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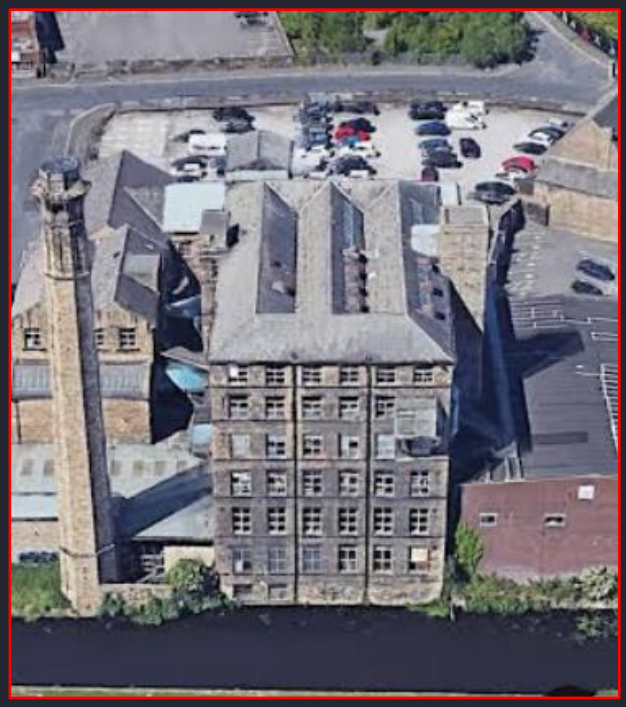

# Tunbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield, HD1 6QT.

*Process Manual for Demolition, on behalf of F.Hardwick Ltd.*

PERSES

Perses Limited
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07595 293058

# Table of contents

# Information

| PROJECT INFORMATION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PROJECT LOCATION: | **Tunbridge Mills, Quay Street, Huddersfield, HD1 6QT.** | | |
| PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR: | **Emerald Green Investments Ltd,**<br>**3 St Johns View,**<br>**Northowram,**<br>**Halifax,**<br>**HX3 7DS.** | CONTACT: | **Joshua Paterson** |
| DEMOLITION CONTRACTOR; | fhardwick ltd Demolition Dismantling | CONTACT: | Gemma@fhardwickltd.com<br>**0113 2796180** |
| SITE SUPERVISOR: | **Nigel Smith** | PHONE: | |
| FIRST AID: | **TBC** | | |
| DURATION; | **24 weeks.** | | |
| REVIEW DATE: | **Revision 1 30-10-2025.** | | |

| DOCUMENT INFORMATION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUTHORED BY: | **Michael Daynes, mide, TechIOSH.** | | |
| APPROVED BY: | Stephen McCann | | |
| SAFETY COMPLIANCE: | | | |
| SIGNATURE: | | | |
| DISCLAIMER: | This risk assessed method statement has been produced by PERSES Limited as part of F.Hardwick Ltd safe systems of work. It is prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 5.2.3 of British Standard 6187 Code of Practice for full and partial demolition and Regulation 20 of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulation 2015 and is intended to be used as a guide for the safe execution of these works.<br>Please be advised that as a competent and professional company, PERSES Ltd hold a documental licence under the Management Regulations 1999 on the supply of site-specific, hazard elimination risk assessments and method statements, et cetera. | | |

# Scope of Works Checklist

## *Task Manual Hold Points*

**The Site Supervisor** will ensure that all hold points are signed off before the works progress beyond the pre-set point.

**Site Supervisor** Signature..... Date .....

## *Segregation Prior to Works*

**The PC** are responsible for ensuring the work area is suitably segregated.
Warning signs will be displayed at appropriate locations leading up to and around the site's boundary.

**Site Supervisor's** Signature..... Date .....

## *Services*

**The PC** is responsible for disconnecting, terminating, diverting, and protecting services on-site and will arrange and request service disconnection and diversions through the statutory service providers.

- ✓ Mains/site surface water drains running under the building.
- ✓ The drains at the site boundary will be protected and plugged for later re-use.
- ✓ Identify locations of all known services underground and protect them throughout the works.

Before work commences, the Client must issue the Demolition Site Supervisor a service disconnection certificate stating the disconnection/cut-off points of each service that fed the site and tag any live services pertinent to our work so they are identifiable as live.

All information received will be passed to site operatives during site inductions and safety briefings.

**Site Supervisors** Signature ..... Date .....

## *Site Welfare*

**Client:** The Client is responsible for providing suitable welfare facilities for the duration of the works in line with CDM-2015 schedule 2. **The Principal contractor** has adopted this responsibility.

**F.Hardwick Ltd** Will organise to ensure the welfare facilities are on-site and will play an active role in maintaining the cleanliness of the site welfare.
References are to be made to the site plan.

**Site Supervisor's** Signature ..... Date .....

## *Site Security*

**F.Hardwick Ltd** will ensure that the demolition site boundary is always secured and that all plant is isolated and locked off during out-of-hours periods.

All non-CCDO-trained staff are to be escorted within the demolition exclusion zone at all times.

**Site Supervisor's** Signature..... Date .....

### *Known Asbestos*

- ✓ **Licensed:** **To be removed by a licensed contractor**
- ✓ **Non-Licensed**: **To be removed by NNLW trained operatives [F.Hardwick Ltd]**

**Site Supervisor's** Signature..... Date .....

### *Details of management structure*:

The project's management structure is defined below.
Day-to-day responsibility for the project will be handled by the site Supervisor. At the start of each contract and thereafter, weekly health and safety matters will be discussed with the site supervisor and the company director responsible for health and safety.

The site supervisor will receive a copy of the health and safety plan, and each operative on site will be made aware of the contents and whereabouts of the plan.

Records will be kept of all safety visits to the site and any additional visits by our safety Consultants in the form of a safety inspection report.

**Management Structure**

**Site Supervisor**
**Nigel Smith**

↓

**Director Responsible for Health & Safety**
**Gemma Watson**

↓

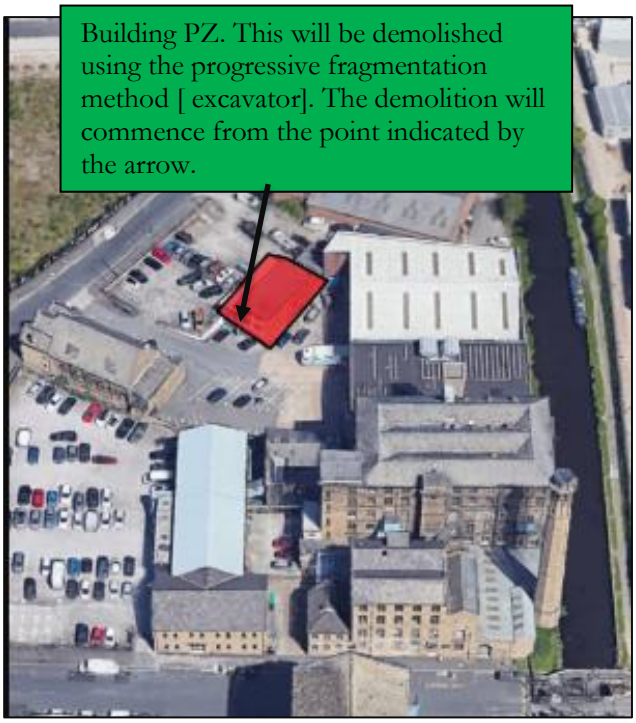
**External Health & Safety**

↓

**Mick Daynes**
**Perses Health and Safety**

## Sequence of work for demolition [For scaffolding, asbestos removal and proping sequence-refer to accompanying documents.]

