Method Statement Title					
Oldfield Rd – Demolition RAMS & Logistics					
Method Statement No.	MS-000	Revision No.	00		
Prepared By.	Matthew High	Signed		Date	28/6/24
Reviewed By.	Kim Harris	Signed		Date	28/6/24

Revision Detail			
Revision No.	Revision Detail	Completed By	Issue Date

NOTE: All REVISIONS completed will be UNDERLINED to highlight and show changes made after the first issue. Where DELETION is required, double strike through [e.g. ~~text no longer required~~].
NOTE: Where updating a previously revised document, convert previous revisions UNDERLINED back to NORMAL TEXT and DELETE text that was previously double struck through.

It is the Site Manager / Supervisor's responsibility to ensure this document is kept up to date and is relevant for the works currently being completed on site.

Contents

Project Details

Project Address
74 Oldfield Rd, Hampton, TW12 2HR

Project Programme & Working Hours
Proposed Start Date – TBC

Overall Duration - TBC

Monday to Friday – 08.00am – 05.00pm

Saturday – 08:00am to 01.00pm

Sunday – No Work

Public Holidays – No Work

Site Management Team
Site Manager/Supervisor - TBC

Project Director - Jason Squibb

Description of Works

Introduction
This Demolition Method Statement outlines the comprehensive approach for the safe and controlled demolition of the former commercial premises. The main constraints associated with project include the proximity to a live railway (operated by Network Rail) and a Waitrose supermarket to the East.

These constraints necessitate careful planning and execution to ensure the integrity and safety of the surrounding infrastructure and sensitive areas. This document serves as a guide for all personnel involved, detailing the procedures, safety measures, and environmental considerations required to complete the demolition with minimal impact on the surrounding environment and community.

The primary goal of this project is to dismantle the storage facility down to and including the slab level, adhering to stringent safety protocols and regulatory requirements. Given the proximity to the NR boundary, special attention will be paid to minimizing vibrations and avoiding disruptions to the rail services. Additionally, the nearby Waitrose supermarket to the East requires non-intrusive demolition practices to prevent any disturbances to the shoppers.

Key considerations include:

- Structural Stability and Safety: Implementing methods that ensure the structural stability of the warehouse during demolition, particularly in sections adjacent to the NR boundary.
- Environmental Protection: Utilizing dust control and noise reduction measures to mitigate the impact on the surrounding environment and community.
- Debris Management: Efficient removal and disposal of demolition debris, prioritizing recycling and adherence to environmental regulations.
- Regulatory Compliance: Securing necessary permits and maintaining compliance with all relevant legislation and safety standards.
- There is an underground high pressure water pipe running through the West side of the site that will remain live throughout the works. This will need to be considered when tracking plant and moving vehicles around the site.

By following this Method Statement, the project aims to achieve a safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible demolition, setting a standard for future projects involving similar constraints.

Overview of Scope

- Site setup
- Welfare establishment
- Asbestos removal (subject to survey)
- Pre demolition soft strip
- Scaffold erection.
- Super structure demolition
- Sub structure demolition.
- Crush and leave.
- Clearing demolition debris
- Clear site

Works Methodology

Pre-Commencement Activities

All of the relevant pre commencement activities for the site must have been approved by Site Management prior to the start of the works affected by these items. The following documents and applications have been identified for this project. These will be drafted and applied for by the appropriate person involved in the project.

- F10 (client)
- Section 80 (Embassy)
- Asbestos survey (Client)
- Services isolations (Client)
- Demolition method statement and risk assessment (Embassy)
- Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan (Principal Contractor)
- Neighbour liaison (Waitrose & Network Rail) – Principal Contractor
- Local Authority application for crossover (Principal Contractor)

Site Establishment & Welfare

The welfare is being installed at the front of the site and will consist of self-contained units.

The welfare setup will be established in accordance with the requirements set up in the CDM Regulations 2015. This will include the following as a minimum.

- Changing facilities
- Storage and drying space for wet clothes
- Canteen facilities with the means to warm food and drinks
- Clean drinking supply
- Warm water to wash hands and dirty plates and cups.
- Adequate seating for the amount of personnel on site
- Toilets with hand washing facilities.

Site Boundary

The site boundary is currently made up of the combination of timber, palisade and chainlink fencing.

The Northeast and West boundaries are to be retained as existing as these are deemed sufficient to safely contain the works. Chainlinlink and palisade fencing will be covered with debris netting to help prevent dust and debris from leaving the site.

The South elevation which Is a steel fence is not sufficient to contain the works and is to improve by installing a line of Herras fencing.

The fencing will be installed along the pavement of Oldfield Rd. This fencing will be covered with debris netting and have danger demolition signs displayed on the outside. The fence panels will be double clipped and toed back of the existing steel fence for extra stability.

Any problems with the boundary fencing are to be communicated to the site management at the start.

On the boundary fencing adequate warning signage should be displayed to warn the public of the dangers of entering the site.

Logistics & Traffic Management

During the demolition phase of the works a single access point is to be used for all deliveries and waste collections. This entrance will be managed by a trained and competent Traffic Marshall during its use.

Due to the proximity to the Supermarket, there is likely to be large amounts of cars entering and leaving at all times throughout the day. Extreme care is to be taken when managing this access and when vehicles are leaving the site.

All deliveries to and from site, in particular H.G.Vs, will be carefully controlled to ensure minimal disruption to the local environment is caused. Local speed limits will be always observed.

Communication will be maintained between Site Manager and all drivers entering site to ensure 'stacking' of vehicles does not occur on any surrounding roads.

A level crossing is present approximately 150m away heading in a northerly direction along Percy Rd. There are no known vehicle/weight restrictions on this level crossing.

Unloading of equipment and materials will be controlled and in accordance with the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992.

The pavements adjacent to the site and around the waste loading area will be regularly swept during the working day to maintain cleanliness and to minimise the mess that vehicles leaving the site can cause.

Embassy will communicate the advantages of using public transport to all site personnel. Details of the local bus and rail networks - identifying key routes to the project will be posted on site notice boards and will be covered in the site induction to promote the use of public transport.

All deliveries will be pre-arranged by the EDC supervisor. Minimal space is available on site for vehicles.

Peak times being 07:00-010:00 and 16:00-19:00

EDC will maintain safe, unobstructed access to the adjacent properties.

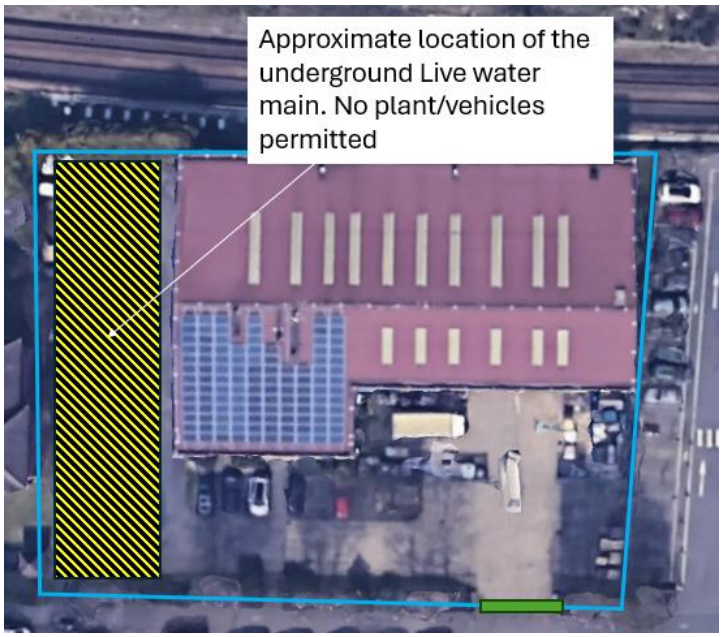
Services Isolations & Protection

Prior to commencement of the works, confirmation must be in place that the services in and around the site have been isolated. The client will provide this confirmation prior to the start of the soft strip or any asbestos works.

Copies of isolation certs and relevant drawings should be in the site office.

There is a live water main below ground in the highlighted area in the West of the site. The exact location/depth of this main is unknown currently. Due to this the area is to become a no HGV/plant area and I'll be fenced off. No excavators or HGVs will be permitted. Cars/small vans under 7.5t will be permitted if necessary.

Any live services need to be clearly marked using fencing, signs, or spray paint. The locations of the live services need to be inducted to all on site.



Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM)

A full R&D survey will need to be completed ahead of the start of the soft strip or structural demolition with all identified ACM removed by a licensed contractor.

Note: - speak to the Supervisor to check that the building is clear of ACM before proceeding with the scope of works.

All Embassy operatives have received training to recognise ACM's and know the items to avoid. Should any additional presumed additional asbestos be discovered the work must cease and the area

vacated. Speak to the Site Supervisor immediately. Do not return to the area until you have been instructed.

Should anyone become accidentally exposed to asbestos fibers the following procedure must be adopted.

