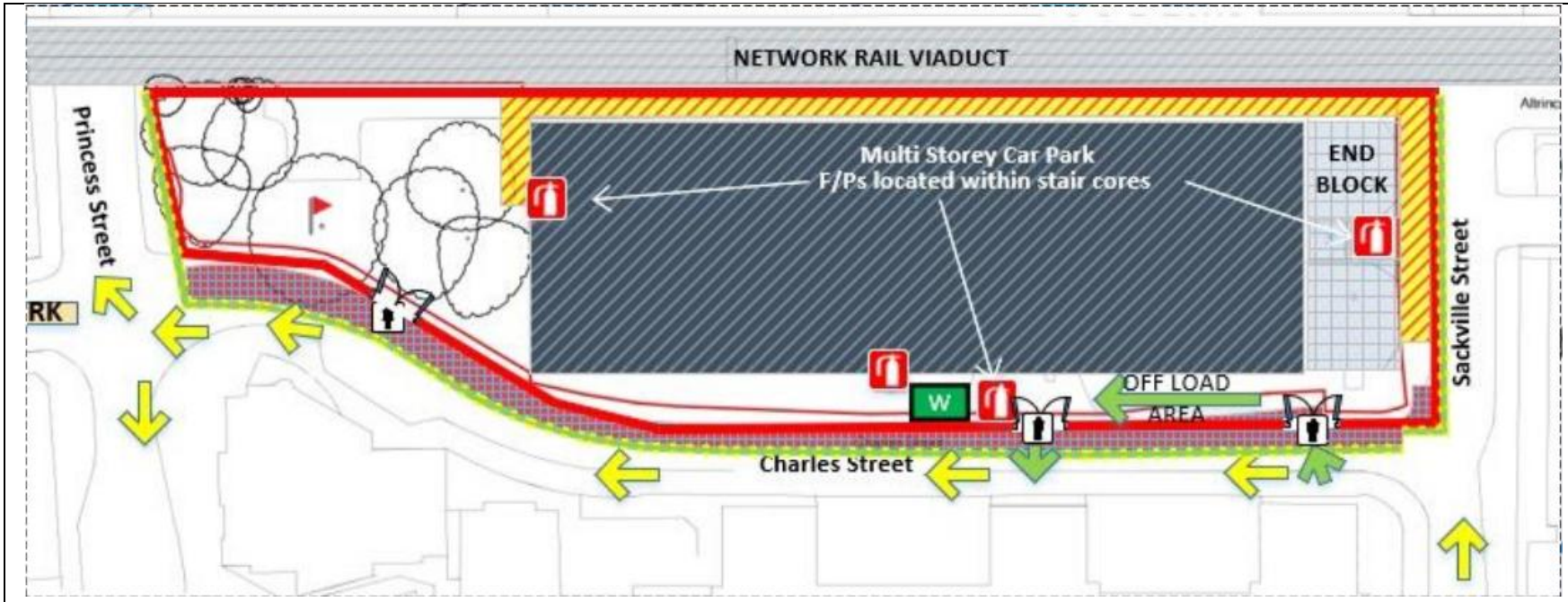
Stockpile Position GRID PLAN

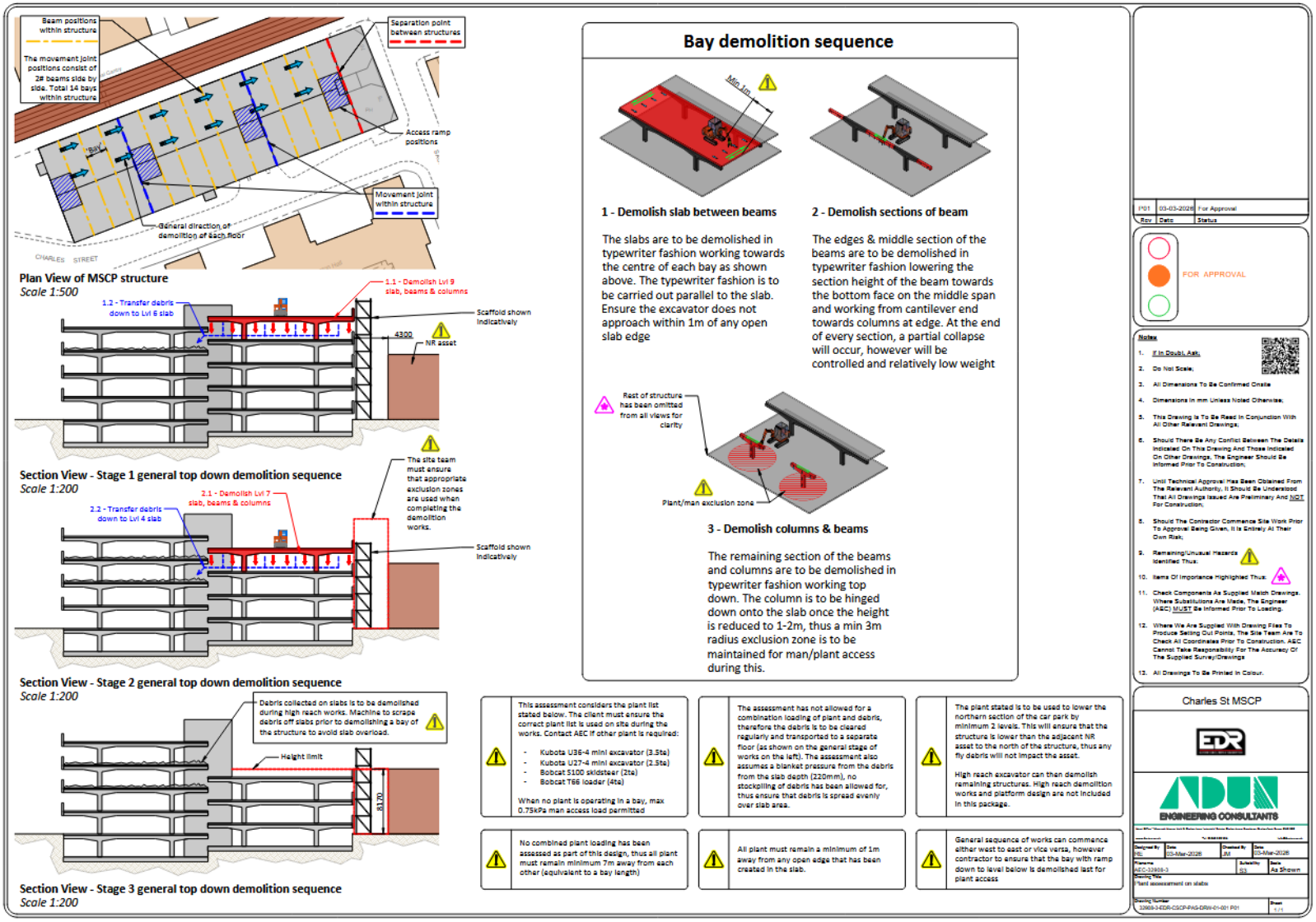
The grid plan will be used to detail the locations of stockpiles requested by the client.
The co ordinates will be recorded in the site dairy. Stockpiles shall be configured as illustrated **EDR ANDUN STOCKPILE DESIGN** above stockpiles not be positioned adjacent to site boundarys.

Site Plan and Associated Drawings/Photographs Basic overview of site and working area.




Legend
Site Boundary
Route
Project: Plot H
CHARLES STREET CAR PARK
Client RG GROUP
Traffic Management Plan
ROUTE TO SITE
Drawing 25109-01
Scale N/A
Date 11.07.2025
Project No 25109
Charles Street Multi-Storey Car Park
Renold Building
Kimpton Clocktower Hotel
Euro Car Parks
SIP Car Parks
YES
Pendulum Hotel
Pariser Building
Graphene Engineering Innovation Centre
George Begg Building
NCP Manchester Circle Square
Faculty of Science and Engineering, Manchester...
MANCUNIAN WAY
A57(M)
A34
RING ROAD
Sackville St
Princess St
Charles St
Chester St
Brancaster Rd
Loverose Wy
Drover Ln
NETWORK RAIL VIADUCT
Multi Storey Car Park
F/Ps located within stair cores
END BLOCK
OFF LOAD AREA
Charles Street
Princess Street
Sackville Street
RK


NETWORK RAIL VIADUCT
Princess Street
RK
Multi Storey Car Park
F/Ps located within stair cores
END
BLOCK
Sackville Street
W
OFF LOAD
AREA
Charles Street