1

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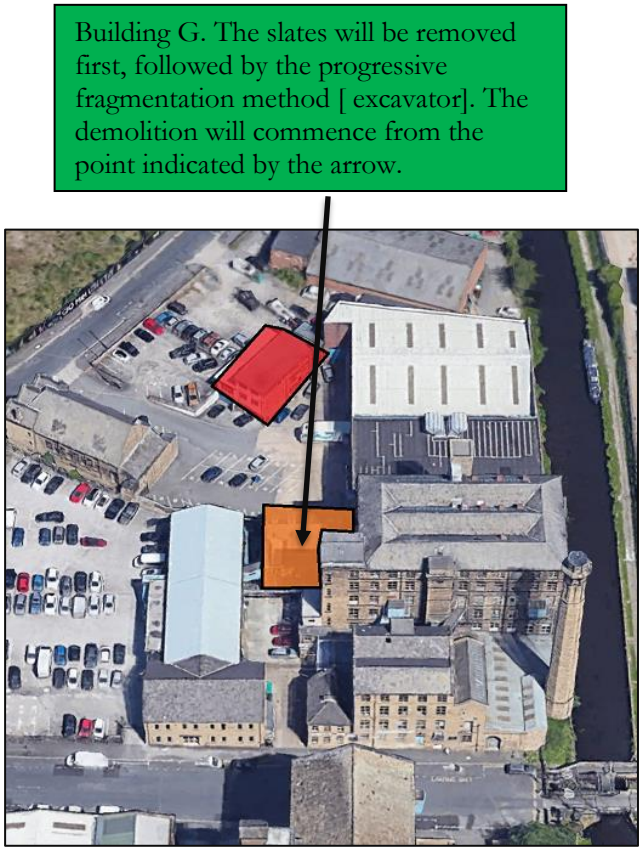
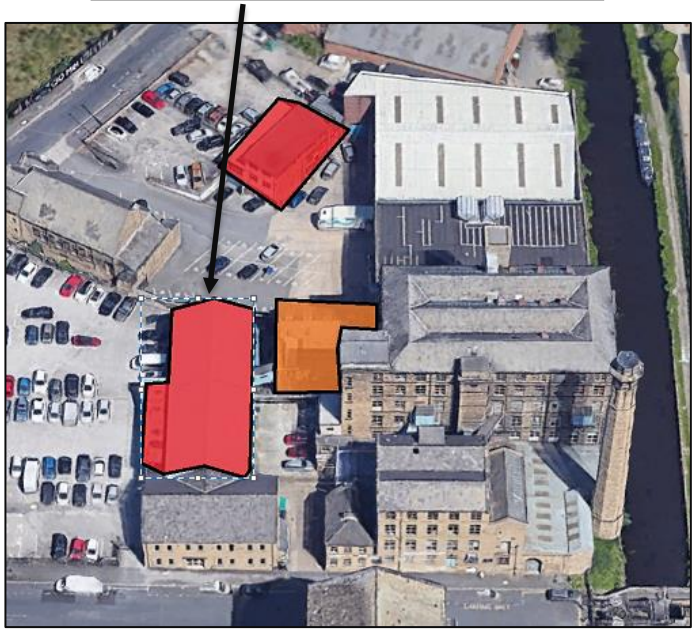


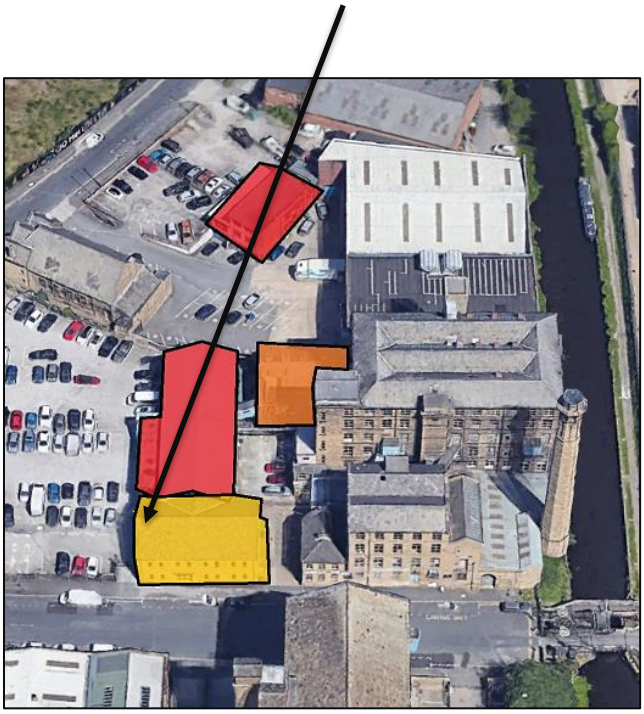
3

Building E. This will be demolished using the progressive fragmentation method [ excavator]. The demolition will commence from the point indicated by the arrow.



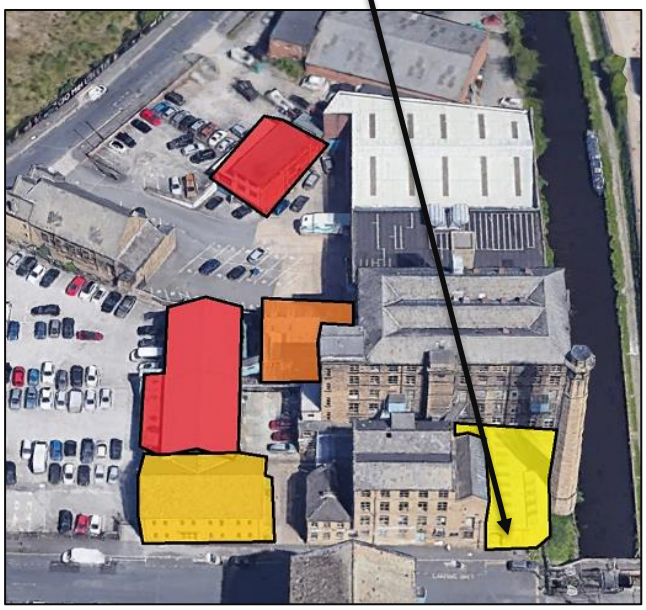
4

Building F The slates will be removed first, followed by the progressive fragmentation method [ excavator]. The demolition will commence from the point indicated by the arrow.



**5**

Building C. The roofing sheets will be removed by hand first, to allow the scaffolding to the primary mill.
This will be demolished using hand/ progressive fragmentation method [ excavator]. The demolition will commence from the point indicated by the arrow.



**6**

Building D1. The roof will be removed by hand first. This will be demolished using hand/ progressive fragmentation method [ excavator]. The demolition will commence from the point indicated by the arrow.

7

Building B. A fully wrapped scaffold will be installed. Back propping to levels 6, 5, and 4 will be installed [subject to a structural report]. A mixture of top-down and progressive fragmentation methods will be used.

# Introduction

## *Project Description*

The project involves removing asbestos and demolishing the buildings. A mixture of remote and top-down methods will be used. .. The concrete bases are to be removed, and brick/concrete materials are to be crushed and left on site.

All other materials will be separated and removed from the site.

The existing buildings on site include a 6-storey mill and associated single-storey buildings. The existing structures are of stone/ metal construction. The buildings are in proximity to occupied buildings and a canal. Due to the location, the demolition method will be a mix of a "Top Down" approach for the first three floors, with all low-level structures demolished using a more conventional approach with standard reach demolition excavators.

## *Scope of work*

- Soft stripping, slate removal and demolition of the low-level buildings.
- Sltae removal-**Sub-contractor to issue a separate set of RAMS.**
- Asbestos removal- Licensed **contractor to issue a separate set of RAMS.**
- Scaffold installation.. -**Scaffolding design and RAMS to be issued by the supplier.**
- Installation of Back props -**A separate set of RAMS will be issued by the supplier.**
- Top-down demolition.
- Remote demolition..
- Crushing ans back filling of the basements.

  **The TWC will approve all temporary work before installation/removal, via a permit to load/unload. All TWs will be in line with BD59752019.**

## *Worksafe Statement*

No employee or anyone working on behalf of F.Hardwick Ltd is expected to carry out any task where the risk to themselves or any other person is considered unacceptable.

Under our Work Safe or Refusal to Work Policy, each staff member has the absolute right to refuse to carry out work if they feel it is unsafe.

Refusal to work on the grounds of Health and Safety is free from disciplinary action and will not affect your prospects within the company in any way.

All refusals to work will be responded to positively & promptly, and the employee raising the Worksafe procedure will be informed of decisions throughout the process.

All managers and staff are also encouraged to report any unsafe acts or conditions which they have witnessed.