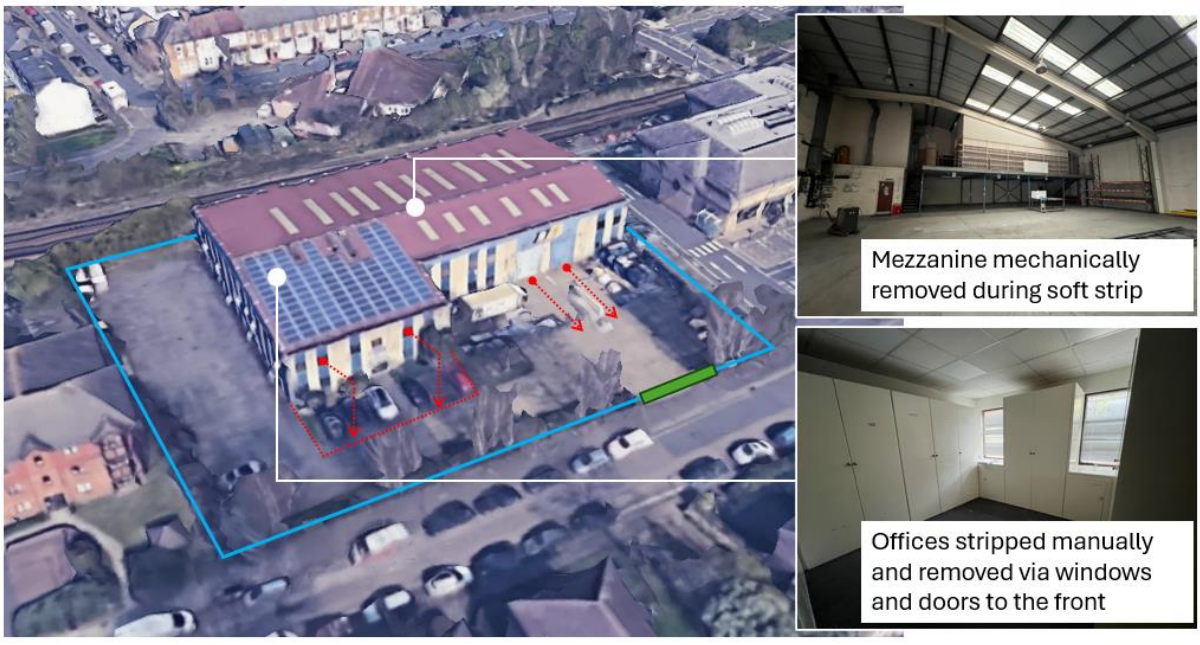
- Stop work, move away from the immediate area but do not go to the welfare or other areas where other people are.
- Phone or call for assistance.
- The area must be cordoned off and warning signage displayed.
- Instruct the people what has happened and not to approach you (this is key to reduce the likelihood of exposing others)
- Ask the help to bring some disposable overalls, an FFP3 disposable mask and some asbestos waste bags.
- The exposed person must remove all clothing and place it inside the asbestos waste bag.
- The person assisting must call for an asbestos analyst and for a decontamination unit to be delivered to site.
- The asbestos analyst must monitor the area to identify the type of asbestos present and conduct background air monitoring.
- The exposed operative must clean themselves thoroughly inside the decontamination unit.
- The exposed person must then seek medical advice.
- If the analyst confirms that it was asbestos that was disturbed, the incident must be reported to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences (RIDDOR) Regulations.

Hold Point 1 – Asbestos Removal Confirmation

Prior to the start of the soft strip or the structural demolition we must have received all clear from any asbestos containing materials. If ACM were resent and then removed reoccupation certificates must have been issued to the site team.

Pre-Demolition Soft Strip

The site is split into two main areas, the offices, and the main storage warehouse. The offices will be subject to a pre demolition soft strip ahead of the main structural demolition works. The warehouse has a mezzanine floor and also large areas of plasterboard. This area will be stripped mechanically ahead of the structural demolition works.



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

- Mattocks/hammers

- Floor scrapers
- Pinch bars
- Steps/Podiums
- Battery powered drills and recip saws.
- Excavator with hydraulic grab (internal warehouse soft stripping

The following items are to be removed as part of soft strip works.

Fixtures and Fittings:
Any loose fixtures and fittings remaining will where of a suitable size be removed from the building whole, taken to the loading area by hand before being loaded directly into the waiting waste skips, larger elements will be dismantled/downsized using small tools, reduced into manageable sized sections and again transported to the disposal point.

Doors, Door Frames & Skirting:
Door frames and skirting will to be removed by operatives using pinch bars and hammers. The items are to be gradually pried from their place of fixing, any obtrusions and nails are to be removed or hammered over with all resultant materials then being transported for disposal.

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

Floor/Wall Coverings:
Laminate or timber floor coverings are to be removed by the operatives using mattock picks and shovels. Carpet tiles and vinyl floor tiles are simply to be prized up using hand tools, then bundled and taped with resultant materials transported to the disposal point. Carpets where of a roll-able nature will be cut into strips, whilst still laid, and then rolled up for collection in strips, these will then be transported to the disposal point.

Mezzanine Floor
The mezzanine level in the warehouse is to be stripped out head of the structural demolition. This will be complete mechanically by an excavator with hydraulic grab and also by operatives working from MEWPS to unbolt the lightweight steel sections. Materials from the removal of the mezzanine will be removed from the building via the warehouse doors and loaded into 40yd bins.

Lightweight Partitions
Large areas of lightweight plasterboard partitions are present in the warehouse/mezzanine area. These are to be removed. Using the excavator and grab and also by hand. The plasterboard will be separated form the timber/steel studwork and loaded into 40yd bins for recycling.

M&E Equipment:
Once isolated and drained, down workers will proceed to strip the building of the mechanical and electrical equipment such as cables, trunking, pipe work and AC equipment that is included within the contracted works. The main incoming heads are likely to be live at this time and must be avoided. If at any time you assume there may be live services, you must stop work and ask for clarification.

Workers will use podiums and towers to reach the M&E in the ceiling space and at high level. All clips and fixings for this equipment must also be removed but whilst avoiding damaging the fabric of the building.

All soft strip materials will be removed from site via the doors and windows. The materials will be deposited directly into the bins placed into the exclusion zones which will be formed from Herras fencing. Signage will be displayed on the fencing warning personnel not to enter the exclusion zone.

Demolition Protection (Scaffolding)

Demolition protection scaffolding will be required on two boundaries. These boundaries are adjacent to the NR boundary to the North and the Waitrose Boundary to the East.

The installation of the scaffolding to the railway boundary will be subject to consultation with Network Rail (NR) The Installation of the scaffolding on the Waitrose elevation is to be completed to protect the users of the supermarket's car park.

The scaffolding will be a tube and fitting scaffold with boarded lifts encapsulated with Monarflex. The scaffold I am subject to full design will be issued for approval to NR, client team, and the cemetery management team for comment and approval. This will be completed during the pre-commencement design period. The scaffolding will be secured to the structure using ties into the façade. These will be removed and replaced as the scaffolding is struck.

All scaffolding will be installed by an experienced and competent contractor.

Materials will be stored on site in a safe manner and be fenced off from

Hold Point 2 – NR Confirmation

The structural demolition cannot start until the agreed method for the demolition has been approved by NR. Speak to the Supervisor before demolishing the structure. All controls agreed must be in place.

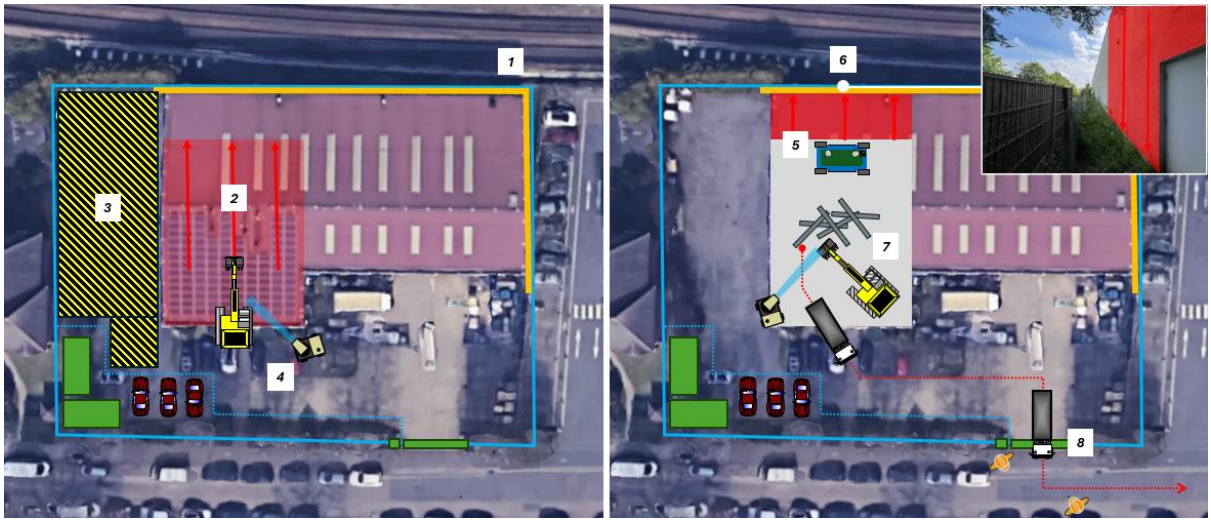
Super Structure Demolition

The demolition of the building is to be completed in accordance with the illustrations and this is due to various constraints in and around the site.

1. Prior to the start of the demolition the highlighted elevations need to be scaffolded in accordance with the approved designs. These designs and their method statements must have been approved by NR before erection.
2. The structural demolition will commence in the highlighted direction. A demolition with shear/pulverisors attachment will work through the structure in a steady and controlled manner. The excavator will work through the structure separating the materials and loading steel or other waste into bins for removal from site for recycling. Masonry and concrete will be stockpiled on site for crushing.
3. This highlighted area is to remain out of bounds for demolition excavators, lorries and the storage of demolition arisings.
4. Dust suppression will be obtained using water hoses and dust boss units.
5. The section immediately adjacent to the NR boundary is to be reduced by hand. Workers on MEWPS will hot-cut the steel beams so they can be lowered to the ground by the excavators.