Beam positions within structure
The movement joint positions consist of 2# beams side by side. Total 14 bays within structure
Separation point between structures
Access ramp positions
Bay
Movement joint within structure
General direction of demolition of each floor
CHARLES STREET
Plan View of MSCP structure
Scale 1:500
1.2 - Transfer debris down to Lvl 6 slab
1.1 - Demolish Lvl 9 slab, beams & columns
Scaffold shown Indicatively
4300
NR asset
Section View - Stage 1 general top down demolition sequence
Scale 1:200
2.2 - Transfer debris down to Lvl 4 slab
2.1 - Demolish Lvl 7 slab, beams & columns
The site team must ensure that appropriate exclusion zones are used when completing the demolition works.
Scaffold shown Indicatively
Section View - Stage 2 general top down demolition sequence
Scale 1:200
Debris collected on slabs is to be demolished during high reach works. Machine to scrape debris off slabs prior to demolishing a bay of the structure to avoid slab overload.
Height limit
8170
Section View - Stage 3 general top down demolition sequence
Scale 1:200
Bay demolition sequence
Min 1m
1 - Demolish slab between beams
The slabs are to be demolished in typewriter fashion working towards the centre of each bay as shown above. The typewriter fashion is to be carried out parallel to the slab. Ensure the excavator does not approach within 1m of any open slab edge
2 - Demolish sections of beam
The edges & middle section of the beams are to be demolished in typewriter fashion lowering the section height of the beam towards the bottom face on the middle span and working from cantilever end towards columns at edge. At the end of every section, a partial collapse will occur, however will be controlled and relatively low weight
Rest of structure has been omitted from all views for clarity
Plant/man exclusion zone
3 - Demolish columns & beams
The remaining section of the beams and columns are to be demolished in typewriter fashion working top down. The column is to be hinged down onto the slab once the height is reduced to 1-2m, thus a min 3m radius exclusion zone is to be maintained for man/plant access during this.
This assessment considers the plant list stated below. The client must ensure the correct plant list is used on site during the works. Contact AEC if other plant is required:
- Kubota U36-4 mini excavator (3.5te)
- Kubota U27-4 mini excavator (2.5te)
- Bobcat S100 skidsteer (2te)
- Bobcat T66 loader (4te)
When no plant is operating in a bay, max 0.75kPa man access load permitted
The assessment has not allowed for a combination loading of plant and debris, therefore the debris is to be cleared regularly and transported to a separate floor (as shown on the general stage of works on the left). The assessment also assumes a blanket pressure from the debris from the slab depth (220mm), no stockpiling of debris has been allowed for, thus ensure that debris is spread evenly over slab area.
The plant stated is to be used to lower the northern section of the car park by minimum 2 levels. This will ensure that the structure is lower than the adjacent NR asset to the north of the structure, thus any fly debris will not impact the asset.
High reach excavator can then demolish remaining structures. High reach demolition works and platform design are not included in this package.
No combined plant loading has been assessed as part of this design, thus all plant must remain minimum 7m away from each other (equivalent to a bay length)
All plant must remain a minimum of 1m away from any open edge that has been created in the slab.
General sequence of works can commence either west to east or vice versa, however contractor to ensure that the bay with ramp down to level below is demolished last for plant access
P01 03-03-2026 For Approval
Rev Date Status
FOR APPROVAL
Notes
1. If In Doubt, Ask;
2. Do Not Scale;
3. All Dimensions To Be Confirmed Onsite
4. Dimensions In mm Unless Noted Otherwise;
5. This Drawing Is To Be Read In Conjunction With All Other Relevant Drawings;
6. Should There Be Any Conflict Between The Details Indicated On This Drawing And Those Indicated On Other Drawings, The Engineer Should Be Informed Prior To Construction;
7. Until Technical Approval Has Been Obtained From The Relevant Authority, It Should Be Understood That All Drawings Issued Are Preliminary And NOT For Construction;
8. Should The Contractor Commence Site Work Prior To Approval Being Given, It Is Entirely At Their Own Risk;
9. Remaining/Unusual Hazards Identified Thus:
10. Items Of Importance Highlighted Thus:
11. Check Components As Supplied Match Drawings. Where Substitutions Are Made, The Engineer (AEC) MUST Be Informed Prior To Loading.
12. Where We Are Supplied With Drawing Files To Produce Setting Out Points, The Site Team Are To Check All Coordinates Prior To Construction. AEC Cannot Take Responsibility For The Accuracy Of The Supplied Survey/Drawings
13. All Drawings To Be Printed In Colour.
Charles St MSCP
EDR
ADUN ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
Designed By RG Date 03-Mar-2026
Checked By JM Date 03-Mar-2026
Project No AEC-32909-3
Suitability S3
Scale As Shown
Drawing Title Yard assessment on slabs
Drawing Number 32909-3-EDR-CSCP-PAS-DRW-01-001 P01
Sheet 1 / 1

19. PERSONNEL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT RISK ASSESSMENT

Document Ref No.	MS25109-01	**Contract No:**	25109		**Assessment Type**
Task(s) Covered By This Assessment	Various works including site set up, soft strip and demolition				Generic ☐ **Task Specific** ☒
Site Location			**No of Personnel Involved**		**Site Supervisor**
Charles Street Car Park Manchester M1 7AR			10		1

GENERAL WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Condition	**Yes**	**No**	**Comments**
Does the task require great physical effort?	☒	☐	This operation requires some physical exertion, but operatives are given specific tasks set against age and ability.
Are extremes of temperature likely to be encountered?	☐	☒	
Is potential oxygen deficiency a factor?	☐	☒	
Communication system required. (If yes, specify type)	☒	☐	Communication is critical, Banksmen are to keep in constant communication with plant operators both verbally and with use of hand signals.

POTENTIAL BODY PARTS AT RISK

Part of the Body	**At Risk?**	**Hazard**	**PPE Selected**	**BS/EN Standard**
Whole Body	Y	Being struck by moving plant and machinery	Hi Viz Jacket / Trousers	BS EN 471
Head	Y	Bumping into overhead hazards	Hard Hat	BS EN 397
Ears (Hearing)	Y	Breaking operations	Ear defenders	BS EN 352
Eyes	Y	Foreign objects in the eyes	Safety Glasses	BS EN 166
Respiratory System	Y	Inhalation of dust & fumes etc.	Dust Masks	BS EN 149 (FFP3)
Hands	Y	Puncture wound from sharp objects, burns from hot objects	Suitable gloves /gauntlets for the task	BS EN 388
Feet	Y	Damage to feet from objects and puncture wounds sharp objects.	Safety footwear with toe & sole protection	BS EN ISO 20345

GENERAL COMMENTS

Declaration: I confirm that an adequate assessment of PPE for the Hazards identified within the Method Statement have been made

Assessor:	J Baker	**Signature:**	[redacted]	**Date:**	24.02.2026

20. MANUAL HANDLING ASSESSMENT

Document Ref No.	MS.25109.01	**Contract No:**	25109	**Assessment Type**
Task(s)	Various works including site set up, soft strip and demolition			Generic ☐ Task Specific ☒

Site Location	**No of Personnel Involved**	**Site Supervisor:**
Charles Street Car Park Manchester M1 7AR	10	1

A: ASSESSMENT (Answer the following questions)

1. Does the operation involve a significant risk of injury? (complete Section B)	☒ **Y**
2. If No the assessment need go no further.	
3. If Yes, can the operation be avoided, mechanised or level of risk reduced?	☒ **N**
4. If Yes, record steps in Sect. C & D and review	
5. Has the risk of injury been eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level?	
6. If Yes, the assessment is complete. If No, review activities to eliminate significant risks relating to Manual Handling Operations.	☒ **Y**

B: HAZARD CHECKLIST (Answer all questions YES or NO)

The Task - does it involve:	**Y/N**	**Comments**
1. Holding the load away from the trunk?	N	Loads can be reduced in size and held close to the body
2. Twisting the trunk?	N	
3. Poor posture i.e. stooping/stretching?	N	
4. Strenuous pushing or pulling?	Y	Operatives to make use of the tools supplied to reduce pulling and pushing
5. Excessive lifting or lowering?	Y	Tool box talks will be given to all operatives
6. Repetitive handling?	Y	This operation is repetitive, regular breaks will be taken. Rotation of operatives will be undertaken
7. Excessive carrying distances?	Y	Wheel barrows shall be utilised to reduce excessive handling
The Load - is it:		
8. Heavy?	N	Loads to be reduced in size or handled by multiple operatives
9. Bulky or unwieldy?	N	
10. Difficult to grasp?	N	
11. Unstable, or contents likely to shift?	Y	Wheelbarrows will be loaded evenly
12. Potentially harmful e.g. hot, sharp?	N	
The Working Environment - are there:		
13. Constraints on posture?	N	
14. Uneven or unstable floors?	N	
15. Variations in floor levels/work surface?	N	
16. Extremes of temperature, humidity?	N	
17. Poor lighting conditions?	N	Additional lighting will be implemented if required.
18. Excessive noise levels or air movements?	N	
Individual Capabilities - does the job:		
19. Require unusual capabilities i.e. strength?	N	
20. Require special information/training?	Y	Operatives are trained in good manual handling techniques. Tool box talks given.
21. Involve handlers who are pregnant?	N	
22. Involve handlers with health problems?	N	Operatives are assessed against the tasks

C. ASSESSMENT OF RISK AGAINST IDENTIFIED HAZARDS *Tick as necessary

OVERALL RISK OF RATING	**NIL**		**LOW**	√	**MEDIUM**		**HIGH**	

D. ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRED TO REDUCE THE RISK TO ALRP.
Tool box talks on slips, trips and falls to minimise the risk of injury during manual handling.