# Plant and equipment

| Plant and Equipment to be used | Pictorial representation |
|---|---|
| 2 x Demolition rig, approx. 25/ 40t<br>1 x Mini Excavator approx. 5t.<br>1 x Skidsteer.<br>**Size and weight of the plant to be used is subject to floor oadings from a structural engineers report.** |   |
| Attachments:<br>3 x Buckets.<br>1 x Hydraulic hammer,<br>2 x Hydraulic selector grab.<br>3 x Concrete pulverisers.<br>1 x Hydraulic Shears |     |
| Power tools: [if required]<br>Hilti SR 4-A22 Cordless Reciprocating Saw<br><br>16 m/s² cutting 38mm chipboard as per EN.<br>82dB (A) weighted output<br>Hand-held breakers. |   |
| Hand tools and equipment.<br>Sledgehammer, Roughneck wrecking bar, mattock.<br>Wheeled Barrow |     |
| 2 x Dust Cannon |  |
| 1 x Oxy-fuel cutting equipment. |  |
| 1 X Mobile Tower |  |
| | |

# General

## *Site establishment;*

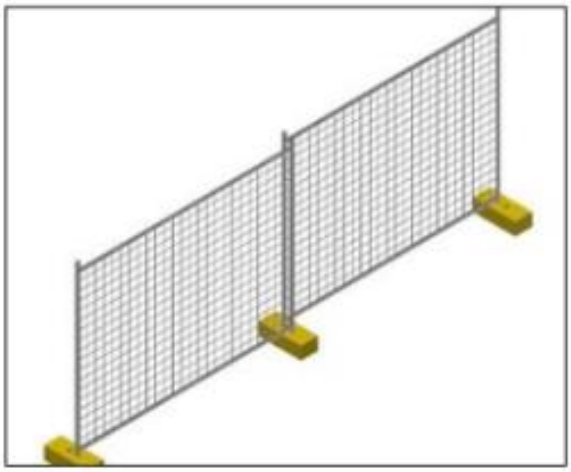
- All site operatives will hold the relevant and valid **CCDO/CPCS** card and attend a site-specific induction before commencing work.
- Part of this induction process will be to ensure that the operatives are aware of the risks associated with their tasks, work on or near adjacent structures, and the location of any basements, safe working spaces, and exclusion zones.
- Operatives will be briefed on the operations to be undertaken, and relevant paperwork will be signed off prior to commencement.
- All operatives are to be trained on relevant tasks and to be aware of the potential hazards and site conditions in connection with the operations they are carrying out.
- The PC will supply welfare facilities for the demolition operatives, which will be established in mobile, self-contained units; these will be serviced by temporary water and electrical supply.
- Where practicable, the site office and welfare facilities will be located near the site entrance so that site traffic and personnel can be more efficiently controlled.
- The access route from the site entrance will be clearly defined with signs and arrows.
- Once the site has been opened, segregated pedestrian routes from the welfare area to work areas will be clearly defined with pedestrian barriers.
- Local muster points, fire alarms, and emergency call points shall be identified, and operatives made aware of them upon commencement of works on site.
- A work permit is to be obtained for HOT WORKS
- All demolition operators are to attend a daily coordination meeting to confirm the planned activities and any exceptional circumstances that the demolition team needs to be aware of.

| HOLD POINT | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Confirmation that all welfare items are in place and the site is fully secure using the site boundary.** | | |
| SITE SUPERVISOR/MANAGER | SIGNATURE | DATE |
| | | |

| SAFETY HOLD POINT | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Confirmation that all services are disconnected as far as possible and written certification is received.** | | |
| SITE SUPERVISOR/MANAGER | SIGNATURE | DATE |
| | | |

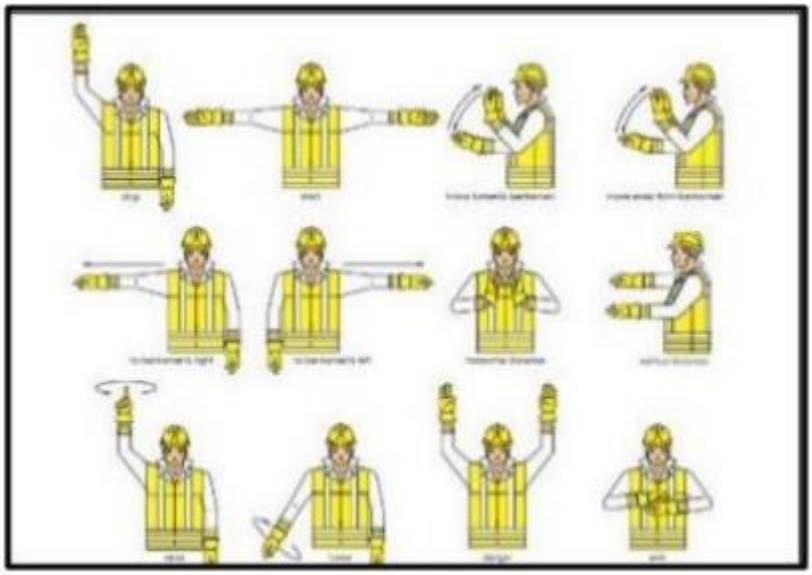
## *Site boundary*

- A timber hoarding will demarcate the site boundary; the PC will undertake this.
- Where required, internal heras-style fencing will be erected to demarcate exclusion zones.
- These will be registered and checked as per BS 5975: 2019 Temporary Works.
- Operatives will have a shipment of Heras-style fencing system delivered to the site on a flatbed lorry.
- The vehicle will be escorted into the site under the control of the sentry/banksman to the designated zone.
- The straps will be removed from the load, and the sides of the load bed will be retracted.
- Operatives will then, in pairs, lift and remove the panels individually and stack them neatly in a pile directly parallel to the vehicle until complete.
- Operatives will now lift and remove the 15kg feet individually from the load bed and once again stack them in a neat pile parallel to the vehicle until complete.
- The sacks containing the fencing clips will also be removed at this point, and the vehicle will be secured and escorted back out of the site.
- Operatives will lay the feet approximately 2.5m apart on the designated fencing line.
- A secondary pair of operatives will then lift panels individually and place them into the respective slots within the feet, ensuring both legs are secured before placing the next panel.
- This process will be repeated until all panels are placed accordingly.
- The fence line will follow a zig-zag pattern to provide stability against wind load. Triangles will be secured at every fifth panel for extra rigidity where required. The provided lateral support Strutt bracers will be installed.
- The operatives will now use an adjustable wrench to place and secure all the clips, ensuring each leg/section break is double-clipped on top and bottom.
- Site safety warning signs stating demolition works in progress, drop zone, PPE requirements, etc., will then be attached to the fencing at prominent positions.
- Access to and from the site will follow the site plan.
- Entry gates to the site will be closed and locked whenever possible to prevent unauthorised access entry during the working day. The site supervisor will attach contact details to the site gate for entry purposes. Signs will be erected along the fence line, warning of the nature of the works for each working day, and no structure will be left in an unsafe condition.



## *Banksmen/sentries*

- A Banksman wearing a white hard hat and green high visibility clothing as per the Build UK standard (Appendix-A) will be posted at the site entrance to protect pedestrians or warn approaching traffic whilst marshalling wagons or delivery vehicles on and off-site. To ensure the visibility of the sentries, the vehicles will be required to turn their headlights on at all times while on-site.
- The site supervisor will continually monitor site and road conditions, and any roadways will be regularly swept during the course of the working day to maintain cleanliness and to minimise any mess left by vehicles leaving the site.
- All deliveries to and from the site, in particular HGVs, will be carefully controlled to minimise disruption to the local environment.



## *Delivery of plant and equipment*

- All plant and equipment to be delivered to the site will be notified in advance and must take note of any delivery restrictions.
- If/when plant has to be taken off on a highway, this will be done via any permits required, and plates will be installed to protect the road surface.
- All drivers will contact the site supervisor using a hands-free phone before arriving on-site to allow a banksman to be made available for their arrival.
- The banksman will direct the driver to the relevant unloading point on site.
- The vehicle will be under the control of the banksman at all times whilst on site.
- All plant will remain secured on the vehicle until it arrives at its designated unloading point.
- Once the vehicle has arrived at the unloading point, the equipment will be unchained and the item of plant/equipment unloaded by a certified, trained, and competent operator.