Excavators working on this boundary will always stay outside the collapse radius of the NR boundary.

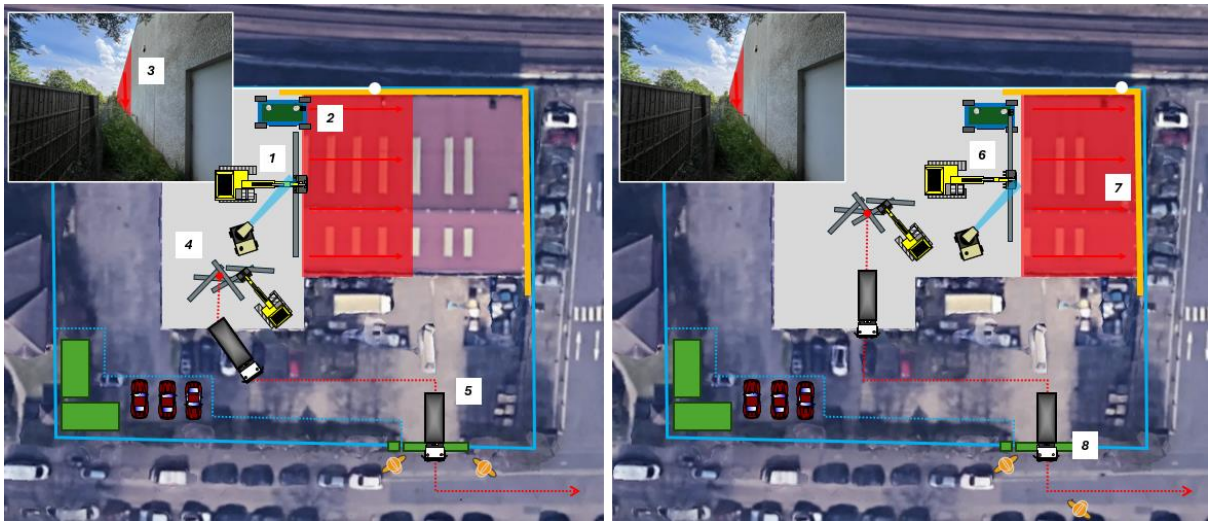
6. The concrete façade panels on this boundary will be reduced by workers on the scaffold using hand breakers to break the panels top down allowing the broken concrete to fall within the envelope of the



7. The demolition excavator will assist with processing materials and loading waste into bins/vehicles for recycling off site.
8. All vehicle leaving site will do so under the control of the Traffic Marshalls. Vehicles and pedestrians will be temporarily halted as the vehicles pull away from the site. The vehicles wheels and load will be inspected before the vehicle leaves the site to ensure the load is secure and no waste is lodged in the wheels. The site entrance will be inspected regularly to ensure dirt and debris does not build up.

Once the initial bays have been demolished working toward the NR boundary the demolition works will continue East toward Waitrose.

1. The demolition excavator will position itself to work parallel with the NR boundary and work East through the remaining bays. Steels will be sheared down or held in position.



2. Workers working from MEWPS will assist with the demolition by hot cutting the steel at either end so they can be lowered to the ground for processing on the ground.
3. Workers working from the scaffold will continue to bring down the concrete façade panels using power tolls, working top down ensuring the concrete stays within the envelope of the scaffold.

4. Additional excavators will assist the main demolition excavator processing materials and loading waste into 40yd bins and vehicles for recycling.
5. All non-masonry and concrete arisings will leave site visa the main gate under the control of the Traffic Marshall.
6. Excavators will continue through the final bays of the structure holding the steel as the workers on MEWPS are cutting through the steels so they can be carefully lowered to the ground.
7. The gable end of the building adjacent to the Waitrose car park is to be demolished by hand working from MEWPS and from the scaffolding, ensuring the demolition arisings stay within the envelope of the scaffolding.
8. All the non-masonry and concrete waste will be removed from sites for recycling. Masonry and concrete waste will be stockpiled on site in preparation for crushing.

The demolition works must be completed within a fenced off exclusion zone. This will be fenced off by using Herras fencing. No demolition operatives outside of the machine operators will be permitted in this exclusion zone.

During the demolition activities dust suppression will be always used to keep dust levels down and prevent them from leaving the site boundary. Dust boss units will be used to spray water onto the points of demolition and onto stockpiles of debris to keep them damp.

Where the columns are embedded in the slab these will be cut flush using oxy propane cutting equipment.

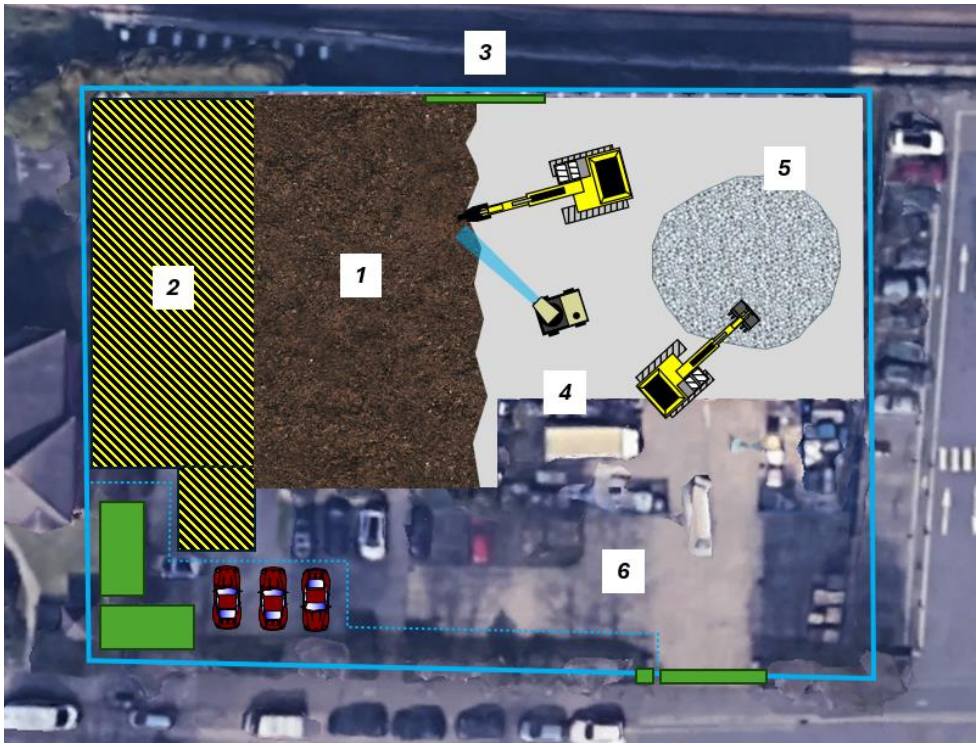
The frame is to be reduced a bay at a time working toward the scaffolded elevations. As the demolition approaches the scaffolded elevations workers on MEWPS such as cherry pickers may assist with reducing the final bays, around the scaffold ties.

The scaffolding must remain suitably always tied to the structure as the building is demolished. The ties may need to be relocated as the buildings are reduced. Only trained and competent scaffolding contractors will reduce the scaffolding.

Sub Structure Removal

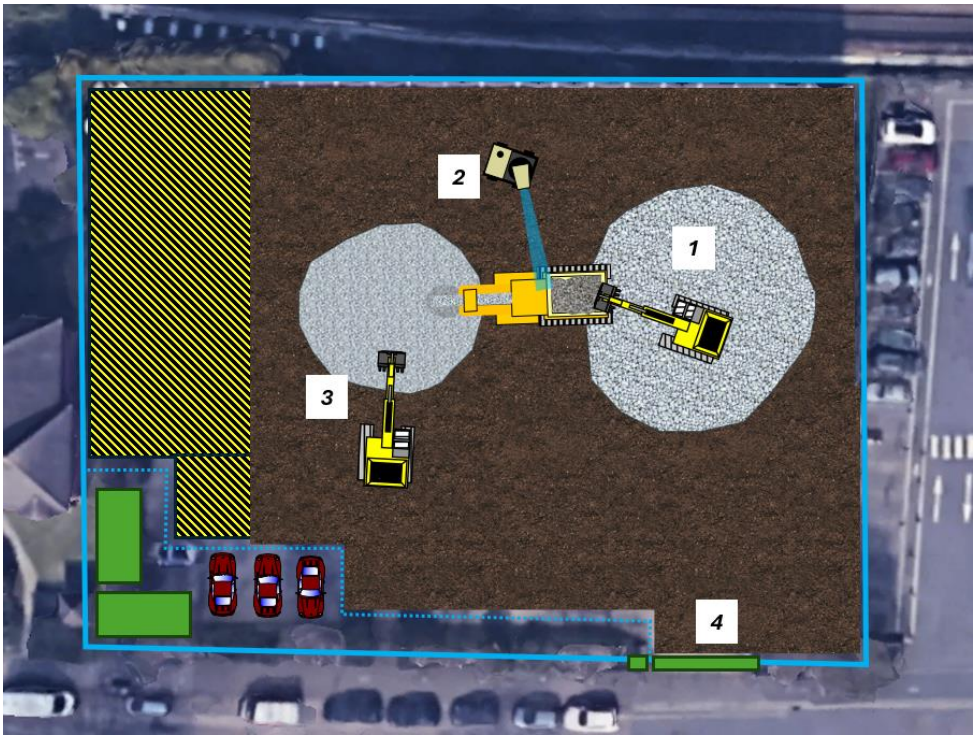
The slab and foundations across the footprint of the building are to be removed as part of the demolition works. The hard standings across the rest of the site are always to be removed, except for the exclusion zone to the West of the site by the live water main. This area is to remain untouched.