Assessor:	J Baker	**Signature:**	[redacted]	**Date**:	24.02.2026

19. Risk Assessment Calculation Guide



Definitions:

A Hazard is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone.

Each Hazard will be given a number to define its **Severity Rating**.

Risk is the chance or probability that a person will be harmed or experience an adverse health effect if exposed to a hazard.

Each Risk will be given a number to define its **Likelihood Rating.**

The two numbers (Severity Rating and Likelihood Rating) are then multiplied to give a Risk Rating Score.

Likelihood Rating (L)		
5	1/10	Probable
4	1/100	Likely
3	1/1000	Possible
2	1/10,000	Unlikely
1	1/1,000,000	Extremely Unlikely

Hazard Potential (HP)	
5	Major injury, ill health or death to more than one person
4	Serious injury or ill health, possible fatality 1 person
3	Injury or ill health, requiring hospital treatment with long term effects
2	Injury or ill health, requiring 1st aid or hospital treatment, expected full recovery
1	Injury or illness, no treatment or possibly requiring first aid

Risk Rating (R)

1-4	Low Risk	Acceptable, continue to monitor and implement current control measures
6-12	Medium Risk	Aim to introduce additional control measures to reduce the risk as far as reasonably practicable
15-2	High Risk	STOP Work! Aim to eliminate the hazards arising from this activity and or control any remaining risks to reduce them as far as reasonably practicable.

20. Demolition Risk Assessment

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Working in close Proximity to Network Rail infrastructure *Risk of accident due to unfamiliarity with site hazards*	4	4	16	Due to the proximity of Network Rail Viaduct Asset. Network rail approvals, Asset Protection Agreement, **(APA)** will be necessary. The demolition methodology described below has been developed to conform to specific conditions specified by NR engineering team. Ie. maintain 24/7 NR engineering access to the Viaduct, observe minimum offset of scaffold systems from Viaduct, Protect Rail operations from environmental impacts of Dust migration, provide suitable screening when deconstruction of MSCP is at track level or above. Inclusion of viaduct and overhead line equipment (OHLE) – off set between demolition to OHLE (2.75m) clearance zone Scaffolding design will need to be submitted to NR on Form C (Temporary works design) the TW scaffolding will need to be CAT 3 checked and consideration to aerodynamic loading in the design to proximity to the track.	1	4	4
Contract (and Subcontractor's) Employees *Risk of accident due to unfamiliarity with site hazards*	4	4	16	All persons on site to be recruited based on task competence and safety awareness. **CCDO CSCS CPCS NPORS Cards mandatory for all site personnel** All site personnel to be given an induction, prior to task commencement, by the EDR site Supervisor, on the site rules and safe working procedures to be followed. Information for site personnel to be updated on site hazards via toolbox talks. Daily Task Briefings. All persons must work to the agreed safe system of work always. Sub-contracted companies to provide method statements for any tasks carrying a significant risk. The EDR site Supervisor/Supervisor to agree the planned method prior to task commencement. Contractors to work to the site rules, the Client's site rules and the agreed method statements always. Any alterations to agreed working methods only by approval from the EDR site Supervisor.	1	4	4
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Site Visitors *Risk of accident due to unfamiliarity with site hazards*	4	4	16	To be accompanied ALWAYS and complying with the required personal protective equipment. Visitors shall be given an induction on the sites rules and emergency procedures.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Unauthorised Trespassers *Risk of accident due to unfamiliarity with site hazards*	2	4	8	Robust site hoardings installed to inadvertent prevent access to site. Gates secured when not in use. Banksmen position when gates are unsecured for deliveries or loading out. Daily hoarding inspections recorded; Suitable Warning signs attached at pertinent locations surrounding site. Site contact details displayed at site entrance. All/Any damage repaired immediately. Unauthorised access to hazardous areas to be prevented by barriers at site entrance and warning signs etc. Doors and openings into the working areas to be secured outside working hours. Materials to be stored securely within the fenced compound area, to discourage malevolent trespass.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Working Around Other Contractors / Employees / Third Parties *Risk of severe damage/injury to/by other contractors and/or their plant and equipment*	4	5	20	Effective pre-planning and phasing of work tasks will be undertaken to avoid risk conflicts with any other contractors. The EDR site Supervisor will ensure that adequate warning signs and segregation arrangements are made to keep third parties away from the working areas. Vehicles servicing site to wait without impeding the public access requirements to the car park located adjacent to the site entrance. In the event of any other contractor, employee or third party creating a hazardous situation for site employees and contractors, work should immediately cease, and the EDR site Supervisor be informed, so that he can take the appropriate action to remove or minimise the hazard. Contract personnel should not perform any task for a third party, unless authorised by their Supervisor or supervisor. **All persons should note that in any doubt as to whether their work presents a risk to third parties or that they feel that a third party's activity are putting them at risk, they must stop work immediately and consult the EDR site Supervisor/Supervisor.**	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Site Tidiness *Risk of Fire, Slips, Trips and Fall Injuries, Musculoskeletal Injuries*	3	3	9	Always keep the work area and especially access ways and entrances/exits clear and free from all types of debris. Working materials and tools must be removed if the person using them leaves the job at any time. Care should be taken by all operatives and supervisors when planning each task to minimise the number of obstructions for both the operative performing the task and others who may be affected by that task. The EDR site Supervisors are to monitor on a regular basis. Any obstructions created by third parties should be reported to the EDR site Supervisor, who will arrange for their removal.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Works impact on Residents, **(Sensitive Receptors)** *Risk of noise and vibration, dust and air pollution, congestion and contamination of land and water resource*	4	5	20	Residents, businesses and visitors will be affected by both the direct effects of construction work and the cumulative effect of the storage and transportation of building materials and waste. While there will inevitably be some level of disturbance associated with a demolition and/ site operation, the adoption of relevant measures should improve environmental protection and reduce the level of adverse impact on neighbouring Southwark residents. **Development of a site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be implemented by the client. EDR shall remain in daily contact with the client nominated environmental manger to ensure works are conducted in compliance with (CEMP)** **All persons should note that in any doubt as to whether their work presents a risk to third parties or that they feel that a third party's activity are putting them at risk, they must stop work immediately and consult the EDR site Supervisor/Supervisor.**	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Uncontrolled Collapse of Structures *Risk of Entrapment, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death. Risk of Damage to Structures, Plant and Machinery, Third Party Assets.*	3	5	15	Consideration shall be given to the following: - 1. The age of the structure 2. It's previous use 3. Type of construction 4. Proximity of nearby buildings and/or structures 5. The weight of removed materials or machinery on floors above ground level The method statement for the demolition shall detail the sequence required to prevent accidental collapse of the structure. All demolition works undertaken shall follow the principals of BS6187 2011 Code of practice Full and partial demolition.	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Falling Materials *Risk of Entrapment, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Cuts and Bruises, Death to Both Site Personnel and the Public.* *Risk of Damage to Structures, Plant and Machinery, Third Party Assets.*	3	5	15	A safe system of work is one that keeps people as far as possible from the risks. Robust exclusion zones formed, clearly marked and with barriers or hoarding (if necessary). High reach machines shall be used when possible. Machine cabs shall be reinforced to help protect the drivers from any potential falling materials. Operational staff shall be trained and supervised.	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Working at Height *Risk of Falls from Height, Suspension Trauma, Death.*	2	4	8	The duty when managing work above ground or floor level is to reduce the risks of working at height to the lowest practicable level. This extends to the following areas: - 1. Eradicating or minimising risks of working at height (both during construction and for future maintenance tasks) by the inclusion of safe access in the original design of structures or installed equipment. This may result in the location of items at floor level rather than at height, should they require frequent access. 2. Designing the programme of work and tasks to be performed, such as to reduce the risk from work at height to the safest practicable level. 3. Eradicating or reducing the risks for persons accessing areas at height to the lowest practicable level, by specifying aids to assist with the securing of temporary access equipment. 4. Reducing the actual heights of the levels requiring to be accessed to a minimum, through original design and by choice of work equipment. 5. Minimising the numbers of people undertaking high level work to the lowest practicable safe level, and minimising the actual time spent at height. 6. Using the hierarchy of control approach to risk assessment, to assess the risks and to select the safest practicable means for accessing any required task at high level. 7. Undertaking specific risks assessments where any special considerations apply for working above floor level 8. Formulating safe systems of work for undertaking all high-level tasks, and ensuring that the appropriate personnel are adequately trained, equipped and competent to undertake those tasks. EDR shall seek to avoid high level working, wherever possible. If work at height cannot be avoided, then a rigid barrier edge protection around all edges of areas where persons could fall any significant distance (including temporary access platforms) should be the priority measure. Toe boards must be provided on work platforms, to contain work equipment and materials. Warning signs and barriers must be positioned at ground level below working areas. The EDR site Supervisor must ensure that barriers and warning signs at base level are maintained always. Please refer to Work at Height Regulations 2005, INDG401 Working at Height – a brief guide and HSG33 health and safety in roof work.	1	4	4

