

METHOD STATEMENT



CLIENT: Bargate Homes

PROJECT: Southleigh House, Eastleigh Road, Havant, PO9 2PE

METHOD STATEMENT REFERENCE: MS472-20

ISSUE NO: 1

ANTICIPATED START DATE: TBC

DURATION: 5-6 Weeks

THIS ISSUE

	PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE	POSITION	DATE
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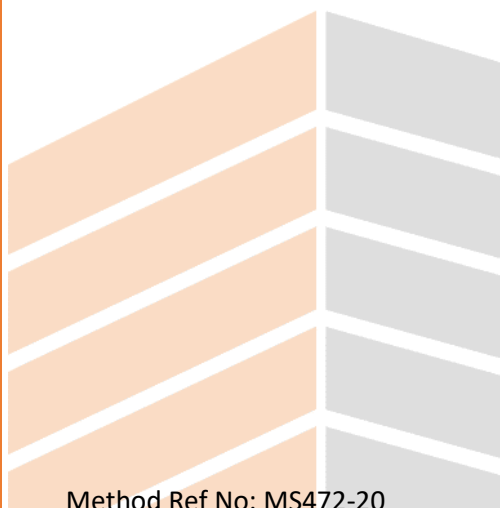


ISSUE HISTORY			
ISSUE NUMBER:	ISSUE DATE	AUTHOR	AMENDMENTS
1	07.10.2020	Ian Martin	N/A

All issues to the method statement and risk assessment will be recorded on this page.

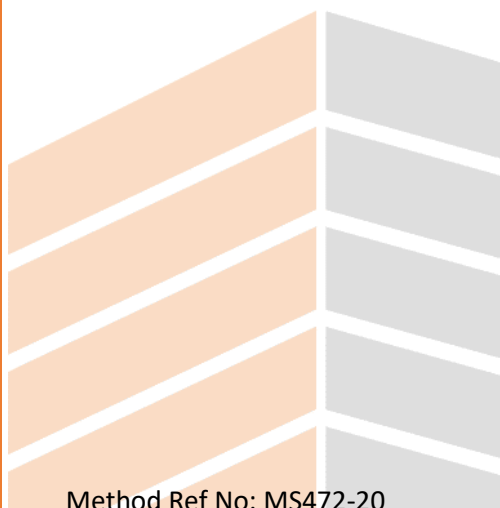
The author of the amendment(s), or other authorised person, must explain the details of the amendment (s) to the Site Manager/Site Supervisor. The author must ensure that the Site Manager/Site Supervisor signs off the amendment to confirm that he has received and understood it, and that the Site Manager/Site Supervisor returns the signed off front page so that the author can file it in the project office file.

The Site Manager/Site Supervisor must sign off and return the copy of this Amendment page, as explained above, and carefully insert this page and the amendments into the project site file. He must also clearly line through the existing pages to indicate they have been superseded.