## *Unidentified Hazardous Material*

- During the demolition of buildings, extra vigilance will be maintained to identify if any further hazardous materials are present.
- Any chemical storage containers or gas cylinders discovered will be investigated for hazardous content and disposed of accordingly (how and by whom will depend on the content).
- Any fluorescent tubes found cannot be disposed of with normal waste. These will be collected and inserted into suitable containers for disposal. Fridges, televisions, etc. will be disposed of in line with current WEEE regulations.

| SAFETY HOLD POINT | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Site Supervisor/Manager signature to confirm that safe working zones will be managed in line with Clause 13 of the BS6187:2011 Code of Practice for Full and Partial Demolition. The zones will be segregated with the use of Heras-type fencing and will display appropriate signage.** | | |
| SITE MANAGER | SIGNATURE | DATE |
| | | |
| EXCAVATOR OPERATOR | SIGNATURE | DATE |
| | | |

## *Demolition general*

Some prerequisites for the use of plant:

- Only trained personnel with a valid CPCS/NPORS card are to operate the plant.
- **Any voids or basements will be identified before remote demolition commences and the operator will be made aware of them.**
- All buildings will be left in a safe and stable condition before commencing any breaks or at the end of each shift.
- Only trained personnel will be in the "controlled zone" during demolition as per NFDC exclusion zone guidance page 4.
- Operatives will only approach the excavators once the operator has signalled to them that it is safe to do so.
- All plant operators will fill out daily plant check sheets to ensure the plant is sufficiently maintained in accordance with PUWER 1998.
- The use of the various attachments will significantly reduce manual handling during the demolition. When the need to pick up materials manually arises, this will be done at a safe distance from the partially demolished structure.
- Dust suppression will be in place when required.

# Methodology:

## Progressive fragmentation

### *Site Establishment*

- F.Hardwick Ltd is responsible for ensuring the work area is suitably segregated from other areas of the site. Heras-type fencing will be used to create a secure working area where no suitable fencing exists. The supervisor will ensure that an exclusion zone is established as per Section-13 of BS 6187: 2011 Code of Practice for Full and Partial Demolition and DRG 110: National Federation of Demolition Contractors (NFDC) guidance note for exclusion zones is in place to maintain safe working zone around all items of plant, during all works in accordance with the overview picture on page 4.
- Should access be required into the Exclusion Zone for Non-F. Hardwick Lyd personnel during demolition operations, and there is a requirement for the works to stop. This shall be logged and recorded. Warning signs will be displayed in prominent positions leading up to the site and around its boundary.
- First aid assistance will be available from the trained first-aiders on site. The first aiders will be indicated on the first aid posters, which will be located around the welfare areas and around the site.
- Full sets of COSHH Assessments are available on-site for all materials that may be used during our work. Any new materials encountered will have a COSHH Assessment undertaken as soon as practically possible. Burning equipment, if used, will consist of liquefied oxygen & propane gas, supplied in pressurised cylinders. These will be stored in designated, security-fenced areas or purpose-designed security cages, at a minimum of 3m from welfare and office facilities.
- Fuel oil for the plant will be stored in bunded tanks; their location will take into account features such as drain systems. This will ensure that, in the event of catastrophic failure, released liquids are contained locally. Spill kits will be maintained in proximity to fuel storage and refuelling areas. COSHH assessments are regularly checked to ensure they are relevant to the operations being carried out.
- Any visitors to the site will need to be escorted by a member of the demolition team to ensure their safety.

***Safety Exclusion Zones***

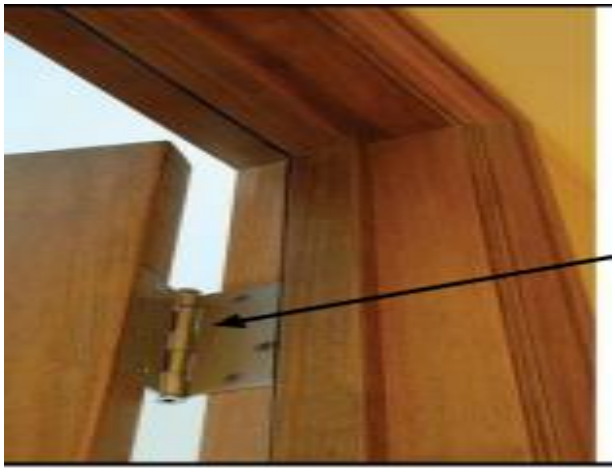
Some tasks may identify the implementation of a safety exclusion zone as a safety control measure. Due to the nature of the works on site in these zones may change; changes will be communicated in the form of Toolbox Talks with records of attendees and their signatures recorded on the record sheet
The NFDC has set out colour-coded guidance defined as.
Red Zone = Exclusion Zone
Amber = Restricted Zone
Green = Welfare / Office Zone
RED ZONE – This is an EXCLUSION ZONE that is defined as being the most restricted and is "an area of a site where no person may work". Different structures require different methods of demolition. The key to designing and selecting the method is considering what can go wrong. Those decisions will lead to the size and nature of the designed RED ZONE.
AMBER ZONE – There may be other areas on site where access will be RESTRICTED to work undertaken by specialist occupationally qualified personnel as required by risk assessment and method statements. These are called AMBER ZONES.
REST OF SITE – Access to other areas of the site, where demolition work is not being carried out, will be allowed for inducted and authorised workers.
GREEN ZONES – Some sites operate a GREEN or SAFE zone area where no PPE is required such as offices, site welfare and car parking.
Definition: an exclusion zone can be thought of as a three-dimensional space in which all non-essential persons and non-operational plant or machinery are excluded from entry or work.
For the works on this project associated with physical demolition, lift operations will determine by risk assessment the type of zone to be implemented based on the zone criteria above. These will then be incorporated into the task-specific RAMS will detail the extent of the safety exclusion/lifting zone.

# Methodology: Soft Stripping.

## *Drop zones and safe working spaces*

- Outside the main buildings, being soft-stripped, exclusion zones known as "drop zones" will be created wherever necessary to ensure that waste is removed from the building by the shortest practicable route in line with Clause 13 and Clause 11.16.1 of the BS6187:2011 Code of Practice for Full and Partial Demolition. This will ensure waste can be dropped safely, all drop zones will be to the rear of the building.
- Windows will then be removed by mechanical means, where possible, to form openings from which waste materials can be dropped.
- RORO skips will be placed on hard standing, such as tarmac drives, at all times. This will ensure the entrance road remains clean.
- The controlled area where the waste is being dropped will be secure, and no person should enter at any time while the waste is being dropped. There will be a "drop zone monitor" who will ensure the zone is secure and maintain continuous communication with those dropping waste in case they need to be stopped at any time.
- Around the building, being soft-stripped, where 360 excavators are required to operate, safe working spaces will be created with the use of Heras-type fencing to segregate plant from pedestrians where reasonably practicable.
- These safe working spaces will comply with Clause 13 of the BS6187:2011, and these spaces will allow the excavators to move and load RORO skips safely.
- All light materials, such as paper and ceiling tiles, will be loaded into builders' sacks and secured before being dropped.
- When all known hazardous materials have been removed and any live services have been terminated and confirmed, the soft stripping of the buildings and subsequent removal of internal debris can commence.
- All waste will be removed from the buildings through the nearest openings and loaded either directly into skips or onto the ground outside, then loaded into skips by an excavator.
- The operatives will begin the work by removing any loose active waste from the structures. Active waste hereafter will be classified as materials removed from inside the structure and disposed of at appropriate landfill sites, i.e. carpets and false ceiling tiles.
- Trollies will be utilised wherever possible to reduce manual handling for the operatives.
- High-value asset materials such as copper cable and pipework will be removed by operatives using power tools such as abrasive wheels and reciprocating saws. Excavators will remove any remaining materials during the mechanical demolition phase.
- The operatives will continue until all the active waste is removed. All skips will be changed as required. All duty-of-care paperwork adhered to.
- The operatives using mattocks, hammers, and pry bars will commence removing any static waste timber products. This includes timber shelving, strapping, skirting, flooring, and partition timber frames. The arising materials will be deposited into the appropriate R.O.R.O. container for future off-site disposal. Static waste hereafter will be classified as materials that, after removal from the structure, are appropriate for recycling, i.e., clean timber.
- Any access to height required will be gained through the use of either a podium, temporary alloy scaffold tower (signed off by a P.A.S.M.A trained operative), or through the use of small pop-up lifters.
- Should any asbestos contamination or extraordinary tasks be uncovered at any time during these works, it will be reported before the additional works proceed. A method statement addendum shall be submitted for any additional works.
- Any glass to be broken will be done by a trained and competent CCDO operative using a 2-meter tool such as a wrecking bar and wearing full PPE, including glasses, cut-resistant gloves, and long sleeves.
- Ceramic items such as sinks and toilets may be left inside the building as these can be crushed along with the brick and concrete materials.
- The operatives will continue until the structures are fully prepared at which time the site supervisor will confirm all the possible sections earmarked for the soft strip have been completed.