Retractable Fall Arrest **Mobile Man Anchor** *Risk of Falls from Height, Suspension Trauma, Death.*	2	4	8	**Retractable Fall Arrest** A retractable fall arrester is a piece of personal protection equipment; it should be allocated to a single user (it can only be used by one person at a time). When the user moves (up or down), the cable winds onto and unwinds from a pulley. The cable/webbing is kept taut by means of a return spring. In the event of a fall, a system locks the cable and prevents it unwinding, thus stopping the fall instantly. User safety relies on the effectiveness of the equipment and full understanding of the safety instructions contained in this leaflet. Product markings should be checked periodically for legibility. The upper swivel is linked to an anchor point by a connector (EN362) and the other end (cable or strap) is attached onto a safety point on a harness. Sharp edges, small diameter structures and corrosion should be avoided as they may affect the performance of the cable or strap; or they should be adequately protected. Before using, always check that the locking system is in working order and that the fall indicator is not triggered (if there is one on the connector). Check that the cable/webbing is not cut, frayed or burnt. Check that the metal parts are not deformed or oxidized and check that the connectors are working properly (locking/opening). The protective casings must be in place and undamaged. Product markings must remain legible. If there is any doubt as to the condition of the device, or after a fall, it must not be reused (marking it with the words “DO NOT USE” is recommended) and must be returned to the manufacturer or to a qualified person appointed by the manufacturer. **Mobile Man Anchor** Please ensure all operatives have read fully and understood all instructions for the safety equipment before using and completed a comprehensive risk assessment for each roof and/or roof membrane. • Only one person to be connected at any one time. • Recommended maximum weight of person 136kg. • On a flat roof make sure that the Mobile Man Anchor will be used at least 2.5m from the edge of the roof. See diagram. • See Minimum Height Requirements section. • When used on steel cladded roofs up to 15° pitch always place the Mobile Man Anchor on the opposite pitch to the one you are working on. Always position the Mobile Man Anchor a minimum of 2.5m from the ridge on the opposite pitch. When working on the verge detail remember to position the Mobile Man Anchor at least 2.5m from the verge and only work opposite the Mobile	1	4	4

Retractable Fall Arrest Mobile Man Anchor *Risk of Falls from Height, Suspension Trauma, Death.*				Man Anchor in order to avoid the pendulum effect down the façade of the building. • Sweep any loose materials from the surface of the roof covering where the Mobile Man Anchor will be placed. (Do not use on icy, greasy or any slippery surfaces that may impair the Mobile Man Anchor's performance.) Ensure that the rubber boots are in place and in good condition before using. • Slide 1 Mobile Man Anchor Weight onto each of the cross-frame legs and tighten the locking handles in a clockwise direction. See diagram for exact layout. • Slide 1 Extension Arm onto each of the cross-frame legs and tighten the locking handles in a clockwise direction. See diagram for exact layout. • Slide a further 2 Weights onto each of the Extension Arms and tighten the locking handles in a clockwise direction. See diagram for exact layout. • Connect karabiner (or similar approved clip) of the shock absorbing rope grab device (or fixed length lanyard) only to the loose end of the spring shock absorber on the Mobile Man Anchor. • Never connect to any other part of the Mobile Man Anchor. Check the spring shock absorber is in good condition and that it is not stretched or damaged in any way. If the spring is elongated do not use the unit and return the whole assembly to Safesite Limited for repair / replacement. • All operatives must read & fully understand all PPE instructions before using with the Mobile Man Anchor. • Once the operative is wearing the harness connect the karabiner on the end of the shock absorbing rope grab device (or fixed length lanyard) to either of the chest or rear D-Rings of the harness. • Make sure all connections are fixed correctly and that the system has been assembled correctly. The system is now ready for use.			

Harness & Lanyard *Risk of Falls from Height, Suspension Trauma, Death.*	2	4	8	Prior to harness lanyard use Inspection record Form F-327-1 requires completion. Ensure that this lanyard is connected to the correct attachment point of the harness. Connect the energy absorber end of the lanyard to the harness and the free end to the fall arrest anchorage point. Use a Scaff hook to clip onto scaffold tubes rather than wrapping the webbing around and back on to the Karabiner. Use anchorage points that have been built in or attached to the structure and approved by the Temporary Works Coordinator. Always ensure that the closing bar on the karabiner hook is locked shut. Kwiklok types do this automatically but should still be checked. Screwgate types must be screwed home manually and checked by applying pressure against the closing bar. Ensure that your harness is fitted as close to you body as is comfortable to prevent its upward movement in the event of a fall. Hook onto a sturdy anchorage or running line that is located above the working position and make sure that the potential fall zone is free from hazards. Make sure you have a working platform wherever possible. You should never work by dangling from a harness, its there to stop you falling. Always hook on and then move. You may need 2 lanyards so you can leapfrog the attachment points. Wrap-arounds on steel beams are required when walking the bottom flange or crabbing, if the beam is large Working platforms should be a minimum of 3 boards wide Don’t over span scaffold boards – max span 1.2m Use fall restraint instead of fall arrest wherever practicable especially in a Cherry Picker	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Tower Scaffolds *Risk of Falls from Height, Scaffold Collapse, Falling Objects, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death.*	3	3	9	Mobile towers should only be erected by suitably competent, trained persons (PASMA). Likewise, inspections should only be carried out by those trained in the regulations, safe construction and codes of practice involved in tower erection. An internal inspection pit is located within building 1. The location shall be briefed to all operatives. After a tower has been erected, the following checks should be made before it is used: 1. Check that it is vertical and square and that the horizontal braces and platforms are level. 2. Check outriggers or stabilisers are correctly positioned and secured. 3. Check that all baseplates or castor wheels are fully in contact with the ground, including those on stabilisers or outriggers. All castors should be properly locked. 4. Check that all the spigot and socket joint locks holding the frames together are secured. 5. Check that all the bracing members have been located exactly in accordance with the instructions in the supplier's manual. 6. Check that all guardrails and toe boards are in position as required. 7. Check that all access stairways and ladders are in position and are firmly located. 8. Check that the base to height of platform ratio does not exceed 1.3 when working externally; or at a ratio of 1:3.5 when working internally. During use, the tower should be kept in good order. A competent person should inspect the tower regularly to see that the structure has not been altered in any way. Should parts become lost or damaged, they must be replaced before the tower is used again. Any mobile tower that is erected for more than a week should undergo a formal weekly inspection by a competent person, with the results entered in the scaffold register. **N.B. Mobile tower scaffolds must not be used on any upper floor, unless edge protection is in place that will prevent the wheels from going over the edge of the floor.**	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
MEWP **Hydraulic Access Platform** (**Single Boom / Scissor Lift or Cherry Pickers)** *Risk of Falls from Height, Entrapment, Crush Injuries, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death, Equipment Failure or Instability,*	3	4	12	Operatives should be trained (IPAF, PAL) and competent for the use of any mobile access equipment with copies of training certificates held on site. An internal inspection pit is located within building 1. The location shall be briefed to all operatives. MEWPS shall not be operated above the pit or impose any load on the timber deck planks covering the inspection pit. Plant and machinery statutory test and examination certificates to be held on site. This includes hand-over and weekly inspections to verify scaffolding as safe for use. Safe working load should be marked on the equipment and never exceeded during operation. Ensure working platform is suitably guarded with rails and perimeter toe board to prevent falls from height and falling objects. Always secure surrounding area, to prevent persons being hit by any falling objects. Operatives should only access working platform when lift platform is fully lowered. Always lower work platform fully before moving the platform to another location. Suitable barriers and warning signs to be erected to keep other contractors or third parties away from the risk of falling objects. If working over an access route, ensure that third parties are protected e.g. by a covered walkway. Ensure that third parties are clear of the working area at base, to avoid trapping in boom mechanism. Keep equipment on firm solid ground and away from unprotected edges on floor. If necessary, use lifts fitted with stabilisers to ensure greater stability. **Harnesses, attached to the lift basket or other load bearing structure at, should be worn always when working from single-boom mobile elevated platforms.** A suitable method for rescue of the suspended casualty should be pre-determined prior to use, depending on the work location (e.g. tower, ladder, other M.E.W.P. etc.) Do not locate in doorways etc. where other vehicles or pedestrians require access. **Pre-use Checks.** Prior to any operative entering the man-riding basket of the MEWP it shall be operated using the ground controls to ensure that they work. An operative who is trained and authorised to operate the cherry picker shall be deployed at ground level in case of an emergency arising and the ground controls require to be operated.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Podium Steps *Risk of Falls from Height, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Tower Collapse, Falling Objects.*	3	3	9	Podiums should only be erected by suitably competent persons who have had training to erect them. Users should be aware of the dangers of working at height and from instability caused by over-reaching outside the work platform. After a podium has been erected, the following checks should be made before it is used: 1. Check that it is vertical and square, and platforms are level. 2. Check that all castor wheels are fully in contact with the ground. All castors should be properly locked. 3. Check that all the joints holding the frames together are secured. 4. Check that all guardrails and toe boards are in position as required. 5. Check that all access stairways are firmly located. Should any parts become lost or damaged, they must be replaced before the podium is used again. N.B. Podiums must only be used as a work platform if 1. They are not placed in a situation where they block access for others. 2. The equipment is fully built with a barriered platform and toe board and the platform is fully enclosed and secured before work starts. 3. The operative remains within the work platform enclosure and does not attempt to over-reach or stretch outside the confines of the platform which could result in instability. 4. The wheel locks are properly secured	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Lifting Operations *Risk of Falls from Height, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Tower Collapse, Falling Objects.*	3	3	9	All lifting operations undertaken using specialist contractors. Lift Plans and associated risk assessments produced prior to any lifting works commencing.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Ladders and Steps *Risk of Falls from Height, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death, Collapse, Falling Objects,*	2	4	8	NOT TO BE USED ON SITE	1	1	1
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Manual Handling *Risk of Strains, Musculoskeletal Injuries.*	3	3	9	Main risks are in the lifting of materials up and down from access equipment, manual handling at height and when working in tight areas such as roof spaces and pits. Ensure that access ways are clear, so that persons moving heavy objects cannot trip or fall. When lifting or moving materials, use mechanical means wherever practicable. Trolleys or barrows should be used whenever possible to move loads through the building. When lifting and depositing loads, ensure that the load is manageable and if necessary ask for help if load is heavy and bulky. Avoid individuals lifting any load heavier than 25kg, or large or bulky items, especially where the load is handled away from the body. Larger loads should be broken down into smaller unit sizes and weights wherever practicable, and moved mechanically, by employing trolleys or by ensuring several suitable persons to share the task. Where unloading or loading a distance from the work areas, fork-lift truck assistance (depending on the item(s) involved) should be used for all heavy and sizeable loads. N.B. Especially avoid the manual handling of heavy loads up and down access stairways, ladders and steps. Increased risk of strain due to lack of control over the load and possible falling persons or objects. When carrying out manual handling work, remember the acronym **T.I.L.E;** **T** = TASK – does the task involve twisting, stooping, bending, pushing, pulling, positioning the load, sudden movement, not enough rest or recovery periods, team handling or seated work. **I** = INDIVIDUAL – is the person disabled or suffering health problems. **L** = LOAD – is the load heavy, difficult to grip, too big, sharp, hot, cold or the contents likely to move. **E** = ENVIRONMENT – within the environment is there or are there space constraints, uneven flooring/ground, slippery flooring/ground, unstable flooring/ground, a difference in floor levels or are the conditions hot/cold or humid.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Asbestos Material **(Found in ceilings, insulation tiles, panels, lagging etc.)** **Crocidolite (blue)** **Amosite (brown)** **Chrysotile (white)** *Serious risks to health, Respiratory Problems, Mesothelioma, Asbestos Related Lung Cancer, Asbestosis, Non-Malignant Pleural Disease.*	4	4	16	An intrusive refurbishment pre-demolition survey will / has been undertaken for the parts of the existing structures that will be affected by the work of this contract**.** Any identified licensed asbestos material that could be disturbed by the project, will be removed under a separate contract prior to start, by a licensed contractor. However, even after an intrusive survey, there remains a chance of some hidden ACMs being uncovered. EDR operatives are trained to category B non-licensed asbestos works. Contractors must remain vigilant when breaking down or abrading existing structures. If any suspect material is discovered, then the Supervisor must be alerted immediately, and arrangements made to have the material identified and, if found to be an ACM, removed, before any further work takes place in the area. The EDR site Supervisor shall use the Asbestos R&D Survey to mark up the identified asbestos materials. The EDR site Supervisor shall use **red** marker paint to mark up the licensed asbestos materials, **yellow** marker paint to mark up the non-licensed asbestos materials. To enable clarification the letter A enclosed within a circle shall be used Ⓐ to distinguish and identify the asbestos mark up. **Unlicensed contractors are not to disturb licensed asbestos material under any circumstances.** If a material thought to be asbestos is found during normal contract work, work must cease until one of the following has been achieved: - 1. The asbestos is removed using controlled stripping techniques by a licensed contractor and the area certified as clear of asbestos. 2. The material thought to be asbestos is verified as non-asbestos by proper analysis. In such cases it may still be necessary to take additional precautions such as respiratory, body and eye protection as determined by the COSHH risk assessment for that material. 3. If the material is low level asbestos and outside the licensing regulations, it can be worked on using an approved method. If so, a prescribed method of working as per HSE guidance (HSG 210) will be used to work with the material. Ref: HSE Guidance “Asbestos Essentials: Task Manual Handling asbestos cement products exposure to fibres, may cause Asbestosis, Mesothelioma and Death. 1. A competent person carries out an assessment of the works and prepares a suitable plan of work incorporating the most appropriate work methods. 2. All operatives have received adequate relevant asbestos training. 3. Sheets removed whole where possible. No power tools to be used to cut. 4. Asbestos cement materials are wetted / sprayed with suitable fibre suppressant prior to removal. 5. Adequate on-site supervision provided.	1	4	4