1. All the slabs and foundations from within the footprint of the building are to be removed using excavators with hydraulic breakers will work through the area firstly breaking from the slab and then excavating the concrete. The area will then be probed for foundations down to a depth of 1.5m. These foundations will then be exposed, broken, and then excavated out.
2. The area around the below ground live water pipe will not be excavated or tracked across. This will remain an exclusion zone.
3. When excavating and breaking concrete adjacent to the NR boundary a temporary screen no higher than the boundary fencing will be used to prevent any small fragments of concrete from leaving the boundary. This will be removed along the fence line as the works progress along the boundary.
4. During the breaking of the concrete, water will be used to suppress dust. This will be provided via dust boss units or water hoses.
5. All the concrete from the removal of the slabs and foundations will be stockpiled along with the masonry from the super structure demolition in preparation for crushing. Stockpiles of concrete and masonry will be kept damp to help keep dust levels down. Stockpiles of material will be kept away from the NR boundary.
6. Other hard standings outside the building footprint and the exclusion zone will be removed. These hard standings made up of tarmac/asphalt will be removed and removed from site. These materials will not be crushed with concrete and masonry.



Crushing

All of the arisings from both the demolition of the super structure and the removal of the sub structure are to be crushed to be retained on site for reuse.



1. All of the masonry and concrete from the demolition works is to be crushed to a 6F2 aggregate. An excavator will position itself on the stockpile and proceed to load the material into the hopper of the crusher.

2. During the crushing water will be used to suppress the dust. This water supply will be fed directly into the crusher. Additional hoses and dust boss units will be used to suppress the dust and to dampen the stockpiles.
3. An additional excavator may be used to clear the crushed aggregate from the belt of the stockpile and to stockpile the crushed aggregate in an agreed location. This stockpile will be located away from the exclusion zone and away from the NR boundary fencing.
4. Due to the hard standings having been removed vehicles entering and leaving the site may need their wheels cleaned before they exit onto the main road. An area of temporary hard standing may be placed here to provide a clean route for vehicles to enter and leave the site

Demolition Arisings Removal

All the non-masonry and concrete demolition arisings from the demolition are to be removed from the site as the works progress. During the demolition the different waste materials are to be segregated into the different waste streams and removed from the site for recycling.

The following waste streams have been identified in the project and will be segregated for recycling. Most of these materials will be segregated and recycled off site. The concrete and the masonry from the demolition works will remain on site.

- Masonry
- Concrete
- Timber
- Steel
- Plasterboard
- Glass
- Asphalt
- HVAC Units
- Plastic
- Carpet
- Ceiling tiles
- WEE
- Green waste

Materials will be processed on site into small sections and loaded into 40yd bins or tippers.

All waste will be taken to licensed facilities where it will be further processed or recycled. The Traffic Marshalls on the gate will assist all waste vehicles entering and leaving the site. They will manage all waste tickets and consignment notes. These will be completed and stored on site for processing.

Works Complete/ Site Handover

Prior to the end of the works and handing the site back to the client end of the following things are to be completed to ensure that the equipment leaves site in a tidy condition and the site is handed over in a tidy a condition as possible.

- The site must be cleared of all rubbish generated from our scope, paying special attention to the front of the site. The site must not be left with any crisp packets, drink cans etc.
- Arrange for the client and senior management to come to site to ensure that all the agreed works have been completed. This must be completed within good time of the end of the project and whilst the operatives and plant are still on site.
- If any hazards remain on site these must be notified to the client via a site layout with them marked. (remaining services, trip hazards etc.)
- All waste is to be removed from site.

These items must be completed, and it is the responsibility of the Site Supervisor to ensure that they are completed before the site is handed back.

Personal Protective Equipment

PPE is to be worn on site at all times by workers, visitors and vehicle drivers. The following PPE must be worn at all times whilst on site.

				
Hard Hat	Eye Protection	Hi Vis Vest,	Gloves	Steel Toe Boots

The following PPE must be worn subject to the individual tasks on site. Refer to the risk assessments for details on what tasks on this project require these being worn.

				
Ear Protection	Resp	Disposable Overalls	Face Shield	Safety Harness

When not in use PPE must be stored in the changing area. If disposable PPE is used, then once it has been finished being used it must be thrown away and your hands washed.

Exclusion Zones

Exclusion zones on a demolition site are critical for ensuring the safety of workers, bystanders, and nearby property. These zones are established to prevent unauthorised access and to keep people at a safe distance from the demolition activities.

Although for this scope of works exclusion zones are not as necessary as on a structural demolition project personnel are still required to keep out of the work area mainly due to noise/dust

Plan and Designate Zones: Before any demolition work begins, thoroughly assess the site and identify areas where exclusion zones are necessary. These zones should encompass the demolition area itself as well as areas where debris might fall or scatter.

Establish Boundaries: Clearly mark the boundaries of the exclusion zones using highly visible barriers such Herras fencing panels. Ensure that these barriers are sturdy and difficult to breach.

Post Signs and Warnings: Install prominent signs around the perimeter of the exclusion zones indicating that access is restricted, and that demolition work is in progress. Include warnings about the potential dangers of entering the area.

Control Access Points: Designate specific access points to the demolition site where authorised personnel can enter. These access points should be monitored by trained personnel to ensure that only those with permission are allowed entry.

Provide Training: Ensure that all workers and contractors understand the importance of exclusion zones and are inducted to not enter these areas.

Regular Inspections: Conduct regular inspections of the exclusion zones to ensure that barriers are intact, signs are visible, and access points are secure. Make any necessary adjustments to maintain the effectiveness of the safety measures.

Communicate Effectively: Keep nearby residents, businesses, and other stakeholders informed about the demolition activities and the importance of staying clear of the exclusion zones. Provide updates as needed to address any concerns or questions.

By following these steps, you can effectively use exclusion zones to enhance safety on site and minimise the risk of accidents or injuries.

Site Signage

The following site signage is to be displayed throughout the site. Should any additional dangers arise during the course of the project then these must be displayed before further works are completed.

- Danger live services
- Below ground services
- No entry
- Mandatory hearing protection zone

Working at Height

Working at height has been highlighted on this project and will be completed by workers on the MEWPS and the scaffold. There is also an internal mezzanine floor that is being removed that although has handrails into the main warehouse needs to be considered.

Working at height on site poses significant risks to workers' safety due to the potential for falls and other accidents. Controlling working at height requires a comprehensive approach that includes risk assessment, proper equipment, training, and supervision.

Risk Assessment: We will conduct a thorough risk assessment of the site to identify all potential hazards associated with working at height. Consider factors such as unstable structures, uneven surfaces, and proximity to power lines or other obstacles.

Provide Proper Equipment: Workers will have access to appropriate equipment for working at height, such as scaffolding, ladders, MEWPS, and fall protection systems. All equipment should be inspected regularly and maintained in good condition.

Fall Protection Systems: Effective fall protection systems, such as guardrails, safety nets, and personal fall arrest systems (PFAS), will be installed where necessary. Ensure that these systems are properly installed, inspected, and used according to manufacturer instructions and relevant regulations.

Training and Competency: Comprehensive training to workers on the safe use of equipment, fall prevention techniques, and emergency procedures. Workers should be trained to recognise hazards and know how to mitigate risks while working at height. Verify workers' competency through certification or assessment processes.

Supervision and Monitoring: Assign competent supervisors to oversee work activities at height and ensure that safety protocols are followed. Regularly monitor work practices to identify any deviations from established procedures and take corrective action as needed.

Safe Work Practices: Establish and enforce safe work practices for tasks performed at height, including proper ladder use, secure anchorage points for PFAS, and precautions when working near edges or openings.

Communication and Coordination: Facilitate communication and coordination among workers, subcontractors, and other stakeholders involved in working at height activities. Ensure that everyone understands their roles and responsibilities regarding safety.

Emergency Preparedness: Develop and communicate emergency procedures specific to working at height, including rescue plans in the event of a fall or other accident.

Continuous Improvement: Regularly review and evaluate the effectiveness of control measures for working at height and make any adjustments as necessary based on lessons learned from incidents, near misses, or changes in site conditions.

By implementing these control measures, you can effectively manage the risks associated with working at height on a demolition site and create a safer environment for workers.

Proximity to NR Boundary

The Northern boundary of the site is a shared boundary fencing with Network Rail. There is approximately 1.6m between the building and the chain-link fencing.

During the pre-construction period a period of consultation will be carried out between Embassy and NR to design and put in place suitable controls to ensure the safety and operation of the line remains unaffected. These controls are likely to be.

- Full scaffold to elevation with Monarflex/debris netting
- Scaffold erected using short tubes.
- Hand demolition of façade concrete panels
- Watching brief by NR
- Exclusion zone adjacent to boundary where no plant can enter.
- Slew restrictors on plant.
- Dust screens erected adjacent to boundary during sub structure works.
- Dust suppression adjacent to boundary to be sufficient to keep dust levels down.

During the pre-commencement period these controls will be discussed and some or all may be pt in place.

Do not start work demolishing the structures on the site until these controls have been agreed.

Training & Competency

Everyone on site will be suitably trained for their role. This will be identified prior to their arrival to site. During the site induction proof of training and competency will be asked for. Copies of training certification must be available on site.

