



D&R DEMOLITION


***Hand Separation from Roundhouse Theatre
Method Statement***





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Client	Regal Three Construction		
Method Statement No.	A9	Revision No.	00
Full Site Address	100 Chalk Farm Road Camden, London NW1 8EH		
Start Date of Works	TBA	Duration	12 Weeks

Revision History					
Document No.	Revision No.	Issue Date	Author	Description Method	
A9	00		Dean Hall	Demolition	
A9	01	30.10.24	Dean Hall	Party wall slab removal method amended	
A9	02	5.11.24	Dean Hall	Amended to heritage comments	
A9	03	26.11.24	Dean Hall	Content reduction	
	Print Name	Signature		Position	
Author	Dean Hall			Contracts Manager	
Issued To	Farid Iankarani			Regal Project Lead	
Status of this Revision					
Overall Approval Status			Yes	No	Date
Cat A - Accepted for implementation. Work may proceed as planned.					
Cat B - Not accepted for implementation. Resubmission required					

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Summary

D&R Demolition has been employed by Regal Three Construction London Ltd to undertake the demolition works of 100 & 100A Chalk Farm Rd. D&R Demolition will be employed by Regal Three Construction London Ltd (employer) as Principal Contractor. The employer will provide a site presence throughout the demolition works to assist with liaison with known stakeholders, residents & businesses. In addition, the employer will have a visiting H&S manager, Project Manager & Operations Director throughout the demolition works.

100 Chalk Farm Road is bound by many different stakeholders. The D&R demolition has been split out to deal with the separate stakeholders so risks and control measures can be identified in isolation.

This document will capture the general demolition works for the removal of any attached building from the side of The Roundhouse. It will specifically set out the work methodology that addresses the specific risks and control measures needed to safely carry out the works.

This document also includes reference to HDR Specification for Demolition Works CFR-HDR-XX-XX-SP-S-201 and accompanied by specific HDR drawings.



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1. Introduction




This document describes how D&R Demolition will undertake the de-construction/demolition of the buildings the two-storey building w/basement where this is attached to the side of The Roundhouse.

The site is located within the London Borough of Camden. Where this building is directly connected to The Roundhouse Theatre. However, all the other surrounding buildings will need to be taken into consideration through-out the project's entirety with safe systems of work and environmental monitoring in place to ensure the surrounding areas and particularly The Round House are not detrimentally impacted or detrimentally affected during works

This document will give an outline plan for demolition works, it will also cover the principles, practices, and brief description of the demolition phase, for the attached structures to The Roundhouse theatre.

1.1 Neighbour Relations

D&R Demolition adopts the following practices to ensure that The Roundhouse is affected by our works in the most minimal way possible. This will be achieved by using best practice methods, particularly when it comes to dust, noise, dirt and vibrations issues, as well as potential damage to the structure.

-  D&R Demolition are aware that issues regarding pollution and dust migration may arise. The requirement in reducing the noises omitted during the works was a great factor in deciding the demolition methods to use
-  Run-off water is to be allowed to disperse down the surface water drainage which will be fitted caps to ensure no blockages occur.
-  No vehicles will be permitted to idle outside the site at any time. Drivers will be instructed to arrive at site within a specified delivery slot, all deliveries will be booked within site working hours of 8am-5pm
Any drivers that come to site will under no circumstances be permitted to block access to any neighbouring property

If any complaints are received from the neighbour property in relation to any site activity, they will be given the Site Managers details, who will deal with complaint and report back to D&R contract manager Dean Hall and Regal's project/site manager.



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2. Site documentation

All relevant items of this document will be discussed and explained during site induction by the site manager.