				6. PPE to include orinasal respirators (EN 149 FFP3); boiler suit-type overalls to be laundered by a specialist firm or disposable overalls to be disposed of as asbestos waste. 7. Air monitoring shall be undertaken during the removal works by an independent analyst. 8. Personal monitoring shall also be undertaken if deemed necessary. All asbestos waste is double-bagged or wrapped in 1000-gauge polythene and placed into suitable sealed and labelled containers, e.g. lockable skips.			
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Substances Hazardous to Health *Risk of Burns, Inhalation, Ingestion, Blindness, Respiratory Problems, Unconsciousness, Organ Failure, Death*	4	4	16	COSHH assessments will be issued on all substances used on site. COSHH assessments may be required from client if the client is providing substance for our use. All operatives will receive induction on harmful substances and dust. Copies of COSHH assessments for fuels, hydraulic oils and lubricants will be held in the site file. Priority should be given to using substances and materials which are non-hazardous and environmentally friendly wherever possible. The EDR site Supervisor to review all COSHH assessments on an on-going basis. These will be contained in the Contractor's COSHH section of the site file. All COSHH substances to be stored in locked storage areas. No unauthorised person to use a hazardous substance. All persons will be given required induction training before using hazardous substances. PPE to be worn as directed in individual COSHH assessments. COSHH assessments must be provided **by all contracting organisations** to allow a proper risk analysis to be undertaken and proper precautions undertaken. Hazardous items found on site do not require a COSHH assessment as we are not using them. The found items shall be stored in a quarantine area. The quarantine area shall be made up of Heras fencing c/w safety and warning signs and if necessary a bund shall be formed. Items shall only be moved if it is safe to do so. The items shall be removed from site by specialist hazardous waste contractors. Items found on site but not limited to, could include: - 1. Gas cylinders 2. Chemicals 3. Tins of paint 4. Drums of oil/fuel	2	4	8

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Strip-out and Dismantling Operations *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls, Strains and Sprains, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Cuts, Puncture Wounds, Respiratory Problems, Blindness, Damage to Hearing, Industrial Diseases, Health Problems Resulting in Early Death.*	4	4	16	A detailed safe working method statement will be in place and will be understood by all, prior to any dismantling work. The method will minimise the risks to persons, by as far is as practicable: - 1. Ensuring that only the minimum number of people are involved in the work, as little work as is possible is undertaken within the structures being demolished / dismantled, and that mechanical means are used whenever possible. 2. Taking steps to prevent non-essential personnel and third parties from entering the area. 3. Ensuring that no unplanned collapse of materials occurs. Structural engineering designs may be required detailing sequences of works. Floor loading calculations, split lines, temporary works Throughout all demolition and dismantling operations, operatives undertaking the work should: - 4. Ensure that service isolation procedures have been carried out prior to commencement. 5. Wear head protection while stripping-out. Safety glasses and cut 5 gloves should be also worn when removing sharp objects such as glass or suspended ceiling grids. 6. When dismantling large or heavy objects, such as roof beams or partitions, ensure that sufficient persons are allocated to the task to prevent excess strain when manual handling and potential falls onto others. 7. Ensure that there is always an access through the site kept clear of debris and waste. 8. Remove waste on a frequent basis from the site to the skip, to prevent tripping and fire hazards. 9. Ensure that non-essential personnel are kept away from dismantling operations. When working at height, there should be warnings and barriers at the base. 10. Sufficient lighting shall be available to illuminate the working area. 11. Dust control shall be used where applicable during the works. The working area shall be well ventilated by the opening of doors and windows.	1	4	4