**Methodology: removal of doors and casings.**



Pry bar to be inserted here to remove the door.

Pry bar to be inserted between the frame and wall.

This allows the door frame to fold within itself assisting with the remove of the frame.

## Methodology: Removal of skirting boards.

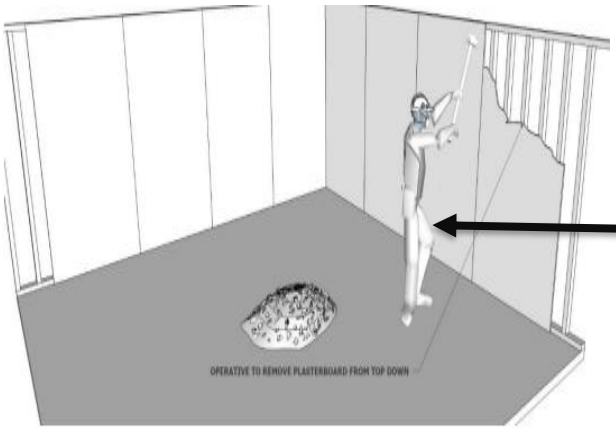
Starting at one end of the skirting operatives to insert the pinch bar in the void between the skirting and the wall.
• Operatives to extract the skirting away from the wall, allowing the skirting to be removed.

## Methodology: Removal of floor coverings.

Floor coverings will be removed with carpet grips where required.

The ceilings are made up of lightweight steel framework with fibre decorative panels.
Operatives to work from podiums/alloy towers to remove the fibre panels by hand.
These panels are to be placed in the stockpile area ready for removal from the building.
Once all the panels have been removed, operatives using wire cutters to cut the ceiling grid hangers.

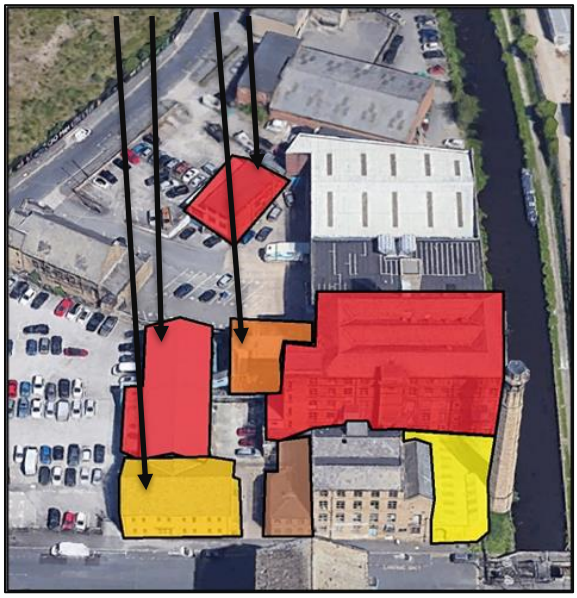
## Methodology: Removal of non-load-bearing walls.




Operatives equip with various hand tools to commence by removing the plasterboard covers in a top down manner.
These materials to be kept separately and stockpiled within the designated stockpile areas.
Once the timber structure frame has been exposed, operatives to commence cutting and removing these in small manageable sections

Dust suppression, during the soft-stripping, will be in the form of; removing items whole, Hand-held water sprayers. RPE will be worn as a last resort.

# Methodology: progressive fragmentation of buildings PZ, E, F and G.

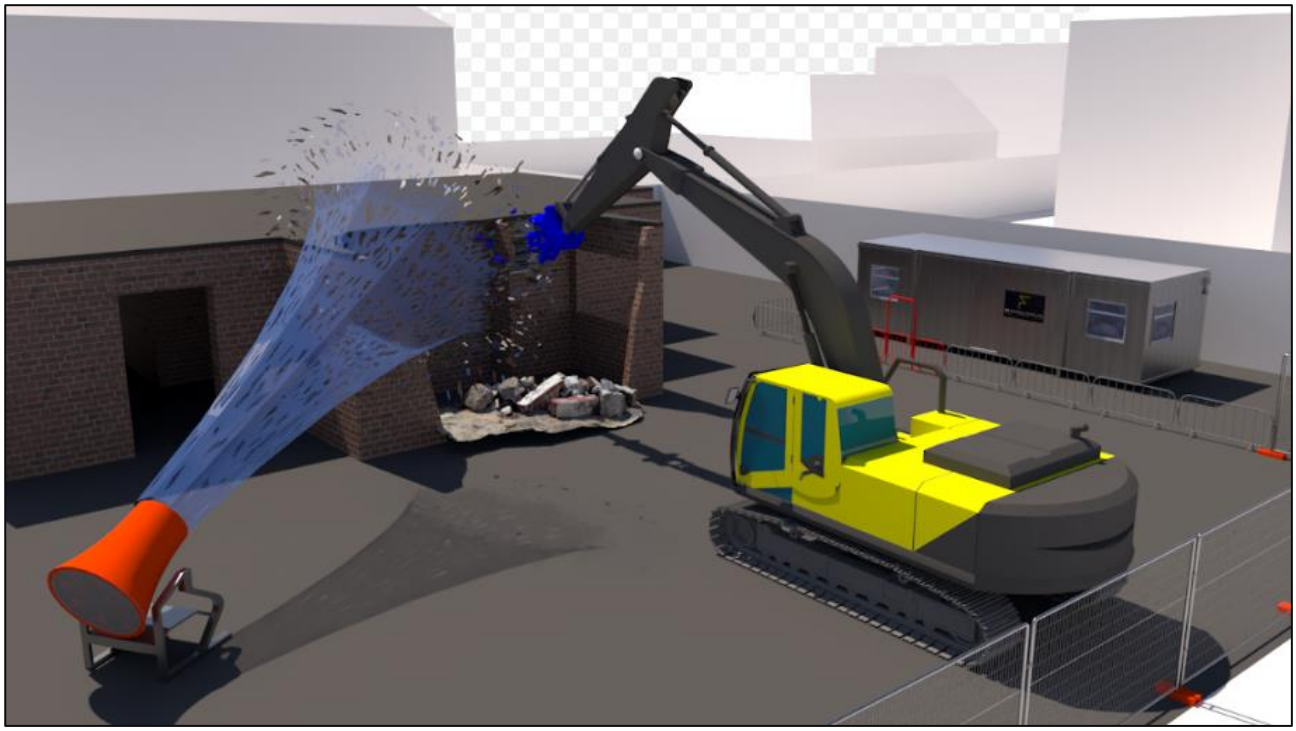


- The demolition will be performed using a specialised demolition excavator fitted with the required selector grab/bucket attachment.
- The excavator operator must discuss the sequence of demolition with the supervisor and banksmen, so they are aware of his intentions, and agree on a means of communication with the banksmen.
- The machine operator must ensure the machine is on a sufficiently level surface and that it can comfortably reach the structure to be demolished.
- Using the selector grab attachment, the excavator will remove the roof section of the first bay.
- The arisings will be allowed to fall within the drop zone below.
- The materials will be processed and loaded into skips.
- The operator will then commence reducing the external walls.
- Starting at the top, the excavator will reduce the wall, in typewriter fashion, to the ground floor level, allowing the debris to fall within the drop zone.
- The stone will be processed for re-use using the selector grab, where possible.
- Where required, operatives will handball the stone into the bucket attachment.
- This will be undertaken in a safe location away from the partially demolished building.
- This is known as bay-by-bay demolition **[BS6187 2011]** and ensures the structure's integrity remains intact, avoiding uncontrolled collapse.
- The process will be repeated until the demolition is complete.
- All waste materials arising from the demolition will be loaded into skips/ Tipper wagons ASAP to avoid the risk of fires. Scrap metal will be loaded into skips as soon as possible.