Items to be discussed including but not limited to

- Site set up.
- Demolition method statement
- Accident and incident reporting arrangements
- Scope of works
- Method of building and structure removal from The Round House
- Maintain stability of all structures at all times
- Method of reinstatement works to The Roundhouse where attached structure is removed
- Emergency Procedures including emergency assembly point
- Fire Prevention
- Arrangements for briefing workforce on a ongoing basis, e.g. Daily briefings, toolbox talks

2.1 Specific Site Requirements

Management/Supervision Dean Hall (Project Manager) TBA(Site Manager)	
Labour Operation Directors (visiting) Project Safety Officer (visiting) Projects Manager Site Manager Section Supervisors Up to 8 Demolition Operatives, Banksmen etc.	Plant & Equipment Hand tools including, mattocks, nail bars, sledgehammers and screw drivers. Wheelbarrows. Scissor lift Eco friendly welfare and storage units Reciprocating Saws, petrol cut off saws Oxy propane cutting equipment 14t zero swing excavator w/selector grab Mobile Scaffold Tower (If required) All electrical equipment must have current PAT test certification.

3.Scope of Works

- Set up Site/Secure Site/Signage
- Soft Strip of Buildings
- Hand Separation of buildings
- Removal from site of all materials arising from works above



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4. Enabling Works

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

4.1 Services

N/A

No services carry through to R

4.2 Statutory Notifications and Consents

F10 Notifications

Section 80 Notifications.

Section 61

Consent/Agreement from RTH

Existing buildings occupying the site at 100 Chalk Farm Road

The 100 Chalk Farm Road site is currently occupied by five buildings (illustrated in Figure 4) constructed in the 1970s. Out of these, the “Dressing Rooms” and the “Workshop” buildings adjoining the Roundhouse rely on the Roundhouse for structural support.

Steel beams of the Workshop roof structure are supported on the masonry perimeter wall of the Roundhouse and steel beams of the Dressing Rooms roof are supported by the concrete wall of the Roundhouse entrance staircase.

Metal flashing of the existing roof coverings appear to be fixed to the outer surface of the Roundhouse wall.

It is important to note that the Roundhouse does not necessitate any support or lateral restraint from the existing buildings.

The existing connections of the steel beams and the steel staircase are shown below.