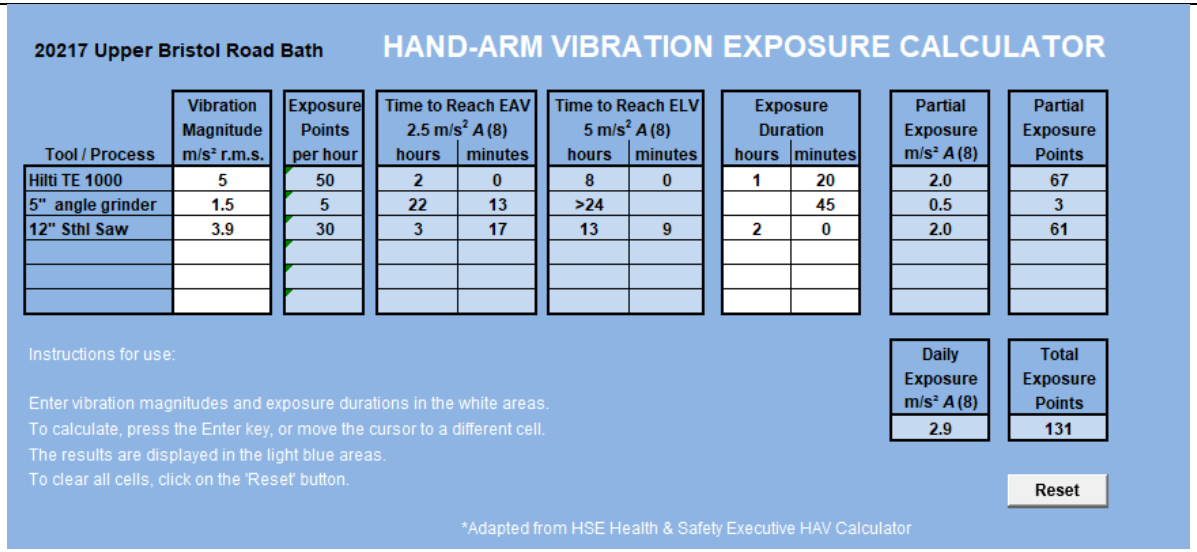
Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R

Contaminated Surfaces *Risk of Disease, Respiratory Problems, Blindness, Nausea, Unconsciousness, Death.*	3	4	12	An intrusive/pre-demolition asbestos survey will be carried for the areas affected by the work of this project, and the Register will be made available and kept by the Supervisor for anyone to review at any time. The presence of any further hidden asbestos material is extremely unlikely. However, should anyone find material that they may suspect of containing asbestos, work must stop immediately, and the Principal Contractor must inform the Supervisor so that the material can be positively identified, and appropriate action taken as necessary? However, some degree of contamination will exist in any existing premises. The pre-construction info shall be reviewed to help identify any areas of contamination. These could cause health problems, if there is inadequate protection against exposure. To overcome the harmful effects of any contaminants on existing surfaces, the following should apply: - 1. Minimise contact between humans and contaminated area. 2. Use mechanical means where possible to work on and move contaminated surfaces. 3. Use PPE to protect operatives, including protective overalls and gloves. 4. Thorough washing and cleaning procedures should be followed for humans, equipment and plant. See Guidance booklet HS (G) 66 for details.	1	4	4
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Dust *Risk of Respiratory Problems, Skin Conditions, Vision Deficiencies, Nasal Damage, Asthma, Silicosis, Asbestosis, Mesothelioma, Lung Cancer, Pneumoconiosis, Premature Death.*	3	3	9	Some dust may be created during works. Where this occurs, contractors must ensure that the dust is suppressed at source wherever practicable by employing liquid suppression on cutting tools, and sheeting protection is provided to protect other contractors and third parties from the effects of dust on site. All operatives exposed to dust must wear appropriate overalls, gloves, RPE and eye protection. Background dust monitoring shall be undertaken if required upon assessment.	1	3	3
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Waste Removal *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Fire, Gases, Disease.*	4	3	12	Waste removal from site will be strictly controlled. All movement of waste from site will be recorded. All waste will be transferred to an appropriate facility Waste will be recycled where possible. As works progress waste will be separated in to different streams All waste on site will be stored to prevent spread either by placing it directly into containers or creating a stock pile area fully enclosed by heras fencing with debris netting attached.	1	3	3

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Hazard</th><th colspan="3">Initial Risk</th><th rowspan="2">Control Measure</th><th colspan="3">Residual Risk</th></tr>
<tr><th>L</th><th>HP</th><th>R</th><th>L</th><th>HP</th><th>R</th></tr>
<tr><td>Plant and Equipment
Risk of Musculoskeletal Injuries, Crush Injuries, Death.
Damage to Plant, Equipment or Structures.
Whole Body Vibration</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>20</td><td>Operatives should be trained and competent for the use of any specialised tools or equipment with copies of training certificates held on site. This includes Mobile Access equipment and site plant as well as hand-held work equipment.
Plant and machinery statutory test and examination certificates to be held on site. This includes hand over and weekly inspections to verify scaffolding as safe for use.
Weekly inspection registers must be maintained by the Contract/Site Supervisor.
Machine operatives shall carry out routine checks at the start of every shift prior to use, any faults or defects shall be reported immediately.
Whole body vibration values have been reviewed from the plant manufactures. The acceleration to which the operators arm will be exposed is lower than 2.5mm/s². The acceleration to which the operator’s entire body will be exposed is lower than 0.5mm/s². These EAV value have been calculated using the HSE calculators.
HAND-ARM VIBRATION EXPOSURE CALCULATOR Version 4.3 January 2014
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Tool or process name</th><th rowspan="2">Vibration magnitude m/s² r.m.s.</th><th rowspan="2">Exposure points per hour</th><th colspan="2">Time to reach EAV 2.5 m/s² A(8)</th><th colspan="2">Time to reach ELV 5 m/s² A(8)</th><th colspan="2">Exposure duration</th><th rowspan="2">Partial exposure m/s² A(8)</th><th rowspan="2">Partial exposure points</th></tr>
<tr><th>hours</th><th>minutes</th><th>hours</th><th>minutes</th><th>hours</th><th>minutes</th></tr>
<tr><td>D-rig operations</td><td>2.5</td><td>13</td><td>8</td><td></td><td>>24</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Whole-Body Vibration Calculator
Daily Vibration Exposure A(8)
K-factor included in input values
Daily exposures, A(8) | Daily exposures, points | Time to EAV/ELV | Points per hour
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2">Operation description</th><th colspan="3">Measured or estimated vibration magnitude</th><th rowspan="2">Highest Axis</th><th colspan="2">Time (hh:mm) to reach</th></tr>
<tr><th>a_w x-axis m/s²</th><th>a_w y-axis m/s²</th><th>a_w z-axis m/s²</th><th>EAV 0.5 m/s² A(8)</th><th>ELV 1.15 m/s² A(8)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>D-rig operations</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.5</td><td>z</td><td>8:00</td><td>>24hrs</td></tr>
</table>

When any high-risk operations are carried out with site plant, clear segregation should take place and access routes should either be avoided or diverted.
Operatives working beside plant should be essential personnel only and wear high visibility clothing always
Exclusion zones shall be created to segregate the various activities on site.</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table>

Hand Arm Vibration *Risk* damage to nerves, blood vessels and joints of the hand, wrist, and arm	3	3	9		1	3	3

An assessment of HAV values for each selected piece of equipment shall be carried out and recorded when operations involving the use of Concrete breakers, Sanders, grinders, disc cutters, Hammer drills Chainsaws, brush cutters, hedge trimmers, has been identified.

Exposure records shall be maintained for each operative using the Vibration magnitude RMS values for the selected equipment. Works shall be rotated between various operatives to ensure exposure does not exceed the EAV of the selected equipment.

The indicated exposure durations shall be used by the site manager to plan the rotation of the works.