If new workers are brought to site, they must come with their training certification. Access to site will not be permitted unless the training certification is available.

No plant and equipment can be used by anyone other than the trained operator who has permission by the site management to operate such plant/equipment including the relevant training certification.

Stakeholder Considerations

Embassy Demolition are not acting as PC on this project; however, we will adopt the following practices to ensure that the impression of the site is a positive one and that our works affect the surrounding neighbours as least as possible.

Best endeavours will be made to eliminate any pollution or dust/particle migration from the site. Not a real concern during these works but still must be considered for loading bins with rubbish. All bins are to be covered at the end of the shift to ensure that dust cannot blow out of the bin.

No music radios are permitted on the site at any time and loud shouting especially close to boundary lines should be avoided.

We will maintain on site, a system for recording any incidents and any ameliorative action taken. If incidents do occur the client must be informed immediately. All complaints will be recorded on site with all works completed in accordance with BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014.

No loud talking or shouting is permitted by operatives prior to the 08:00 start time for the site.

Vehicles must not block the neighbouring properties or roads.

Storage of Plant & Equipment

Safely storing equipment and materials on site is crucial for preventing accidents, minimising damage, and maintaining a well-organised work environment.

Designated Storage Areas: Establish designated storage areas for equipment and materials, clearly marked and located away from high traffic areas and potential hazards.

Secure Storage Facilities: Use lockable storage containers, or fenced areas to secure valuable equipment and materials when not in use. Ensure that these facilities are sturdy, weatherproof, and resistant to unauthorised access.

Weight Distribution: Distribute heavy items evenly and store them securely to prevent shifting or toppling. Avoid stacking materials too high or overloading shelves beyond their capacity.

Material Handling Equipment: Provide appropriate material handling equipment, such as forklifts, pallet trucks, or wheelbarrows, for transporting heavy or bulky items safely. Train workers on the proper use of this equipment to prevent accidents.

Hazardous Materials: Store hazardous materials in designated areas equipped with appropriate safety measures. Follow the details outlined in the COSHH section requirements for handling and storing hazardous substances.

Flammable and Combustible Materials: Store flammable and combustible materials away from ignition sources and in fenced off storage areas.

Secure Loose Items: Secure loose items, such as tools and small parts, to prevent them from falling or becoming projectiles during windy conditions or vibrations from nearby activities.

Regular Inspections: Conduct regular inspections of storage areas to identify any hazards or deficiencies, such as damaged containers, leaking fluids, or cluttered walkways. Promptly address any issues to maintain a safe environment.

Safety Training: Provide comprehensive safety training to all workers involved in storing and handling equipment and materials. Emphasise the importance of following proper procedures and adhering to safety guidelines to prevent accidents and injuries.

By following these guidelines, you can effectively store equipment and materials on site in a manner that promotes safety, efficiency, and productivity.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH)

Handling and storing COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) items on site requires careful planning, strict adherence to safety regulations, and proper training for all personnel involved. COSHH items include substances that can pose health risks to workers if not handled, stored, and disposed of correctly. Here are some guidelines for handling and storing COSHH items on a site:

Risk Assessment: Conduct a thorough risk assessment to identify all COSHH substances present on the construction site. This assessment should include consideration of the potential hazards associated with each substance, as well as the likelihood of exposure.

Substitution or Minimisation: Where possible, substitute hazardous substances with less harmful alternatives or minimise their use altogether. This can help reduce the risks associated with handling and storing COSHH items.

Safe Handling Procedures: Develop and implement safe handling procedures for all COSHH items based on their specific hazards. This may include using personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, goggles, and respiratory protection, as well as establishing protocols for safe handling, transfer, and disposal.

Proper Storage: Store COSHH items in designated areas that are secure, well-ventilated, and equipped with appropriate containment measures to prevent spills or leaks. Ensure that storage containers are clearly labelled with the name of the substance, its hazards, and any necessary safety precautions.

Controlled Access: Limit access to areas where COSHH items are stored to authorised personnel only. Implement access controls such as locked storage cabinets or restricted entry points to prevent unauthorised access.

Emergency Response: Develop and communicate emergency response procedures for spills, leaks, or exposures involving COSHH substances. Ensure that workers are trained in these procedures and have access to appropriate emergency response equipment, such as spill kits and first aid supplies.

Regular Inspections: Conduct regular inspections of COSHH storage areas to identify any potential hazards or deficiencies. Inspect containers for signs of damage, deterioration, or leakage, and address any issues promptly.

Training and Awareness: Provide comprehensive training to all personnel involved in handling, storing, and disposing of COSHH items. Ensure that workers understand the hazards associated with these substances and are familiar with the necessary safety precautions.

Documentation and Record Keeping: Maintain accurate records of all COSHH substances stored on the construction site, including quantities, locations, safety data sheets (SDS), and disposal records. Keep these records readily accessible for inspection by regulatory authorities or emergency responders.

By following these guidelines, sites can effectively manage the risks associated with handling and storing COSHH items, protect the health and safety of workers, and ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

Moving Vehicles

Safety around moving vehicles on site is paramount due to the risks of collisions, crush injuries, and other accidents. Here are some important measures to ensure safety:

Training and Awareness: Provide comprehensive training to all personnel working on the demolition site about the dangers associated with moving vehicles and heavy equipment. Ensure everyone understands the importance of staying alert and being aware of their surroundings at all times.

Designated Traffic Routes: Establish clearly marked traffic routes for vehicles and equipment within the demolition site to minimise the risk of collisions. Separate pedestrian walkways from vehicle paths wherever possible and ensure that traffic flow is organised and controlled.

Banksmen/Traffic Marshalls: Assign trained Banksmen and Traffic Marshalls to control traffic flow and guide vehicles and equipment safely around the site. Use flaggers, barriers, and signage to communicate instructions and warnings to drivers and pedestrians.

Visibility Measures: Ensure that vehicles and equipment are equipped with high-visibility markings, such as reflective tape and flashing lights, to enhance visibility, especially in low-light conditions. Encourage workers to wear high-visibility clothing to improve their visibility to vehicle operators.

Communication: Establish effective communication protocols between equipment operators, spotters, and ground personnel to coordinate movements and avoid accidents. Use two-way radios or hand signals to communicate instructions and warnings as needed.

Safe Operating Procedures: Implement safe operating procedures for vehicles and equipment, including speed limits, designated parking areas, and protocols for backing up and turning. Ensure that operators are trained and certified to operate specific equipment safely.

Proximity Alarms and Sensors: Install proximity alarms, cameras, and other safety devices on vehicles and equipment to alert operators to the presence of nearby workers or obstacles. These technologies can help prevent accidents by providing early warning of potential hazards.

Safe Access and Egress: Provide safe access and egress points for workers entering and exiting vehicles and equipment to prevent slips, trips, and falls. Use stable platforms, steps, and handrails where necessary, and ensure that access points are kept clear of debris and obstacles.

Regular Inspections and Maintenance: Conduct regular inspections of vehicles and equipment to identify any defects or maintenance issues that could affect safety. Ensure that equipment is properly maintained and in good working condition before use.

By implementing these safety measures and promoting a culture of safety awareness on site, you can help prevent accidents and injuries associated with moving vehicles and equipment. Remember that safety is everyone's responsibility, and all personnel should actively contribute to maintaining a safe working environment.

Site Security

Site security is important to ensure that members of the public do not enter the site during the working shift and out of site hours. The following controls will be put on place on this site.

- Suitable lighting will need to be provided in the building so that workers can safely walk through the site this will be installed.
- Individual task lighting required in the work areas is to be provided by Embassy.
- The building is to be locked at the end of each work shift and during the day. Members of the public must not be permitted to access the building at any time.
- Tools and equipment are to be locked away at the end of each shift.

Emergency Procedures

Asbestos

Discovering asbestos on site requires immediate action to protect the health and safety of workers and the public. Asbestos exposure poses serious health risks, including respiratory diseases and cancer.

Stop Work Immediately: Cease all work activities in the area where asbestos has been discovered. Inform workers to evacuate the immediate vicinity and avoid disturbing the asbestos-containing materials (ACMs).

Isolate the Area: Erect physical barriers, such as caution tape or barricades, to isolate the area where asbestos has been found. Restrict access to the area to prevent unauthorised entry and potential exposure.

Notify Management: Immediately report the discovery of asbestos to the site manager, project supervisor, or health and safety officer. Follow established reporting procedures and provide detailed information about the location and extent of the asbestos contamination.

Engage Qualified Professionals: Seek assistance from qualified asbestos specialists or licensed contractors who are trained and equipped to handle asbestos remediation safely. Do not attempt to remove or disturb asbestos-containing materials without proper training and equipment.

Document and Recordkeeping: Maintain detailed records of all asbestos-related activities, including survey reports, remediation plans, monitoring results, and disposal documentation. Keep these records accessible for regulatory inspections and future reference.

Communicate with Stakeholders: Keep stakeholders, including workers, subcontractors, regulatory agencies, and affected parties, informed about the asbestos discovery and remediation efforts. Provide updates on progress, safety measures, and any changes to the work plan.

Review and Learn from the Incident: After completing asbestos remediation activities, conduct a thorough review of the incident to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement. Update procedures, training programs, and safety protocols as necessary to prevent future occurrences.

By following this emergency procedure and working collaboratively with qualified professionals, construction sites can effectively manage asbestos discoveries and protect the health and safety of all individuals involved.

Fire

In the event of a fire on site the site should prioritise the safety of workers, visitors, and nearby residents.