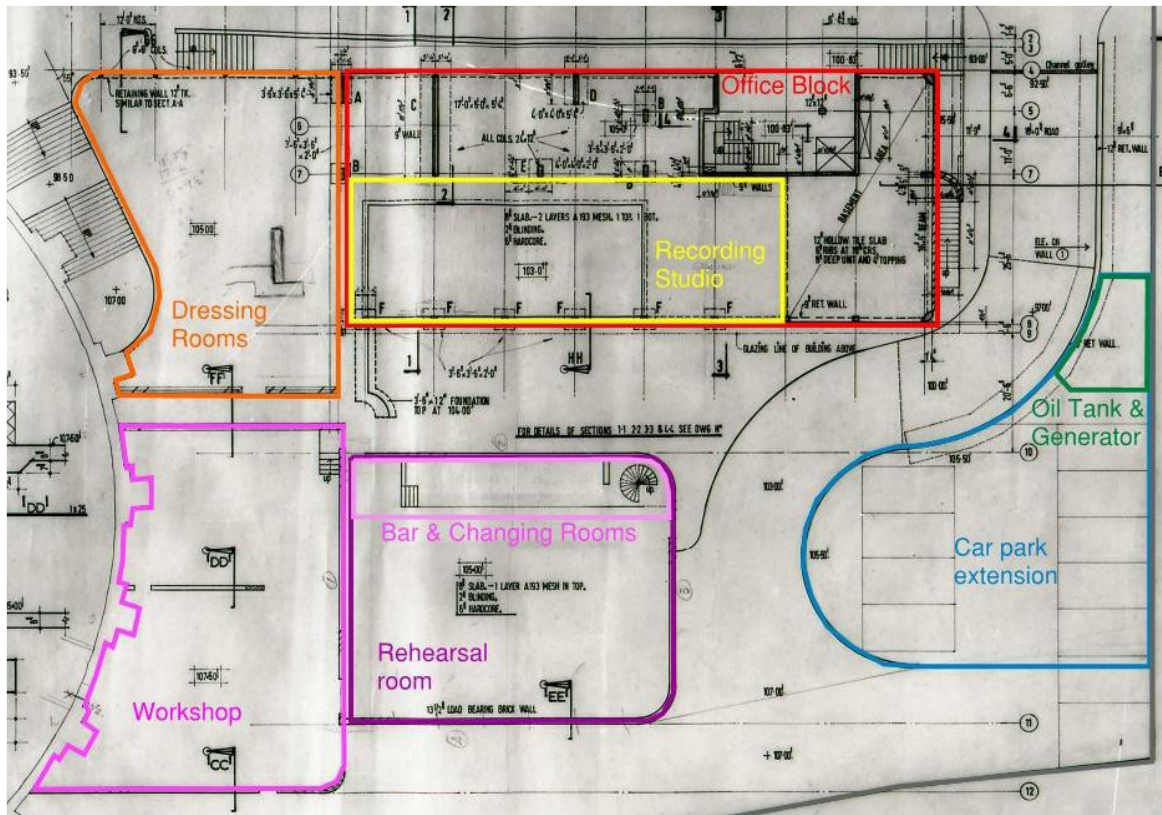


Fig 1: Site layout according to archived drawings



Fig 2: Existing abutting building and roof to side of Roundhouse

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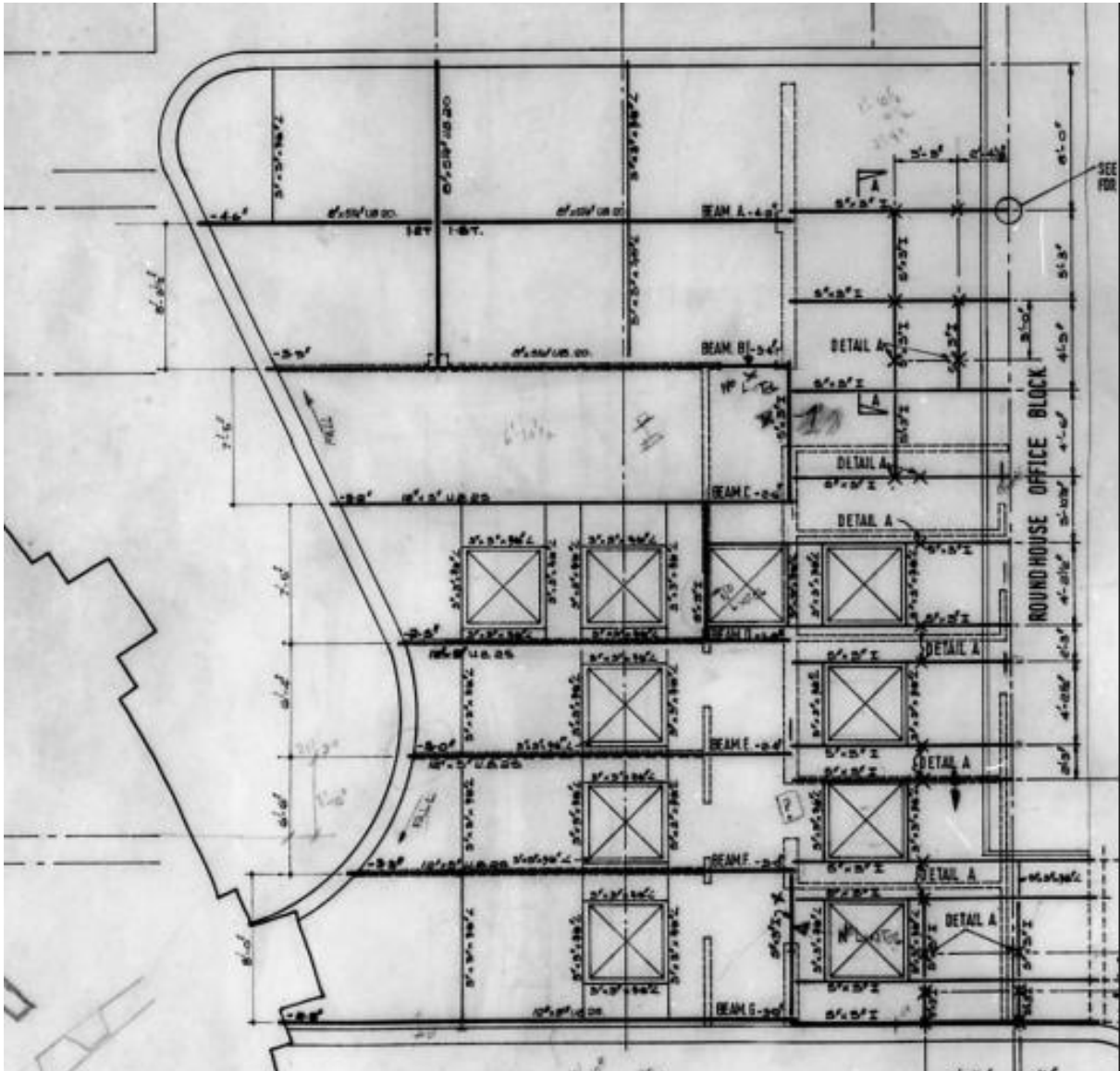