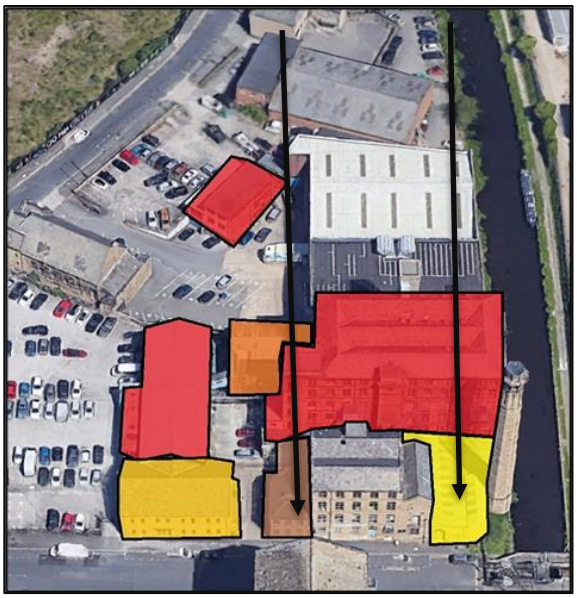
# Methodology: progressive fragmentation of buildings PZ, E, F and G.

**All images are for illustration purposes only.**

Mist spraying will be used during mechanical demolition.



# Methodology: Demolition of buildings D1 and C.



- These two buildings will be separated from the building that remains, by hand, before remote demolition.
- The roofs will be removed first.
- A mobile tower, erected under the roof, will be used for access.
- The operatives will use a reciprocating saw to cut the holding bolts of the profile sheets, and pry bars and pick axes will be used to remove the timber roof.
- The roof sections will be removed in reverse order to how they were constructed.
- The arisings will be passed down to operatives on the ground and placed into the skip/ truck for recycling.
- The walls in close proximity to the building that remains will be removed by hand.
- Working from the mobile tower, the operatives will demolish the walls, using hammers and electric breakers, from the top down.
- The arisings will be allowed to fall within the drop zone.
- The remaining wall will be removed using the excavator, with the selector grab attachment.
- Starting at the top, the excavator will reduce the wall, in typewriter fashion, to the ground floor level, allowing the debris to fall within the drop zone.
- The stone will be processed for re-use using the selector grab, where possible.
- Where required, operatives will handball the stone into the bucket attachment.
- This will be undertaken in a safe location away from the partially demolished building.
- All waste materials arising from the demolition will be loaded into skips/ Tipper wagons ASAP to avoid the risk of fires. Scrap metal will be loaded into skips as soon as possible.
- Mobile tower to be erected and checked by a PASMA-trained operative.
- Daily vibration exposure sheets to be completed. [See risk assessment.]
- Dust suppression will be used where required. RPE will be used as a last resort. All operatives will hold work-at-height training and up-to-date face-fit certificates.

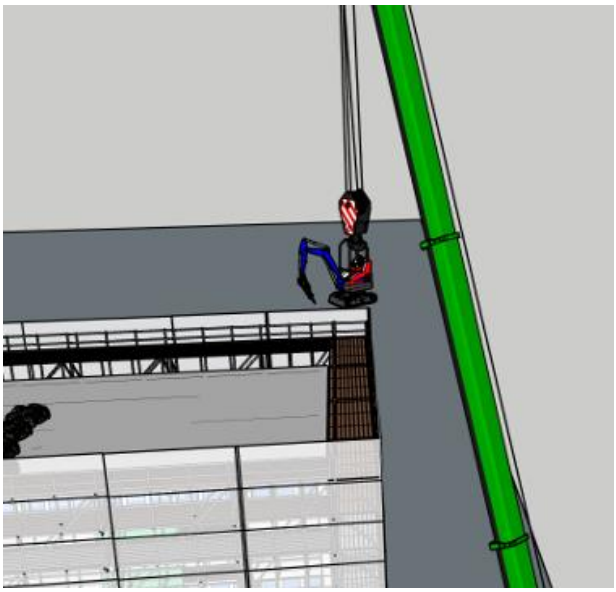
# Methodology: Demolition of building B

- Once the propping system and scaffolding are in place, the top-down demolition will commence.
- The top three floors will be demolished as follows.
- **The slates will be removed first, and a separate set of RAMS will be issued for this.**
- The timber roof will be removed by hand, using pry bars and pick axes.
- Starting at the top, the operatives will remove the lathes, followed by the spars.
- The arisings will be cleared regularly, using the chute which will be incorporated into he scaffold.
- The timber trusses will be lifted down using a mobile crane, which will also be used to lift the plant up to the top floor. **A separate lift plan will be issued for this.**
- The top-down demolition will be done using a mini excavator and skidsteer fitted with a combination of hydraulic breakers/grab and bucket attachments.
- The mini-excavator will reduce the outer walls to the top floor level, using the bucket attachment, in a typewriter fashion.
- The walls will be pulled inwards and cleared down the chute by the skidsteer.
- The brick-arch floors will then be broken out, using the hydraulic breaker attachment.
- Starting at the furthest end from the canal side, the floors will be removed one bay at a time.
- Once the first bay has been removed, the skidsteer will be placed onto the floor below.
- Where possible, the debris created will be used to create a ramp for the plant to access the floor below. Where this is not possible, the crane will be used.
- The cast "fishbacks" will be lifted down using the mobile crane.
- The deconstruction will follow a sequence developed by the structural engineer.
- The excavators will always face the edge they are demolishing.
- The skidsteer will remove the debris regularly.
- The excavator will be placed a minimum of one metre back from the breaking out area.
- The props from below the break-out area will be removed manually and rotated down two floors and will be re-erected in accordance with the drawings.

- The excavator will always be placed behind the last line of props closest to the breakout zone, so the propping will always support it.
- "A frame" barriers made from scaffold will be placed in front of the excavator to indicate the excavator's limit of travel. This will prevent the excavator from travelling onto an unsupported area of slab.
- Once the section of slab has been broken out, the work will stop so the excavator and the "A Frame" barriers can be moved back another two metres. The following line of props closest to the excavator will be removed and rotated down to the appropriate floor.
- The procedure is repeated across all the floors.
- The lower propped floors will be closed with all access denied while the excavators are physically breaking the floors. This will be done using pedestrian barriers that have warning signs attached.
- Daily briefings will inform who has access and when checking the props.
- The props will be checked twice a day.
- Once structural demolition begins, access to the floors will be from the external scaffold.
- The building will be closed off at all other access points so nobody can access the working floors from within the building.
- Where possible, the debris created will be used to create a ramp for the plant to access the floor below. Where this is not possible, the crane will be used.
- The scaffolding will be reduced along with the sequence of demolition.
- This method will continue until the building has been demolished to the second floor level.. Dust suppression during this task will be provided by a hosepipe and/or dust cannons, with operatives using water sparingly to avoid creating a slip hazard. FFP3 dust masks will be worn if required, and operatives will have up-to-date face-fit records. And working at height training.

Where possible, the debris created will be used to create a ramp for the plant to access the floor below. Where this is not possible, the crane will be used.