Sound the Alarm: If a fire is discovered, immediately activate the fire alarm system to alert everyone on the site. This will consist of the air klaxons at each of the fire points.

Evacuate the Area: Instruct all workers and visitors to evacuate the immediate area of the fire, following designated evacuation routes. Do not attempt to fight the fire unless you have received proper training, and it is safe to do so.

Call Emergency Services: Dial the emergency services number (e.g., 999) to report the fire. Provide the location of the site, details about the fire, and any other relevant information.

Alert Others: If possible, notify neighbouring sites, businesses, or residences about the fire to ensure their safety and prevent the spread of the fire.

Gather at Assembly Point: Designate a predetermined assembly point a safe distance away from the fire scene. Ensure that all workers and visitors gather at this location to be accounted for.

Account for Personnel: Conduct a headcount to ensure that all personnel are safely evacuated from the construction site. Report any missing persons to emergency responders.

Do Not Re-enter: Under no circumstances should anyone re-enter the site until emergency responders declare it safe to do so.

Assist Others if Safe: If it is safe to do so and within your capabilities, assist individuals who may need help evacuating, such as those with mobility impairments or injuries.

Stay Informed: Remain at the assembly point and follow instructions from emergency responders. Do not return to the site until given permission.

Prevent Fire Spread: If it is safe and feasible, use fire extinguishers or other firefighting equipment to prevent the spread of the fire to nearby structures or materials.

Review and Learn: After the incident is resolved, conduct a debriefing session to review the emergency response procedures and identify any areas for improvement. Update the emergency response plan as needed.

By following these simple steps, construction sites can effectively respond to fire emergencies and minimise the risk of injuries, property damage, and disruptions to work activities. Regular training, drills, and communication are essential for ensuring that all personnel are prepared to respond effectively in the event of a fire.

Injury Related Accident

Responding promptly and effectively to injuries on site is crucial for minimising further harm and ensuring the well-being of the injured individual.

Assess the Situation: Quickly assess the severity of the injury and determine if immediate medical attention is needed. Stay calm and reassure the injured person.

Secure the Area: If the injury occurred in a hazardous location, such as near moving equipment or at height, secure the area to prevent further accidents. Use caution tape or barriers to cordon off the area.

Call for Help: Dial emergency services (e.g., 999) or the designated emergency number for your location to request medical assistance. Provide clear and accurate information about the nature of the injury, the location of the construction site, and any other relevant details.

Administer First Aid: If you are trained in first aid and it is safe to do so, provide immediate first aid to the injured person. Attend to any life-threatening conditions first, such as severe bleeding, difficulty breathing, or unconsciousness.

Comfort and Reassure: Comfort the injured person and reassure them that help is on the way. Stay with them and provide emotional support until medical personnel arrive.

Alert Site Supervisor: Notify the site supervisor or project manager about the injury as soon as possible. Provide details about the incident and the injured person's condition.

Document the Incident: Record details of the injury in the accident book, including the date, time, location, nature of the injury, and names of witnesses. This information may be needed for incident reports, insurance claims, or legal purposes.

Cooperate with Emergency Responders: When emergency responders arrive, provide them with any necessary assistance and cooperate fully with their instructions. Direct them to the location of the injured person and provide any relevant information about the incident.

Follow Up: After the injured person has received medical attention, follow up with them to ensure they are recovering well. Offer any necessary support or assistance they may need during their recovery process.

Investigate the Incident: Conduct a thorough investigation into the cause of the injury to identify any underlying hazards or safety deficiencies that contributed to the incident. Take corrective actions to prevent similar injuries in the future.

Review and Learn: Hold a debriefing session with relevant personnel to review the response to the injury and identify any areas for improvement in emergency preparedness and safety protocols.

By following this simple procedure, construction sites can effectively respond to injuries and provide timely assistance to those in need. It's essential to prioritise safety, training, and communication to minimise the risk of accidents and injuries on site.

Live Services

If a live service is struck, it's crucial to respond quickly and appropriately to mitigate any potential hazards and ensure the safety of workers and the public.

Stop Work Immediately: Cease all construction activities in the vicinity of the struck utility service. Instruct workers to stay clear of the area to avoid further damage or injury.

Assess the Situation: Evaluate the severity of the damage and determine the type of utility service that has been struck (e.g., electrical, gas, water, telecommunications). Look for any signs of leakage, sparking, or other hazards.

Notify Authorities: Contact the appropriate utility company or emergency services immediately to report the incident. Provide clear and accurate information about the location of the construction site, the type of utility service affected, and any observed hazards.

Secure the Area: Use caution tape, barriers, or cones to cordon off the area around the damaged utility service and prevent access by unauthorised personnel. Warn others to stay away from the area to minimise the risk of injury.

Control Ignition Sources: If the struck service involves gas, electricity, or other flammable materials, take steps to control ignition sources and prevent fires or explosions. Shut off electrical equipment and refrain from smoking or using open flames in the vicinity.

Evacuate if Necessary: If there is a risk of fire, explosion, or other immediate danger, evacuate the site and nearby buildings as a precautionary measure. Follow established evacuation procedures and move to a safe location.

Provide Assistance: If anyone is injured as a result of the incident, provide first aid and call for medical assistance as needed. Ensure that injured individuals receive prompt medical attention and follow appropriate protocols for reporting workplace injuries.

Assist Utility Company Personnel: Cooperate with utility company personnel and emergency responders when they arrive on the scene. Provide them with any relevant information about the incident and assist them in assessing the situation.

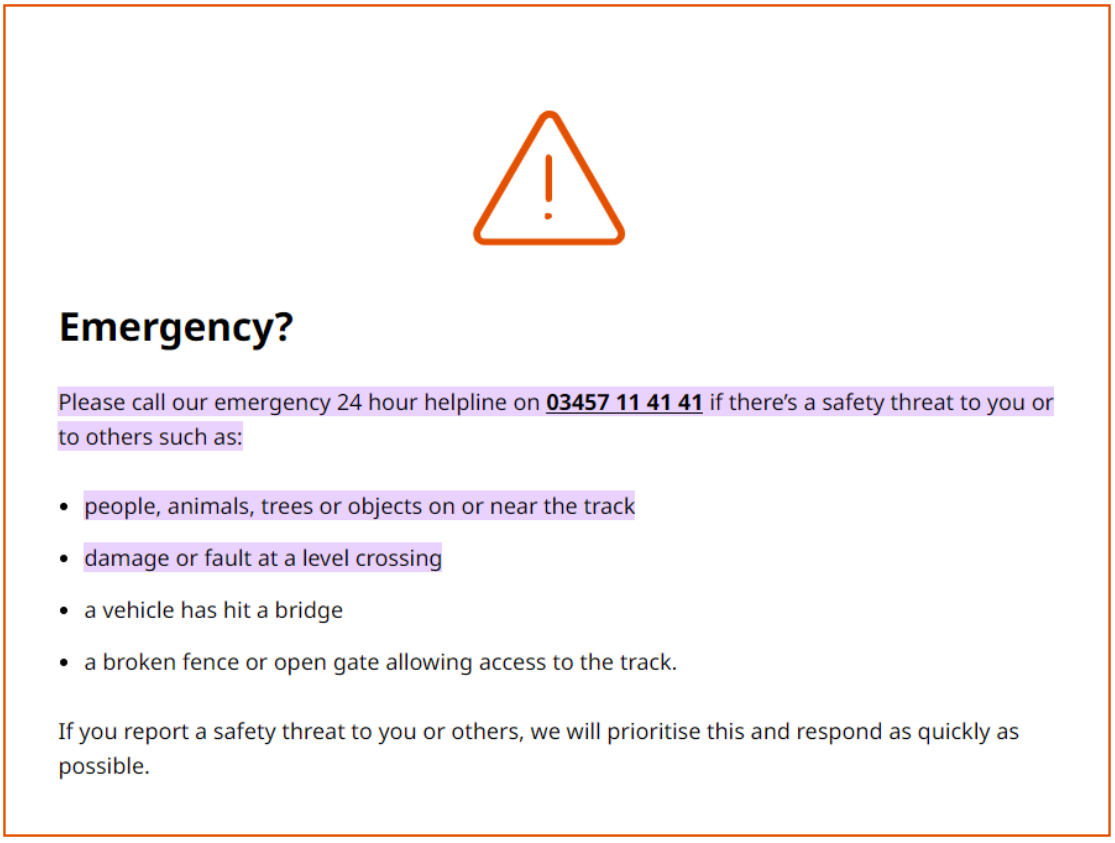
Document the Incident: Record details of the incident, including the date, time, location, nature of the damage, and actions taken in response. This information may be needed for incident reports, insurance claims, or legal purposes.

Review and Learn: Conduct a post-incident review to identify the root causes of the incident and determine any corrective actions needed to prevent similar incidents in the future. Update safety protocols and provide additional training as necessary.

By following this simple procedure, construction sites can effectively respond to incidents involving live utility services and minimise the risk of injury, property damage, and disruptions to work activities. It's essential to prioritise safety, communication, and cooperation with utility providers and emergency responders in such situations.

Network Rail Incident

Due to the proximity of the works to the Network Rail boundary in the event of an incident involving the safety of Network Rail assets the following details should be used.



Nearest A&E

The following hospital is to be used should you need to seek emergency treatment. Only to be used if the injured person can be safely moved. If not, then follow the previous procedure for injury related accidents.