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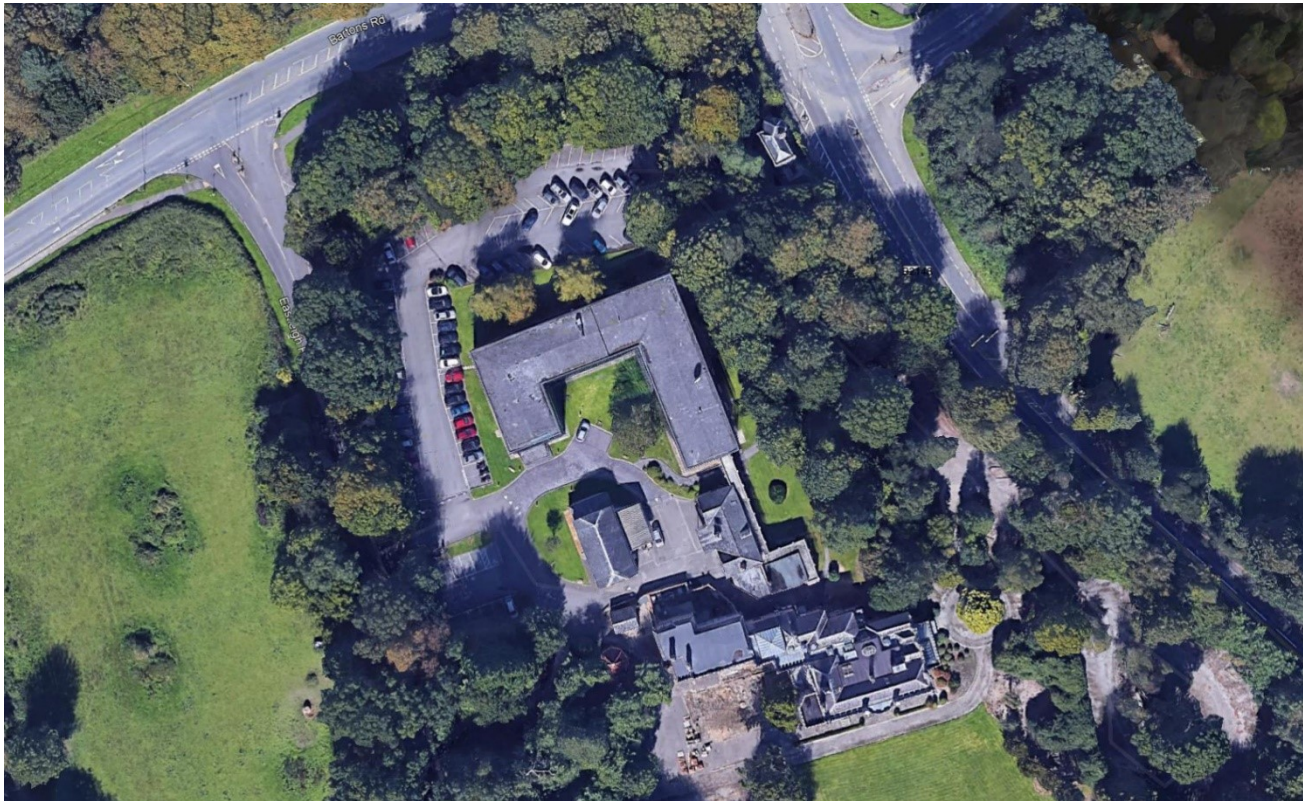
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SECTION 1 – PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 - PROJECT LOCATION

Hughes & Salvidge are tendering for the role of Principal Contractor for demolition works at Southleigh Park House, Havant, PO9 2PE



1.2 – OUTLINE SCOPE OF WORKS

- Asbestos removal
- Demolition of structures, down to and including ground floor slabs and foundations
- Crushing of all inert hard arisings
- Disposal of all other waste arising from the works

1.3 – DURATION AND HOURS OF WORKS

5-6 Weeks

08:00-18:00 Monday – Friday, 08:00-13:00 Saturday

1.4 – SITE RESTRICTIONS

- Although the site is vacant, the adjacent buildings to Southleigh house are to remain intact.

1.5 – LIVE SERVICES

- Services to be isolated by the client prior to H&S's arrival on site.

1.6 ASBESTOS

- Upon vacant possession the client is to undertake a full asbestos survey. Upon the results of this, a strategy for removal shall be determined.

SECTION 2 –ACTIVITY SPECIFIC ASPECTS

2.1 – RESOURCES REQUIRED

Management/Labour	Plant/Equipment
1 x Project Manager	Hand tools
1 x Site Manager	Heras fence panels
2 x Plant Operators	Bowser
1 x Crusher Operator	Welfare cabins
4 x Demolition Operatives	Generator
	Scaffold tower/podiums
	MEWPs
	110V or Cordless Reciprocating Saw
	1 x ZX490 Excavator
	1 x ZX250 Excavator
	1 x Jaw Crusher

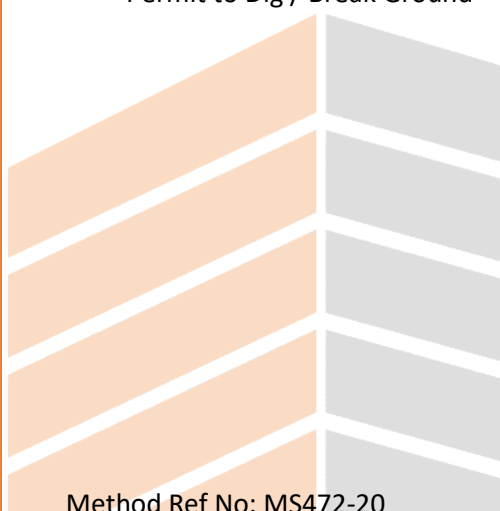
- All operatives will hold the relevant competence cards/certification require. (CCDO, CSCS, CPCS, SMSTS)
- All plant and equipment will have relevant certification to work on site.

2.2 – SITE PERMITS

There is a requirement for a Site Permit System on this project.