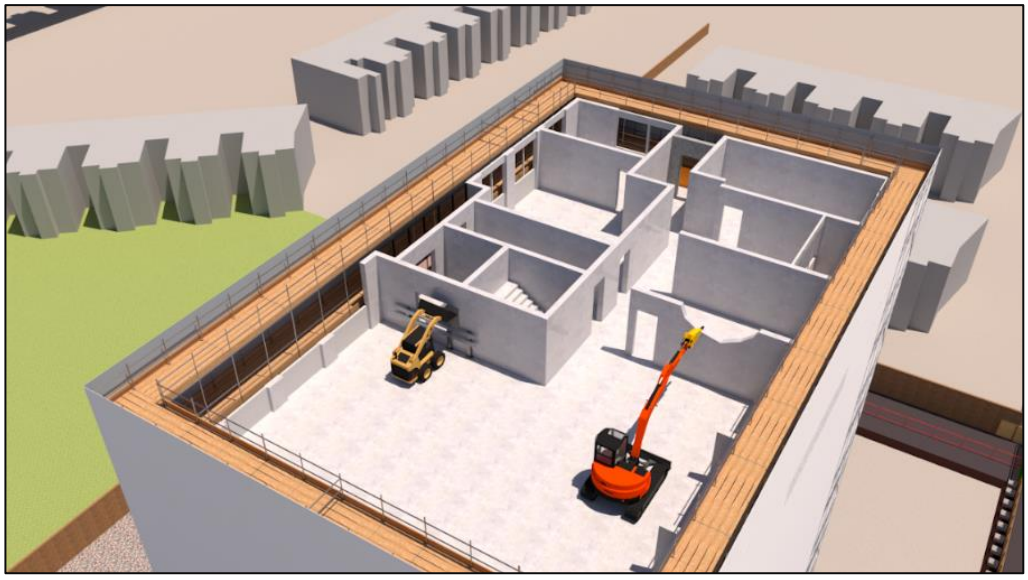
**All images are for illustration purposes only.**



## Methodology: Top-Down Demolition.

**All images are for illustration purposes only.**

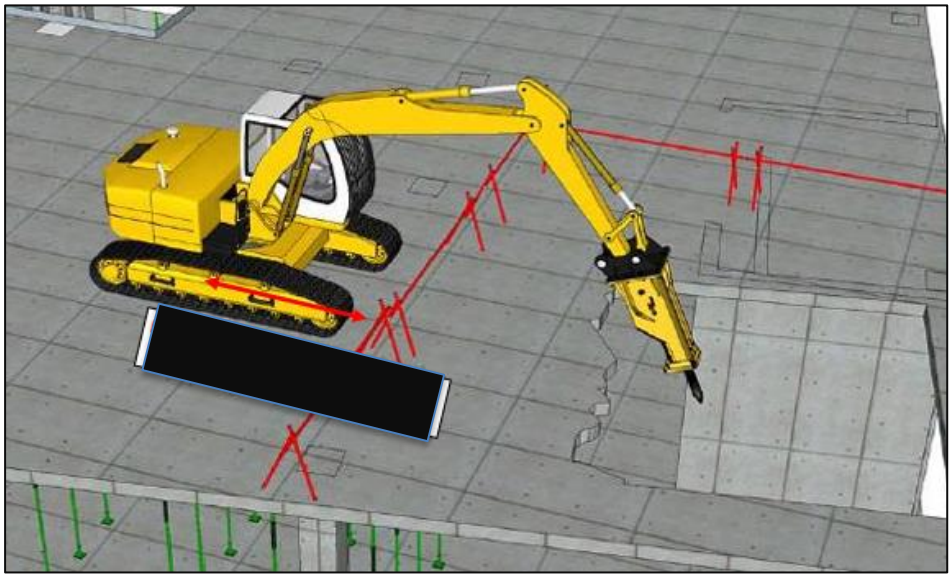
Excavators will work from above and below.



## Methodology: Top-Down Demolition.

**All images are for illustration purposes only.**

Barriers will be in place to ensure the excavators do not encrouch on the open areas,



# Methodology: Top-Down Demolition.

**All images are for illustration purposes only.**

Waste will be dropped down the chute

# Methodology: demolition of the final three floors.

Scaffolding will be removed from the car park side and will remain as shown by the arrows.

- The walls from the scaffolding end will be reduced to the next floor level by hand, working from the top down, in a typewriter fashion.
- Hamers and electric breakers will be used.
- The arisings will be cleared down the chute.
- Once the operatives are clear from the scaffolding, the excavator will commence from the opposite end.
- Using the selector grab attachment, the walls will be reduced to the next floor level.
- The brick arch floor will be demolished by the excavator with the pulveriser attachment to reduce vibration.
- Once the second floor has been completed, the above process will be repeated.
- The stone will be processed for re-use using the selector grab, where possible.
- Where required, operatives will handball the stone into the bucket attachment.
- This will be undertaken in a safe location away from the partially demolished building.
- All waste materials arising from the demolition will be loaded into skips/ Tipper wagons ASAP to avoid the risk of fires. Scrap metal will be loaded into skips as soon as possible.
- Daily vibration exposure sheets to be completed. [See risk assessment.]
- Dust suppression will be used where required. RPE will be used as a last resort. All operatives will hold work-at-height training and up-to-date face-fit certificates

# Removal of the concrete base.

- Starting at the rear of the base, the excavator will lift the concrete using the bucket attachment, with the aid of a hydraulic breaker, if required.
- Noise levels will be monitored by the site manager, and if they reach levels near 85 decibels, then operatives will be instructed to wear ear protection to BS EN 352 standard.
- If, during groundworks, operatives encounter unidentified services, work in that area must stop.
- The area will be barriered off and the site manager informed.
- Work in that vicinity will continue once the issue is resolved.
- The material will be crushed and the basements backfilled.

# Loading of waste and scrap materials

- All scrap materials arising will be loaded into skips and sent directly to a registered waste recycling facility.
- On arrival of transport vehicles, the sentry/banksman will brief the driver on the various activities that are currently ongoing, and the driver will ensure the headlights have been turned on if they are not already.
- The vehicle will be directed into position by the banksman using hand signals.
- Once in position, the driver will ensure the vehicle is safely secured and the vehicle's braking system has been locked.
- The driver will place the roll-on/off skip in the specified location, ready for loading.
- The excavator equipped with a selector grab attachment will track into position under the direction of the banksman.
- Once in position, the excavator will grab a large quantity of the waste materials, lift them from the pile, and gently shake them.
- This will ensure any loose materials will drop free before the loading of the skip commences.
- Once all loose materials have fallen free, the excavator will lift the boom and grab above the height of the skip.
- The excavator will then slew above the skip and commence the loading.
- After the excavator has slewed into the correct position, the grab will be carefully lowered into the skip.
- The excavator will then release the grab, allowing the materials to position on the base of the skip.
- The excavator will then lift the boom grab above the height of the skip and slew clear, ready for the next grab of materials.
- This procedure will be carried out throughout the loading of the skips.
- No materials are to be left protruding above the skip's height upon loading completion.
- Before the vehicle leaves the site, the driver will ensure the load has been checked before removing the skip.
- Skips will only be checked by accessing them via the permanently fixed ladder on the skip; at no point will the driver climb onto the skip.
- If any materials require adjustment, this will be done using the excavator, and at no point shall operatives climb or access the skips.
- Before leaving the site, a collection note will be issued from the driver and the site manager
- will sign to say the skip has been collected from the site.
- A record of this collection note will be retained and kept within the site file for record purposes.
- The banksman will direct the vehicle from the site and safely onsite on the main highway.
- The skips are 32t hook loaders, and it is estimated exchanges will be every two to three days.

### *Loading Vehicles*

- Sentries will be in attendance during vehicle maneuvers for access/egress.
- The demolition rig will load the arising waste into awaiting vehicles using the bucket.
- Vehicles will leave the site and continue down the road, following the traffic management plan, to their destination.
- Any waste taken off-site will be subject to Duty of Care, i.e., a Waste Transfer Note detailing the description, producer, and carrier of waste will be kept on-site and available for inspection.
- It is estimated the tipper wagon frequency will be every 30 mins.