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Hot Work -Welding / Burning Operations *Risk of Burns, Carcinogenic Fumes, Arc Eye.* *Risk of Oxygen Enrichment, Fire, Explosion, Damage to Equipment and Structures.*	3	3	9	Prior to the use of oxy/propane burning/cutting equipment a leak detection test shall be performed. Any faulty/damaged equipment shall be repaired or replaced prior to the work commencing. If any equipment has been repaired or replaced, then the leak detection test shall be repeated. Only a purpose bought leak detection spray shall be used to carry out a leak detection test, soapy water is not to be used. PTFE tape shall not be used to repair any leaks on oxygen cylinders or equipment as it is combustible. Oxy Propane cylinders must be protected and kept clean always. When connecting a bottle to the equipment, the operator must ensure that the correct regulator is fitted and is in good condition with undamaged threads and no grease applied. Hoses at the point of connection should be armoured. Connections must be clean and secured by crimped fittings. Gas bottles should be used only in a secure upright position with a **FLASH BACK ARRESTOR**. ***At locations where, hot work is to be undertaken, the fire risks must be assessed, and the work carried out in accordance with: -*** 1. The Principal Contractor's requirements and any site rules or procedures 2. Any permit to work requirements applying to the location including any firefighting controls (extinguishers) 3. The requirements of the Code of Practice on the Prevention of Fire on Construction Sites, issued by the Loss Prevention Council. **When using oxy propane torches, the following precautions must be observed: -** 1. A suitable portable 2-gallon (or metric equivalent) water or CO2 fire extinguisher should be available for immediate use or a charged hose. 2. Torches are to be lit for as short a time as possible before use and extinguished immediately after use. 3. No lighted torches must be left unattended. A thorough examination of the hot working area must be made for 60 minutes after conclusion of each period of work and recorded in a fire watch register. The operative deployed to carry out the fire watch is to remain in place until the 60 minutes is up or they are substituted. When leaving the job site, cylinders must be isolated at the valve and returned to the storage area. The fire watch operative is to strictly observe the hot works area for the allotted time. The operative can be replaced at any time by another operative if a small briefing is given, and the allotted time is carried out.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Site Traffic, Including Deliveries and Collections *Risk of Entrapment, Crush Injuries, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death.* *Risk of Traffic Obstruction, Collision, Damage to Plant, Equipment and Structures.*	4	4	16	The EDR site Supervisor will review the Site Traffic Management Plan to avoid access conflicts and unnecessary manoeuvring on site. This shall be including in the site inductions and/or briefings. The plan shall be displayed in the site welfare/office. The client shall be continually informed about the imminent requirements of access. The client has indicated specified operations which require the use of the roads can be accommodated if discussed and planned. All large vehicles are to be planned and to be guided in and out of site and manoeuvred on site by a banksman. Banksman to wear a high visibility vest/jacket. Where possible, audible and visual signals should be used for reversing. Parking for private contractor's vehicles only in recognised allocated vehicle parking areas. No parking or waiting on the driveway into the site. Drivers must take care when other vehicles and pedestrians are in any area through which they are moving. Traffic routes for plant operating both outside and within the building should be kept apart from pedestrian routes and working areas as much as possible. Clear signs and high visibility segregation (cones, bollards, tape on fencing etc.) should be used, to route third parties away from contract areas. Where access routes are shared with the Client, discussion must take place with the Client and procedures instigated to ensure that the Client's traffic and staff involved in (off-loading are not put at risk from construction traffic.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Noise *Risk of Temporary and Permanent Hearing Loss, Tinnitus.*	3	3	9	All noisy operations should be carried out when third parties are removed to a safe area, away from exposure over the first action level of 80dB(A). Operatives working with noisy equipment such as abrasive discs, road saws and breakers should wear hearing protection as indicated by warning symbols on the plant instruction panel. EDR to perform noise assessments on plant operations to determine hearing protection requirements. EDR will make hearing protection available to all near of noise levels greater than 80dB(A).	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
High Vibration levels *Risk of Hand Arm Vibration, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.*	3	3	9	Tools will be purchased or hired based on priority given to equipment giving off the lowest practicable vibration levels to the user. The manufacturer's data and guidance should be obtained to assess the vibration level, and usage should be in line with this guidance. Only trained and appointed persons to use specialist equipment such as hand-held compactors, breakers or rotating still-saws. Persons to be risk assessed and anyone suffering from arthritis, or with a previous history of upper limb disorders, should not be authorised to use this type of equipment. Full hearing and eye protection are to be worn, plus respirators if dust is created. Minimise usage to prevent risks from hand-arm vibration. The work shall be shared between operatives wherever possible to ensure minimal user time if vibratory tools and equipment. The EDR site Supervisor shall use the HAVS calculator on the HSE website to determine usage times for operatives when using vibratory tools and equipment. The limits shall be communicated to all operatives involved in the works.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Portable Power Tools, Supply Cables, Generators etc. *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Hand Arm Vibration, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Puncture Wounds, Electrocution, Burns, Respiratory Problems from Dust.* *Fire.*	2	3	6	Records to be established and regular inspections every 3 months carried out by competent person to ensure portable electrical equipment remains in good condition. 110-volt equipment to be used, supplied via a transformer, centre-tapped to earth. Alternatively, use battery-powered equipment as a safer option. 240-volt supply connection should not be used except with consent of Supervisor or Site Supervisor. Any power tools requiring higher voltages may only be used with the permission of the Principal Contractor. In such cases RCDs must be fitted. Cables are to be hung off the ground wherever possible to prevent trip hazards. If they cannot be hung of the ground, then they shall be placed as close to the walls or covered by necessary means to prevent trip hazards.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Hand-held breakers *Risk of Hand Arm Vibration, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Damage to Hearing, Eye Injuries from Flying Fragments, Respiratory Problems from Dust.*	2	3	6	Only trained and appointed persons to use specialist equipment such as breakers or cutting saws. Full hearing and eye protection to be worn, plus respirators if dust is created. Minimise usage to prevent risks from hand-arm vibration. Water-fed dust suppression to be fitted to concrete –cutters, to minimise dust emissions at source. The HAVs value of the selected equipment shall be established from the published data which shall dictate the operators trigger time. Calculations shall be made using the HAVs calculator on the HSE website and the relevant user times shall be briefed to operatives and recorded on the daily task briefing and recorded on a HAVs register.	1	3	3
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Abrasive Wheels *Risk of Hand Arm Vibration, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Damage to Hearing, Eye Injuries from Flying Fragments, Respiratory Problems from Dust.* *Fire.*	3	3	9	Only trained and appointed persons can change abrasive wheels (appointments made and listed in a register). Check wheel compatibility with machine before each use. Maximum Operating Speed of the wheel must exceed the operating speed of the machine. The make-up of the wheel must be appropriate to the task for which it is being used. Newly mounted wheels to be run for 1 minute, once mounted, pointing away from other operatives and with the guard fully in place. Guards are to be fitted always during use. Eye and hearing protection to be worn, plus respirators when dry cutting.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Hand Tools *Risk of Musculoskeletal Injuries, Eye Injuries, Damage to Hearing, Slips, Trips and Falls, Cuts, Puncture Wounds, Respiratory Problems from Dust.*	3	5	15	1. Wherever possible use mechanical means to replace manual handling of tools, equipment or demolition arising. 2. Ensure that the tool is correct for the job. 3. Ensure that the tool is in good order and suitably sharp. 4. Ensure that the operative is instructed how to use the tool safely. 5. Ensure that lighting is sufficient. 6. Ensure that the access is safe with any working platform compliant with Work at Height Regulations 2005. All leading edges must be guarded with double rails and toe boards to comply with Work at Height Regulations 2005. 7. Ensure that the operatives be trained in site safety. Work should be scheduled/phased. 8. PPE appropriate to the task is issued and used, e.g. hard hats, safety footwear, impact resistant goggles, ear defenders, dust masks and gloves. 9. Operatives are to be trained in the safe use of hand tools. 10. Any operative caught misusing hand tools, putting themselves or others in danger shall be issued with a non-conformance.	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Work on Existing Electrical Systems *Risk of Electrocution, Burns, Death.*	3	4	12	Any essential live cables that cannot be isolated must be identified by signs and warning tape. A permit to work is to be used to ensure that the 240v mains supply is disconnected before work commences on any dismantling of existing structures. A competent electrician will transform the supply from the mains to a temporary 110v supply and will not reconnect the 240v supply until all remedial work has been completed. Prior to disconnecting the supply to any area, liaison will take place with the Client's engineers to ensure that disconnection does not affect the Client's process requirements. The electrical contractor carrying out the work of disconnecting and re-connecting mains supply will have sole access to the source of supply during the contract period. If live working is undertaken, it must only be undertaken where it is essential that the supply is not isolated (e.g. when commissioning the system or items of electrical equipment). No working alone should be allowed when live working is undertaken. No other persons to be allowed access to the electrical supply. All live services are to be clearly identified and briefed to all operatives involved in the works.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Water *Risk of Flooding, Contact with Electricity, Effect on Ground Conditions.* *Risk of Skin Conditions.*	2	2	4	The existing supply may be used if connected. The supply shall be turned off when not in use. Leaks to hoses are to be repaired or the hose is to be replaced. Wet floors shall have warning signs placed on them informing persons of a potential slippery surface.	1	2	2
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Overhead Cables *Risk of Electrocution, Burns, Death* *Risk of Fire, Loss of Power to Sensitive Receptors.*	3	5	15	Overhead cables to be identified and marked out with warning signage. All machine drivers will be briefed on the overhead cable positions. If required goal posts shall be erected to determine heights GS6 Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Cables shall be referred to for guidance.	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Basements/Cellars/Voids *Risk of Falling from Height Resulting in Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death.* *Risk of Plant Inadvertently Accessing the Basement/Cellar/Voids Causing Damage to Plant and Endangering the Plant Operator.*	3	5	15	Wherever and whenever possible Pre-construction information shall be obtained and reviewed prior to the works commencing and any basements/cellars/voids shall be identified, and a safe system of work formed to accommodate such areas. The site shall be visited by members of the EDR operational team prior to the works commencing who shall also identify if any basements/cellars/voids are situated on site. Again, a safe system of work shall be formed from this information. If basements/cellars are exposed during the works, then they shall be fenced off using Heras temporary fencing and safety and warning signs shall be posted to the fencing. If possible, any basements/cellars/voids shall be backfilled with site won materials or the sides shall be battered back. No basements/cellars/voids shall be left un-protected overnight.	1	5	5
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**