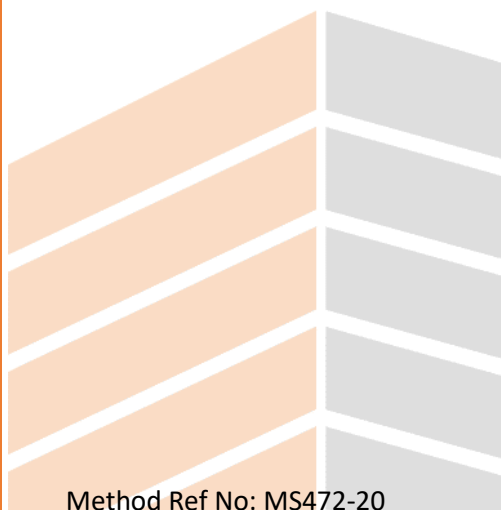
The following Site Permits are required to be issued by the Site Manager / Supervisor

- Permit to Demolish
- Permit to Dig / Break Ground



2.3 – PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

MANDATORY PPE				
				
HARD HAT	EYE PROTECTION	HI-VISIBILITY	SAFETY GLOVES	SAFETY BOOTS
BS EN 397	EN 166 1F	EN 471	BS-EN 140	BS-EN 345



TASK SPECIFIC PPE / RPE						
						
P3 HALF FACE MASK	P3 DISPOSABLE MASK	TYPE 5/6 DISPOSABLE COVERALLS	EAR PROTECTION	BURNING / FULL FACE VISOR	LEATHER BURNING JACKET	HARNES / LANYARD
EN140:1998 & EN143:2000	EN 149: 2001	EN ISO 13982 EN 13034	BS EN 352-3	EN 166 39B	BS EN ISO 11611:2007	EN361, EN354, EN362
The above PPE may be required for certain activities, or when specifically prescribed by the Site Manager.						

2.4 – CONTROL MEASURES

- Danger areas to be fenced off to stop unauthorised access, lay down areas to be free from obstructions.
- Adequate spill response equipment to be in place before works begin.
- Care will be taken to ensure that a secure site boundary fence and appropriate warning signage is in place throughout the demolition works.
- Good Communication is essential – Daily morning meetings of no more than 5/10 minutes will be required between the Hughes & Salvidge Site Manager and personnel on site, (including any sub-contractors) to discuss the day's proposed activities. This liaison will aid in the smooth running of the project and help to highlight any potential problems that could otherwise occur.
- Two-way radios (provided by Hughes & Salvidge) will be utilised for communication and emergency. Machine drivers and HSL management will be in radio communication to stop works in the event of an emergency.
- Check service drawings and historical data to check for underground voids within the vicinity of the demolition area

2.5 – MITIGATING NUISANCE NOISE, DUST, AND VIBRATION

Throughout the demolition process noise, dust, and vibration will be kept to a minimum; this will be achieved in various ways as detailed below.

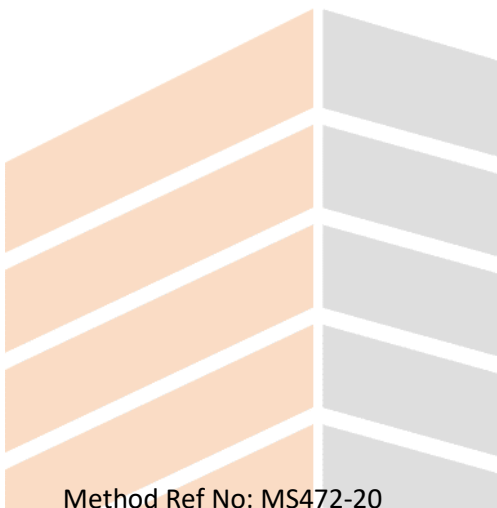
- 1) Use of correct plant for specific tasks ensuring plant is fully maintained. Hughes and Salvidge's plant fleet is constantly being updated, with all machines now fitted with Euro6 engines. We also have an extensive fleet of attachments for every demolition application.
- 2) Using 'quietest' method when both demolishing structures i.e. using grab or pulveriser rather than impact breakers.
- 3) When removing ground floor slabs and foundations, structures will be lifted by bucket attachment whenever possible, in-lieu of using impact breakers.
- 4) Using proprietary dust suppression equipment, such as DustBoss DB60 or Dehaco DE75 Dust Fighter.