# Libraries

## *Risk assessment Library*

- In accordance with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, made under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, all work practices to be encountered during the contract will be assessed, and Risk Assessments based on the findings will be produced for activities not eliminated by the method of works chosen as defined in the Method Statement.
- A library of Risk Assessments relative to the contract will be attached in conjunction with the specific sections of the Method Statement.
- The Risk Assessments will be updated throughout the contract should conditions change and/or new methods preferred.
- Additional risks may arise during the demolition works, which will be assessed and included in the risk assessment.
- **A risk assessment is only as good as those putting the controls into place.**
- **If in doubt, stop work immediately and report any issues to the supervisor/manager.**

| Name | | Name | | Name | | Name | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Working at Height | ✓ | Manual Handling | ✓ | Work Near Plant | ✓ | Use of Scaffold Towers | |
| Working Near Water | | Crushing and Screening | | Hot Works | | Interface with the Public | ✓ |
| Hand Demolition | ✓ | Fire | ✓ | First Aid | ✓ | Emergency Procedures | ✓ |

## *CoSHH assessment library*

- In accordance with the CoSHH Regulations 2002, made under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the health of persons exposed to substances hazardous to health in the workplace will be protected.
- As indicated in the list below, a library of CoSHH assessments will be attached to this method statement. The substances are those expected to be encountered during the works, but the list is not exhaustive.

| Name | | Name | | Name | | Name | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ultra-Low Diesel | ✓ | Engine Oil | ✓ | Rockwool | ✓ | PX-Ornikill | ✓ |
| Unleaded Petrol | | Use of Cement | | Universal Anti-Freeze | | Concrete Dust | ✓ |
| White Spirit | | Detergent | | Wood Dust | ✓ | Line Marking Spray | ✓ |
| Bleach | | Pine Disinfectant | | Butane | | Propane | |
| Plasterboard | ✓ | Compressed Oxygen | ✓ | Hydraulic Oil | ✓ | Lubricating Oil | ✓ |
| Expanding foam | | Hot Cut Coated Steel | ✓ | Lithium Grease | | Grease Lubricant | ✓ |
| Adblue | ✓ | Two-Stroke Oil | ✓ | | | | |

## *Permits to work library*

| Name | | Name | | Name | | Name | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hot Works | ✓ | Confined Space | | Working at Height | ✓ | Permit to load/unload | ✓ |

# Personal Protective Equipment

| SYMBOL | TYPE | STANDARD | WHEN IT SHOULD BE WORN |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Hard hat | BS EN 397<br>BS EN 812 | 397: At all times while on-site<br>812: Bump caps for vehicle drivers and fitters |
|  | Safety footwear | BS EN 20345 | At all times while on-site |
|  | Hi-Vis clothing | BS EN 20471 | Class 2 is required at all times while on-site.<br>Class-3 will be required for working near or on a dual-carriageway with a speed of 50MPH or above, motorways, airports, and railways. |
|  | Safety glasses | BS EN166 A<br>BS EN166 B<br>BS EN166 4 | At all times while on-site.<br>Impact goggles to a category A standard will be required when using an abrasive wheel cutting saw.<br>166 4: For general protection from dust. |
|  | Gloves | BS EN 420<br>BS EN 388<br>BS EN 407<br>BS EN 511 | 388: 2.1.2.1 For light duties handling materials<br>388: 3.3.3.3 For handworks<br>388: 4.5.4.4 For puncture and cut protection<br>407 For thermal hazards such as hot works.<br>511 For cold weather conditions |
|  | Ear defenders | EN 352 | When working adjacent to abrasive wheels or breakers or sources of significant noise output based on the task-specific risk assessment |
|  | Harness | BS EN 363 | Fall arrest lanyard at all times when working at height<br>Fall restraint during any works from cherry pickers or similar. |
|  | Overalls | EN 340<br>EN 381<br>EN ISO 11612 | 340: For general working<br>381: When working with chainsaws<br>11612: When carrying out hot works |
|  | Half mask | EN 140<br>EN 143 | FPP3 Filter when working with Cat-B asbestos |
|  | Disposable mask | EN 149 | FPP3 filter disposable mask for light duties. |

# Legislation and standards

All works will be carried out in full compliance, where reasonably practicable, with the following articles:

### *Legislation*

- ✓ The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974,
- ✓ The Road Traffic Acts, 1972 and 1974,
- ✓ The Control of Pollution Act, 1974,
- ✓ Environmental Protection Act 1990 (amended Scotland 2001).

### *Regulations*

- ✓ The Health & Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981,
- ✓ The Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986,
- ✓ The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989,
- ✓ The Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 1992,
- ✓ Workplace Health & Safety Welfare Regulations 1992,
- ✓ The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (MHR) (As amended 2002),
- ✓ The Building Standards (Scotland) Regulation 1994,
- ✓ The Health & Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996,
- ✓ The Safety Signs and Safety Signals Regulations 1996,
- ✓ Construction (Health, Safety, and Welfare) Regulations 1996,
- ✓ Confined Space Regulations 1997,
- ✓ The Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 1998,
- ✓ The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) 1998,
- ✓ The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998,
- ✓ The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (MHSWR) 1999,
- ✓ The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002,
- ✓ The Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (& Special Waste Regulations 1996),
- ✓ The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005,
- ✓ The Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005,
- ✓ The Control of Noise at Work Regulation 2005,
- ✓ Working at Height Regulations 2005 (As amended 2007),
- ✓ The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012,
- ✓ Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) 2002 (As amended 2013),
- ✓ The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases, and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 1995 (As amended 2013), and
- ✓ The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM) 2015.

### *British Standards*

- ✓ BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise control on construction and open sites,
- ✓ BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for vibration control on construction and open sites,
- ✓ BS 5975:2019 Code of practice for temporary works,
- ✓ BS 6187:2011 Code of practice for full and partial demolition.

### *National Federation of Demolition Contractors Guidance*

- ✓ DRG 012 - NFDC guidance note for Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM) 2015,
- ✓ DRG 100 - NFDC guidance note for safe use of mobile crushers in demolition,
- ✓ DRG 101 - NFDC guidance note for high-reach demolition rig guidance notes,
- ✓ DRG 102 - NFDC guidance note for guidance for the deconstruction of tower blocks,
- ✓ DRG 103 - NFDC guidance note for work with non-licensed asbestos-containing materials,
- ✓ DRG 104 - NFDC guidance note for demolition attachments,
- ✓ DRG 105 - NFDC guidance note for temporary works overview,
- ✓ DRG 106 - NFDC guidance note for scaffolding for demolition and structural refurbishment,
- ✓ DRG 107 - NFDC guidance note for termination of services,
- ✓ DRG 108 - NFDC guidance note for waste and permitting,
- ✓ DRG 109 - NFDC guidance note for DRIDS, and
- ✓ DRG 110 - NFDC guidance note for exclusion zones

### *Institution of Civil Engineers Guidance*

- ✓ The Institute of Civil Engineers Manual of Health and Safety in Construction 2010,
- ✓ The Institute of Civil Engineers Manual of Health and Safety in Construction 2015 (second edition),
- ✓ The Institute of Civil Engineers Temporary Works: Principals of Design and Construction.

# Declaration

| I HEREBY DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ, FULLY UNDERSTOOD, AND AGREE TO COMPLY WITH THIS METHOD STATEMENT. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name: | Signature: | Date: |
| | | |
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| ALTERATIONS TO METHOD STATEMENT: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name: | Signature: | Date: | Alterations made: |
| M.Daynes | | 17-10-2025 | Sequance, remote demolition. |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| I HEREBY DECLARE THAT I HAVE READ, FULLY UNDERSTOOD, AND AGREE TO COMPLY WITH THIS REVISED METHOD STATEMENT. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name: | Signature: | Date: |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
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# Appendix-A

STANDARD

BUILDUK
Leading the Construction Industry

## Safety Helmet Colours

To be implemented on all new construction sites, and existing construction sites where practicable.

**Black:** **Supervisor**

**Orange:** **Slinger/Signaller**

**White:**
**Site Manager**
**Competent Operative**
**Vehicle Marshall** (distinguished by the wearing of a different coloured high visibility vest)

**Blue:** **All those coming to site who do not fall into any of the above categories**

| Helmet Stickers | Role |
|---|---|
| Green first aider sticker | First Aider |
| Red fire marshal sticker | Fire Marshal |

+ Network Rail's PPE standard only permits white and blue helmets on its infrastructure.
+ All helmets must meet British Standard BS EN 397.

**April 2016**

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