Ecological Issues *Birds, Mammals, Vermin, Reptiles, Insects, Amphibians and Plants. Risk of Skin Conditions, Burns, Stings, Bites, Disease.*	3	4	12	Significant plants to avoid contact with are Giant Hogweed (Skin Burns) and Japanese Knotweed (Spreads and difficult to control) due to damage these plants can cause – identify and fence off the area. Avoid contact with mammals, reptiles, insects and amphibians due to the risk of anaphylactic shock (if stung or bitten) and prevent the spread of disease (weils, ringworm, cryptosporidiosis and lyme disease to name a few). Firstly, avoid direct contact and ensure good personal hygiene. No eating, drinking or smoking on site other than in identified areas. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilets.	1	4	4
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Poor Light *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Cuts and Bruises, Eye Strain Headaches.*	3	4	12	Poor lighting does not only mean too little but also too much. Too much light is as dangerous as too little as too much light can 'dazzle' causing you to close your eyes thus not being able to see properly. Poor lighting means you are unable to notice hazards and properly assess risks. Task lighting should be used to illuminate indoor or nighttime working areas. Head torches/cap lamps can be worn also to aid in the illumination of the working area. Safety sunglasses or safety glasses with anti-glare (conforming to EN166 and EN170) can be worn to help with too much light i.e. strong sunlight.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Pigeon Faeces *Risk of Psittacosis, Salmonella, Respiratory Problems.*	4	4	16	Workers with a weakened immune system should not directly do tasks involving bird droppings. Follow good basic hygiene including regular hand-washing and avoiding hand to mouth/eye etc. contact. Take breaks (food and drink, rest, smoking and toilet) away from the working area. The bird droppings shall be dampened down using a garden type sprayer or watering can. The waste shall then be placed into suitable polythene bags using shovels, tied shut and placed into suitable waste containers for removal from site. Operatives are to wear disposable overalls, safety wellingtons, goggles, gloves (rubber preferably) and their face fitted Sundstrom half mask.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Fatigue *Risk of* slower reactions, reduced ability to process information, memory lapses, absent-mindedness, decreased awareness, lack of attention, underestimation of risk, reduced coordination	4	4	16	EDR operate a policy that specifically addresses and sets limits on working hours, overtime and shift-swapping, and which guards against fatigue. EDR monitor operate a robust system of recording working hours, overtime, shift-swapping and on-call working. Working hours do not exceed 12 hours	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Ground Conditions *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls on Uneven/Soft/Wet/Inclines Surfaces. Risk of Machinery Stuck in Wet Boggy Ground.*	3	3	9	The EDR site Supervisor and all plant operatives shall inspect the ground conditions prior to the work commencing. This shall then be done continually each day and during the works. Any changes in ground conditions shall be reported to the EDR site Supervisor. Pedestrian transit routes shall be segregated from vehicle transit routes using temporary fencing wherever possible.	1	3	3
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Weather Conditions *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls in Freezing Conditions, Sun Burn, Reduced Vision in Heavy Rain, Snow and Bright Sunlight. Falls from Height and Flyable Materials in Strong Winds. Risk of Hypothermia and Hyperthermia*	3	3	9	In hot and sunny conditions, it is advisable that operatives wear long sleeved clothing to prevent the risk of being sun burnt. Operatives shall be allowed to take regular drink breaks during hot and sunny conditions especially persons that are carrying out labour intensive works to combat the risks of dehydration and ailments such as heat stroke. Safety sunglasses or safety glasses with anti-glare (conforming to EN166 and EN170) can be worn to help with too much light i.e. strong sunlight. In freezing conditions, grit or salt should be spread to walkways to prevent the potential risk of slips. Operatives should wear extra layers to combat cold conditions as if they get too warm then they can remove layers. Beanie hats are not allowed to be worn under hard hats, EDR provide the warm head gear that is suitable for the hard hats they provide. During windy conditions the EDR site Supervisor shall measure wind speeds using their anemometer, especially when working at height. The measurements shall be recorded onto their daily diaries. All operational staff and visitors are to wear hi-vis clothing so that they can be more easily seen during poor weather conditions such as heavy rain or snow.	1	3	3
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Aggressive & Violent Behaviour *Risk of Stress, Injury and Harm to the Victim.*	2	4	8	Any aggressive and violent behaviour shall be reported to the EDR site Supervisor by the person on the receiving end of the threat and/or by any witnesses. Operatives not involved in the altercation should try to diffuse the situation without putting themselves in potential harm.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Drugs and Alcohol Abuse *Higher Risk of Accidents due to Slower Reactions, Hallucinations, Confusion,*	3	4	12	The EDR site Supervisor, to the best of their ability, is to look for tell-tale signs of operatives being under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Should the EDR site Supervisor feel that an operative may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs then they should speak to them privately about the matter. After discussion with the operative if they are not 100% satisfied then they are well within their rights to tell the operative to leave site. Should the EDR site Supervisor need any help or guidance with the matter then they should contact the EDR Health and Safety department. There are guidance documents on the HSE website that will help with identifying person that are under the influence of alcohol or drugs; 1. DRUG MISUSE AT WORK – a guide for employers. 2. DON'T MIX IT – a guide for employers on alcohol at work.	1	4	4
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Sharps (Hypodermic Needles) *Risk of Puncture Wounds, Cross Contamination, Irreversible Medical Conditions and/or Disease Leading to Death.*	3	5	15	Any building or structure shall be surveyed by the EDR operations department and by the EDR site Supervisor prior to putting men to work in the building or structure. If evidence is found of needles/sharps, then a safe system of work shall be formed to accommodate this. Operatives shall wear cut 5 gloves during the strip out/clean up works. They shall use shovels and brushes to pick up waste and place it into either wheel barrows or wheeled bins to remove them from the building. No operative shall use their hands to pick up waste materials.	1	5	5
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Lone Working *Risk of Being Alone in an Emergency Situation.*	2	4	8	Tasks that are being carried out shall be low risk. There shall be a means of summoning emergency assistance easily available e.g. mobile telephone, two-way radios, personal alarm. The whereabouts of operatives on site is to be monitored by the Site Supervisor or Foreman. Site Supervisors, Supervisors or Foreman shall check on lone workers periodically during the shift either in person or by phone/radio. If the lone working task is undertaken where no one else is present on the site then the lone worker shall inform, by phone, their Line Supervisor that they are about to begin their works and then when they have completed their works or shift. The Line Supervisor shall periodically check on the lone worker during the shift either by visiting the site or by phone. **<u>Lone working should only be carried out as a last resort.</u>**	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Fumes/Ventilation *Risk of Irritation to the Eyes and Respiratory Tract, Coughing, Chestiness, Breathlessness, Nausea, Dizziness, Unconsciousness.* *Long Term Exposure (20+ years) Could Increase the Chance of Lung Cancer.*	3	4	12	Engines are to be turned off when not in use. Doors and windows shall be opened where applicable to allow natural ventilation through the building. If plant is to be used indoors to carry out the works, then filters/scrubbers shall be fitted to the exhaust pipes. Regular maintenance shall be carried out so that plant does not produce blue or black smoke. The works should be rotated and shared where operatives are working near fumes from plant. Good hygiene should be followed prior to eating, drinking and smoking. The operator should wash their hands and face prior to eating, drinking, smoking and leaving work. Avoid skin contact with cold diesel fuel or hot diesel fuel, always wear suitable gloves when handling/dealing with diesel. As some last resort operatives should wear their face fitted Sundstrom half mask when working near fumes from plant.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Lead *Risk of Headaches, Tiredness, Irritability, Constipation, Nausea, Stomach Pains, Anaemia, Loss of Weight, Kidney Damage, Nerve and Brain Damage, Infertility.*	3	4	12	Operatives are to have annual health surveillance; this is currently carried out by (PHC) Preventative Health Care on our behalf. Prior to any hot works being carried out an assessment of the painted surface shall be made and if required a sample shall be taken to a laboratory for analysis with regards to lead content. Background monitoring may also be considered dependant on the sample analysis.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
PCB's (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) *Risk of Chloracne.*	2	4	8	PCB's can enter your body by direct contact with your skin, by breathing in fumes, spray or droplets and by swallowing. Operatives to be trained in working with P.C. B's. Operatives working with or around P.C. B's are to wear an impervious boiler suit or overalls, suitable gloves, wellingtons, chemical resistant goggles or visor and a respirator. If PPE becomes contaminated with P.C. B's **DO NOT** take it home to wash it or send it to a laundry. They must be disposed of as P.C.B waste by a specialised waste contracting firm. All P.C. B's shall be treated this way. Where P.C. B's may be present, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke and ensure you wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Any cuts or abrasions to your person need to be covered with dressings before you put on protective clothing.	1	2	2

Operative Acknowledgment

21. I have been briefed on the content of the method statement and risk assessment and agree to work in accordance with the safe system of work.

Name	Date	Signature

22. Amendment to Method Statement

Amendment to Method Statement

What Method Statement is being amended			
Date of amendment		Time	
Name of author		Position	
Signature			

Amendments / Additional Controls
I have been briefed on the content of the amended method statements and will work in accordance with the safe system of work

Name		Date		Signed	
Name		Date		Signed	
Name		Date		Signed	
Name		Date		Signed	
Name		Date		Signed	

APPENDIX 1 **ANDUN CAT 1 CHECK PLANT LOADINGS**