2.6 – FENCING

- Heras fencing shall be erected around perimeter of site



Dehaco DE75 Dust Fighter



2.5 – SITE LAYOUT PLAN



SECTION 3 – METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 ASBESTOS REMOVAL

Asbestos removal RAMS will be provided upon results of survey.

3.2 SOFT STRIP

- The removal of all fixtures & fittings, furniture, carpet tiles, false ceilings, timber, services, cables, light fittings, insulation / lining boards within the structures to allow for the demolition.
- In all manual lifting operations, regard is to be noted with reference to The Manual Handling Regulations. i.e. team lifts, use of lifting equipment/mechanical means rather than men where practicable.
- Skips will be placed as close as possible to the area of works and fenced off during the works.
- During soft stripping, to minimise Manual Handling, Drop Zones will be formed and the arisings will be dropped down to ground floor level, where a 360° excavator will segregate into various waste skips.
- All debris will be removed on a regular basis to the collection points for disposal, thus creating a clean, safe working area and maintaining good housekeeping procedures.
- Disposal transit routes are to be reduced to minimise the requirement for Manual Handling.
- This method is to be read in conjunction with the asbestos surveys. Known areas of Asbestos (not removed prior to soft stripping) will be highlighted to the operatives and sprayed **red**. It could be, however, that other such materials may be uncovered during the soft stripping process. Should such an incident occur, Hughes & Salvidge will secure the suspect material and its location, as far as is reasonably practicable, and inform the client and arrange the necessary sampling and testing of the material.
- All operatives will have undergone Asbestos Awareness training.
- Suitable hand PPE to be worn to protect from injury during all manual handling operations.

Soft Stripping of all doors, frames, windows, architraves, cable ducts and skirtings

- Doors may be fire resistant and may be required to be moved with support from a suitable trolley, whilst work in the removal from frames is carried out.
- There is potentially brittle glass within some of the doors. This can be taped over and removed by remote methods (i.e. scaffold tube used to break out the glass) prior to removing the door. Full gauntlets and visors are to be worn when handling glass. Glass will then be cleared up and placed into the skip.
- Doors and frames to be removed to the outside of the building for disposal to skips.
- Soft stripping of doors, frames, architraves, cable ducts and skirting's is to be carried out using hand tools or 110v Reciprocating Saw.
- Frames are to be removed using crow/nail bars and reciprocating saws for the removal of steel fixings.
- Timbers and glass to be removed directly to skips to prevent injury from cuts, nails etc
- Any protruding sharp edges, nails etc will be knocked flush with the adjacent structure or removed to avoid puncture wounds.

Soft Stripping of stud partitions

- Soft stripping of stud partitions is to be carried out using hand tools, Stanley knives, 110v reciprocating saw
- If required, the partitions will be cut into sections using a reciprocating saw to ease removal

Soft Stripping of all Cables and Services

- Soft stripping of service cabling and steelwork is to be carried out using hand tools, 110v Reciprocating Saw
- Cables are to be cut at each end of the sections to be removed prior to removal of fixings or support trays.
- Clips and small brackets are to be removed using crow/nail bars and reciprocating saws will be used for the removal of steel fixings and main supports, as access dictates.
- Cable trays and steelwork runs are to be dismantled in such a manner as to allow heavy or long lengths to be progressively lowered to floor level, without the need to over reach.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

- WEEE Items (such as monitors, microwaves, fridges, computers, light fittings etc will be removed from the structure by hand, segregated and palletised. These pallets will then be shrink wrapped and an inventory recorded for each pallet. This will then be stored in a secure location awaiting disposal as necessary.

Fluorescent Light Fittings

- Light fittings will be removed for segregation and disposal of the primary contaminant components - Mercury contained within Fluorescent tubes and potential PCB materials within starter capacitors.
- These will be removed by hand prior to demolition wearing the site standard PPE and placed into the disposal 'coffins'

Task Specific Risks

01 – Internal Strip Out of Buildings

02 – Manual Handling

04 – Downloading Debris – Lift Shafts / Chutes / Drop Zones

05 – Use of Portable Electrical Equipment

07 – Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS)

14 – Disposal of Waste Materials

19 – Work Creating Dust

20 – Working at Height

21 – Use of Mobile Towers

29 – Fire Prevention and Control

35 – Occupational Diseases

36 – Disposal of Oils & Other Liquids

3.3 SEPERATION

- Operatives will undertake the separation of the single storey section as shown on plan using hand tools.

3.4 SUPERSTRUCTURE DEMOLITION

The superstructure demolition will be undertaken as per the below illustrations and narratives. As the demolition proceeds the materials shall be progressively processed with steel placed to one side. All hard materials shall be put in a stockpile for crushing.