4.1 miles away

Kingston Hospital

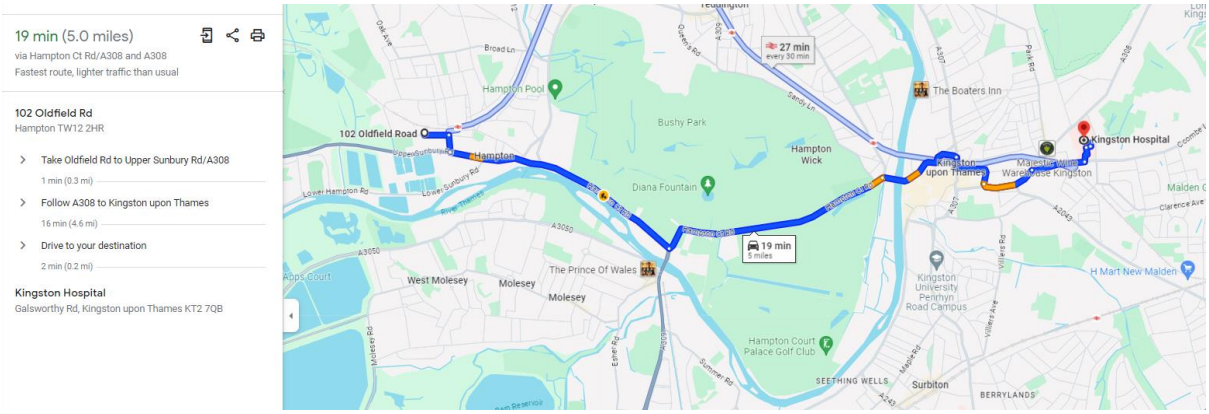
Open for people of all ages

Opening times:
Open 24 hours

Galsworthy Road, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey, KT2 7QB

020 8546 7711

Map and directions



Environmental Considerations

Noise, Dust & Vibration (NDV)

Controlling noise, dust, and vibration on site is essential to protect the health and safety of workers, nearby residents, and the environment.

Noise Control:

Use quieter demolition methods whenever possible, such as mechanical demolition techniques.

Schedule noisy activities during times when nearby residents are least likely to be affected, such as during weekdays or during daytime hours.

Provide workers with hearing protection, such as earplugs or earmuffs, to reduce the risk of hearing damage.

Dust Control:

Implement water suppression systems to dampen dust generated during demolition activities. This may include using water sprays, misters, or hoses to keep dust levels down.

Use dust control agents or suppressants, such as wetting agents or dust-binding polymers, to help prevent dust from becoming airborne.

Enclose demolition areas with scaffolding and Monarflex to contain dust and prevent it from spreading to surrounding areas.

Provide workers with respiratory protection, such as dust masks or respirators, when working in areas with high dust levels.

Regularly clean equipment, vehicles, and work surfaces to minimise the accumulation of dust.

Vibration Control:

Limit the use of heavy machinery and equipment in areas where sensitive structures or utilities are present.

Conduct pre-demolition surveys to assess the condition of nearby structures and utilities and identify any potential risks from vibration damage.

Provide workers with training on the potential hazards of vibration exposure and methods to minimise their risk, such as limiting exposure time and using vibration-dampening gloves.

General Controls:

Establish designated work zones and access routes to control the movement of workers, vehicles, and equipment and minimise conflicts between different activities.

Implement regular monitoring and inspections to assess compliance with noise, dust, and vibration controls and identify any areas for improvement.

Communicate with nearby residents, businesses, and other stakeholders about the demolition activities and the measures being taken to mitigate noise, dust, and vibration impacts.

Comply with relevant regulations, standards, and guidelines governing noise, dust, and vibration emissions, and obtain any necessary permits or approvals before starting demolition work.

By implementing these controls and measures, demolition sites can effectively mitigate the risks associated with noise, dust, and vibration and create a safer and healthier work environment for workers and the surrounding community.

Environmental Incidents & Spillages

Dealing with an environmental incident on site requires prompt action to minimise environmental damage and ensure compliance with regulations.

Assess the Situation: Quickly assess the nature and severity of the incident. Identify the type of contamination, the affected area, and any potential hazards to human health or the environment.

Containment: Take immediate steps to contain the spread of pollution or contamination to prevent further environmental damage. This may involve erecting barriers, using absorbent materials to contain spills, or shutting off sources of pollution.

Inform Stakeholders: Notify relevant stakeholders, such as project managers, contractors, and nearby residents, about the environmental incident and any precautionary measures they should take. Provide updates as the situation develops.

Notify Authorities: Report the environmental incident to site management and if required they will notify the appropriate regulatory authorities, such as the EA or local authorities. Provide clear and accurate information about the incident, including the location, nature of the pollution, and any potential risks.

Mitigation Measures: Implement measures to mitigate the environmental impact of the incident. This may include cleanup efforts, remediation activities, or restoration of affected ecosystems. Use appropriate techniques and equipment to minimise environmental damage and restore affected areas.

Documentation: Keep detailed records of the environmental incident, including the date, time, location, and actions taken to respond to the incident. Document any observations, measurements, or assessments conducted during the response effort.

Communication: Maintain open communication with regulatory authorities, stakeholders, and the public throughout the response process. Provide regular updates on the status of cleanup efforts, any health or safety risks, and plans for environmental restoration.

Post-Incident Review: Conduct a post-incident review to evaluate the effectiveness of the response effort and identify any lessons learned or areas for improvement. Review the causes of the incident and develop strategies to prevent similar incidents in the future.

Follow-Up Monitoring: Conduct follow-up monitoring and assessments to track the long-term impacts of the environmental incident and verify the effectiveness of remediation efforts. Adjust response strategies as needed based on monitoring results.

By following this procedure, sites can effectively respond to environmental incidents and minimise their impact on the surrounding environment. It's essential to act quickly, communicate effectively, and take appropriate measures to mitigate environmental damage and prevent future incidents.

Risk Assessments

This risk assessment part of this document is a comprehensive tool for evaluating and managing risks associated with demolition activities outlined in the method statement. Demolition projects involve significant hazards and complexities that require careful planning, assessment, and mitigation to ensure the safety of personnel, property, and the surrounding environment.

The following risk assessments have been chosen for the activities described in this method statement.

Likelihood Rating Key		Severity Rating Key	
5	Frequent (1 or more per week)	5	Multiple or single fatality or collapse of structure
4	Probable (1 per month)	4	Major Injury or major damage to property
3	Occasional (1 per year)	3	Reportable lost time injury or significant damage to property
2	Remote (1 in 10 years)	2	Other lost time injury or damage to property
1	Improbable (1 in 100 years)	1	Minor injury

		Severity Rating				
		5	4	3	2	1
Likelihood Rating	5	25	20	15	10	5
	4	20	16	12	8	4
	3	15	12	9	6	3
	2	10	8	6	4	2
	1	5	4	3	2	1

Residual Risk Rating Matrix Key	
12-24	Unacceptable level of risk. The risk level MUST be reduced. Operations WILL NOT proceed until the level of risk is reduced to an acceptable level. Requirement for the works need to be reviewed and alternative methodologies investigated where risk cannot be reduced to an acceptable level.
5 - 11	Risks acceptable where principles of prevention have been applied and control measures implemented to reduce risk so far as is reasonably practicable. Activity, operation or works creating

	the hazard and risk must be managed and supervised to ensure continued effectiveness and compliance with the control measures.
1 - 4	Acceptable level of risk. Risk associated with the hazard is considered to be of an acceptable level. Continual reviews to confirm hazards and risks remain adequately controlled.

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Site Access and Egress								
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk			
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR	
Site personnel and visitors	Slips, trips & falls, collision with moving plant	3	5	15	Sufficient access & egress including walkways and emergency escape routes to be set up and indicated by sufficient signage. Pedestrian access routes to be segregated from plant and machinery operation areas. Use of plant banksman employed where necessary to control pedestrians and plant movement. All operatives and plant operatives to abide by the correct access and egress points at all times. Access routes, walkways and emergency escape routes to be maintained free from obstructions (waste, tools and materials storage and spillages) to prevent slips, trips and falls. No access routes, walkways and emergency escape routes to be blocked off until sufficient alternative arrangements are in place. When mechanical plant is leaving the site they are to ensure that tracks and wheels are as clean as possible to prevent deposits of debris and mud on the roads and or safe walkways.	1	4	4	

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Pigeon Guano								
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk			
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR	
Site personnel and visitors	Contraction of infectious diseases	2	4	8	Site personnel and visitors are to be advised of the potential hazards from pigeon droppings. Environmental clean up to be arranged for large contamination on site prior to commencement of physical work on site. Personnel working within contaminated	1	5	5	

					areas to wear sufficient type RPE, overalls, gloves and eye protection. Droppings to be dampened down before removing. Droppings to be placed into plastic bags and sealed prior to disposal into contaminated waste bins/ containers			

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Toxic & Hazardous Substances							
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR
Site personnel and visitors	Inhalation, absorption, injection of hazardous substances, poisoning	3	5	15	Site inspection to be carried out to identify presence of any toxic and or hazardous substances located on site left by previous tenants and or occupiers prior to commencement of works. Should any toxic and or hazardous substances left on site are discovered, arrangements to be made for their safe removal from site by approved contractor. Substances found on site to be left in original containers and must never be transferred and or mixed up with other different type substances to prevent creation of potential chemical reaction that could result in fire, release of toxic fumes. Unidentified and or unknown materials such as chemical substances must never be touched or smelled to prevent exposure to toxic and or hazardous substances. No substances to be disposed into site or nearby drains, sinks or public sewers.	2	3	6

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Working Around Live Services							
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR
Site personnel and visitors	Electrocution, fire and explosion, burns, exposure to toxic gases and fumes	3	5	15	All existing known services within and around the site boundaries to be treated as **‘’LIVE”** and must never be assumed as none present, redundant or isolated. Full services surveys to be obtained from **NATIONAL ONE CALL** and further surveys to be carried out by competent services surveying contractor.	1	4	4

					Services to be removed during demolition works to be fully isolated and disconnected by competent services contractor and isolation certification obtained. **CAT & GENNY 4+** services location tools to be used before breaking and or disturbing ground surfaces. No known **''LIVE''** services to be disturbed or tampered with in any case! Temporary services required to be left and or installed for site supplies to be clearly identified and marked as **''LIVE''** and site personnel made aware of their presents and purpose. Any **''LIVE''** exposed or hidden services to be clearly identified as to their locations. Works to be carried out with extreme **CAUTION** when working in close proximity of any services. Work to be ceased immediately and site management notified if any unidentified/ unknown services are exposed during any works.			

Activity Resulting in Hazard	**Compressed Gas**							
Persons at Risk	**Hazard Description & Potential Consequences**	**Initial Risk Rating**			**Control Measures**	**Residual Risk**		
		L	**S**	**IRR**		**L**	**S**	**IRR**
Site personnel and visitors	Explosion, fire hazards	3	5	15	Gas cylinders to be correctly stored on site in caged compounds. Cylinders to be checked for gas leakage prior to use and on regular basis. Cylinders taps to be closed off at all times unless in use. Cylinders to be stored in upright position at all times during storage and use and must never be positioned on their sides or upside down. Cylinders to be stored well away from sources of heat, flame and other chemical substances and in well ventilated area and no cylinders to be left inside the building post use and overnight. Oxygen cylinders to be stored away minimum 3M away from LPG and propane gas cylinders. All cylinders shall be placed in an appropriate trolley to aid easy movement of the cylinders and must never be dragged along the ground and or floor.	1	4	4

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Fuels & Oils								
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk			
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR	
Site personnel and visitors	Explosion, fire hazards	3	5	15	Fuel and oils to be stored in purpose storage tanks and drums on secondary containment drip trays or bunds. Fuels and oils to be stored away from sources of heat, flames and other risks of potential damage with fire extinguishers located close by. Refuelling of plant and machinery to be carried out with care in designated refuelling area to prevent accidental spillages. Operatives to wear protective clothing (long sleeve shirts and rubber gloves and eye protection to avoid direct contact with skin and eyes during plant refuelling. Any spillages that may occur during refuelling must be dealt with immediately by soaking up spillages with spill kit. Material used for spill clear up must be disposed in accordance with COSHH assessments. Any leakages from plant and machinery must be addressed as soon as possible.	1	4	4	

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Working Adjacent to Footpaths								
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk			
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR	
Members of the public	Major, minor injuries such as cuts and bruises, struck by falling objects	3	5	15	Physical barriers in the form of site hoardings or similar to be installed to cordon off the works from passing pedestrians. Hazard warning signs to be displayed to warn members of the public. Employ banksman during the works to ensure that works do not impede passing pedestrians or put the public in any danger from the works.	2	4	8	

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Hot Works								
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk			
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR	
Site personnel, visitors, members of the public	Fires, explosion, burns to operatives	2	5	10	Hot works to be controlled by permit to work system at all times on daily bases. Hot works areas to be cleared of all combustible materials (fuels, paper, oils etc.) and items from the immediate vicinity of the proposed works. Correct type, size and fully charged Fire extinguishers to be located within HW's areas. Fire watchman to be in place for monitoring of potential fire within close by areas. Appropriate protective clothing non-flammable coveralls, gloves and boots to be worn by hot works undertakers. Hot flame cutting equipment to be correctly maintained, anti-flashback arrestors and safety valves in place at all times. Leak detection spray to be used post assembly of the equipment to check for any gas leaks and prior to commencement of the HW's.	1	4	4	

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Hand Demolition								
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk			
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR	
Site personnel, visitors, members of the public	Collapse of structures, entrapment, crushing	3	5	15	Safe system of work RAMS to be in place for specific hand demolition works. Hand demolition works to be carried out in accordance to specific RAMS and must never be deviated from. Hand demolition to be carried out with great personal care, structures being demolished checked for stability. Correct in good condition tools to be used for the job. Correct protective equipment to be used at all times. Operatives to follow safety instructions given by supervisory personnel and must never make personal decisions. No structures and or temporary supporting	1	5	5	

					to be removed and or tampered with in any case.			

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Dust & Airborne Particles							
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR
Site personnel, visitors, members of the public	Inhalation of dust, eye injuries	3	4	12	Appropriate respiratory protection (RPE) to be worn at all times during dusty works. Works to be carried out by methods which avoid necessary creation of excessive dust where possible. Dampening down of dust and surfaces or extraction system to be used to eliminate and or reduce dust creation and extraction. for the job. Correct protective equipment to be used at all times. Operatives to follow safety instructions given by supervisory personnel and must never make personal decisions. No structures and or temporary supporting to be removed and or tampered with in any case.	2	3	6

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Noise & Vibration							
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR
Site personnel, visitors, members of the public	Induced hearing loss, tinnitus, hand arm vibration	3	3	9	Plant and equipment to be in good condition and well maintained to eliminate unnecessary creation of noise and vibration. Applicable noise restriction times to be adhered to at all times. Sufficient correct type noise and vibration protection equipment ear plugs or muffs and hand gloves to be worn at all times by noisy and vibrating works undertakers and personnel within noisy zones. Operatives using vibrating tools and equipment to be rotated and vibration exposure levels to be monitored and recorded. Sufficient hazard warning signage for high noise to be displayed within noisy work	1	4	4

					areas.			

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Work at Height							
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR
Site personnel	Falls from height, fatal injuries, major fractures	3	5	15	Work at height to be planned, assessed and arranged before work at height commences. Sufficient access and edge protection to be set up prior to work ate height commences. Structural openings (lift shafts, holes in the floors) to be sufficiently guarded with strong and stable guardrails and secure covers. Warming signs to be displayed to warn everyone on site about the hazard. No one to cross, alter or remove edge and or holes protection without prior consultation with supervision personnel. Damaged protection systems to be reported immediately. Full safety harnesses with lanyard to be worn and attached to secure anchor points while working close to open edges or holes without physical protection. Only trained and certified personnel can use safety harness. Working platforms, edge protection and holes covers to be inspected daily to ensure no damages to protection are present.	1	2	2

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Falling, Flying Objects & Debris							
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR
Site personnel, visitors, members of the public	Personnel or property struck by falling or flying objects	3	4	12	Working zones and areas directly below to be sufficiently cordoned off with barriers and warning signage displayed. No personnel to enter demolition areas at any time during live demolition works. Sufficient debris netting/ screening to be in place to prevent debris falling outside demolition areas.	1	5	5

					Eye protection to be worn by all personnel working within demolition work areas. Loose debris to be removed and placed into waste skips to prevent it being kicked outside enclosed demolition areas. No loose debris to be left overhanging on the slab edges or working platforms to prevent it being dropped below.			

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Abrasive Wheels							
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR
Site personnel, visitors	Entanglement, cuts, eye injuries, fire, burns, inhalation of harmful dust	3	4	12	Equipment to be in good condition with all protection guards in place and PAT tested every 3 months. Only trained, certified, competent and authorized personnel to be permitted to use abrasive wheels. Guards to be adjusted sufficiently to ensure protection against rotating parts. Correct type and speed discs compatible with abrasive wheel's equipment to be selected to prevent bursting of wheel due to incompatible rotation speeds of the equipment and discs. Cutting discs must never be used for grinding and grindings discs used at all times. Loose clothing and or personal attire to be either removed or secured to prevent entanglement on rotating parts of the equipment. Pre-use checks to be carried out to ensure equipment is in good and safe to use. Damaged equipment to be taken out of use immediately, isolated and replacement arranged. Impact resistance googles to be used during the use of abrasive wheels for protection against flying sparks and particles. Respiratory protection to be used at all times when abrasive wheels are used for cutting concrete, brickwork or paving to prevent inhalation of dust.	1	4	4

Activity Resulting in Hazard	Working Around Network Rail Assets								
Persons at Risk	Hazard Description & Potential Consequences	Initial Risk Rating			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
		L	S	IRR		L	S	IRR
Network Rail Assets	Electrocution, damage, injury, death	3	5	15	All working method and designs are to be issued to NR for approval prior to the start of the works. Adequate scaffolding to be put in place to prevent debris from falling over the boundary. Only trained and competent persons to complete works on the NR boundary Dust suppression to be used at all times during the demolition. It may be necessary to complete the bays/facades adjacent to the boundary by hand. All other controls agreed with NR must be in place prior to start of the works.	1	4	4

Briefing Record

By signing this document, you acknowledge that you have read, or had read to you the following document and revision.

Document Title	Oldfield Rd – Soft Strip/Demolition RAMS	Document Revision	00

You confirm that you understand the contents of the document and its implications for your responsibilities and actions.

*You understand that **it is your duty** to comply with the policies, procedures, and guidelines outlined in the document. You agree to adhere to the instructions and requirements set forth therein to the best of your ability.*

*Furthermore, you acknowledge that any failure to adhere to the provisions of this document **may result in disciplinary action** or other consequences as deemed appropriate by Embassy Demolition Contractors Ltd.*

First Name	Last Name	Employer	Signature	Date