The glazing shall be placed into bins specifically for this type of waste.

3.5 SUBSTRUCTURE DEMOLITION

Prior to any works commencing the following procedures will have been implemented and completed:

- **Services drawings inspected**
- **Area (and surrounding perimeter) to be CAT Scanned**
- **Any identified services to be marked up with spray paint**
- **Permit to Dig issued**

Once a significant amount of ground bearing slab has been exposed, machines fitted with impact hammers and buckets will begin to remove the slab and foundations. Machine fitted with impact hammer will begin by puncturing the slab and foundations to break them up to moveable sections. Machine fitted with a bucket will then lift and stockpile sections ready for further processing. Machines fitted with pulverisers will process arisings further to separate concrete from reinforcing bar, and load away respective materials.

All excavations will be backfilled progressively after foundation removal; the area will be graded to surrounding site contours, and the footprint tracked in by machine, leaving a flat site.

Task Specific Risks

- 09 – Demolition of Structures – Mechanical
- 10 – Self-Propelled Plant Operation
- 11 – Self-Propelled Plant Set Up & Maintenance
- 12 – Use of Quick Hitches
- 14 – Disposal of Waste Materials
- 15 – Changing Attachments on Plant
- 16 – Noisy Machinery & Processes
- 19 – Work Creating Dust
- 27 – Storage of Fuels & Other Flammable Liquids
- 34 – Work Near Underground Services
- 35 – Occupational Diseases
- 37 – Discovery of Suspected Hazardous Substances

3.7 CRUSHING

Site-won hard inert arisings will be crushed on site to produce aggregate for re-use.

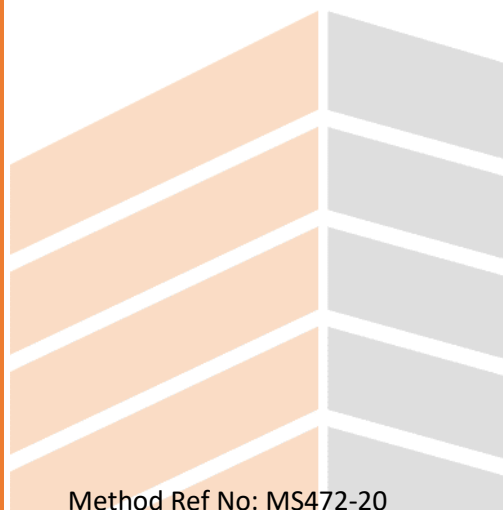
Works will commence loading the Crusher using a 360° Excavator. Concrete/hardcore will be loaded into the hopper which is hydraulically fed into the crusher. The crushed material falls onto the conveyor where any reinforcement bar or other ferrous metal is removed by a hydraulic belt magnet fitted above the main conveyor. The crusher then discharges crushed aggregate and metal into two separate stockpiles. Metal will be periodically loaded away into metal bins, and aggregate will be regularly cleared and stockpiled in the client's desired location(s). Aggregate stockpiles will be formed with a suitable angle of repose to ensure they remain stable and to mitigate any "land-sliding" of aggregate.

The Crusher is fitted with a dust suppression system, whereby water is sprayed onto the discharge conveyor to minimise dust.

The area will be left clean and tidy on completion.

Task Specific Risks

- 10 – Self-Propelled Plant Operation
- 11 – Self-Propelled Plant Set Up & Maintenance
- 12 – Use of Quick Hitches
- 14 – Disposal of Waste Materials
- 15 – Changing Attachments on Plant
- 16 – Noisy Machinery & Processes
- 18 – Crushing of Concrete or Hardcore
- 19 – Work Creating Dust
- 27 – Storage of Fuels & Other Flammable Liquids
- 35 – Occupational Diseases
- 37 – Discovery of Suspected Hazardous Substances



Demolition of Two-Storey Steel Framed Structures

1) Machine to reduce gable end wall to expose the roof structure.



2) Remove first bays of roof structure, lowering to ground floor level and processing.



3) Removal of intermediate floor back to next bay, then remove exposed perimeter and internal walls, without undermining the roof structure.



4) Continue to progress through the structure a bay at a time, removing a section of roof, then floor, then perimeter and internal walls.



5) With all of the roof structure removed, reduce the gable end wall down by working the wall into the confines of the building.



6) Continue to reduce the walls, top down, until demolition of the superstructure is complete. All arising materials are segregated into various waste streams as works progress.