Fig 5: Archive drawing of dressing room building roof steelwork

The concrete wall adjacent to the staircase at the northwest corner of the site (Chalk Farm Road end), supports steel beams of the roof structure of Dressing Rooms building (Figs 4 & 5). The concrete wall appears to have been designed as a vertical cantilever and has been cast monolithic with the retaining wall of the Office building running parallel to Chalk Farm Road. Moving up the staircase, the RC wall foundation steps up.



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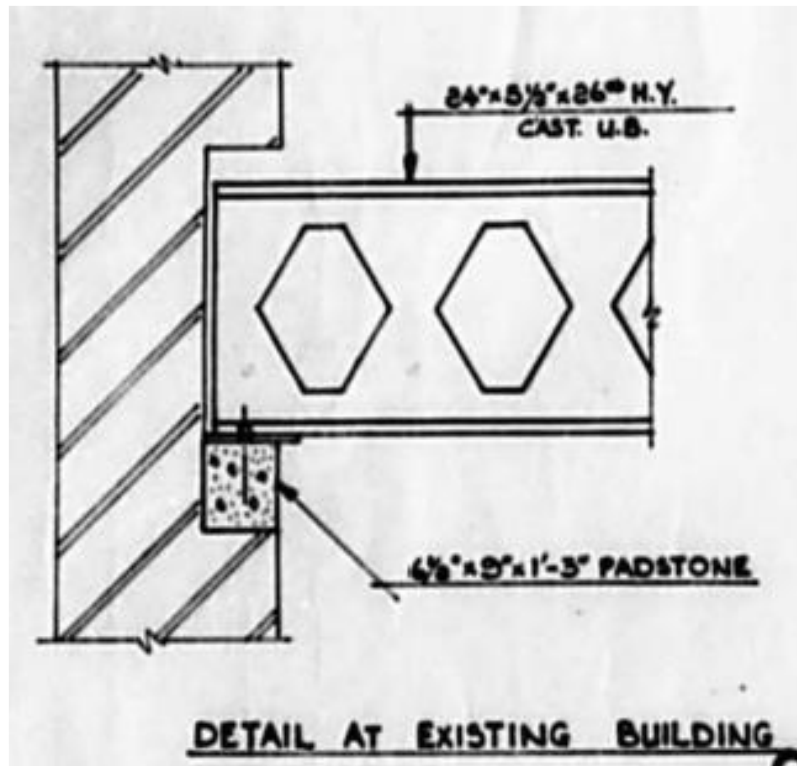


Fig: Archive drawing of existing steel beam fixing to Round House brick wall

There are two staircases of the Roundhouse which interact with the site. One is a concrete staircase located at the northwest corner just outside the property boundary providing access to the Roundhouse users from Chalk Farm Road. The other is a steel framed escape staircase located inside the site boundary near the southwest corner of the site. While the concrete staircase at the Chalk Farm Road front will be retained, the steel escape staircase will be replaced with a new staircase as part of the proposed development. The escape route from the Roundhouse will be kept operational by providing a temporary staircase during the construction works.

The steel staircase is supported on a steel frame bearing on the existing ground near the southern boundary of the site. The steel posts of the frame adjacent to the Roundhouse are laterally restrained by the Roundhouse walls with steel angle cleats and bolts



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Fig: Steel staircase

Proposed Works on the Roundhouse

All the existing buildings currently occupying the site at 100 Chalk Farm Road will be removed under the proposed development.

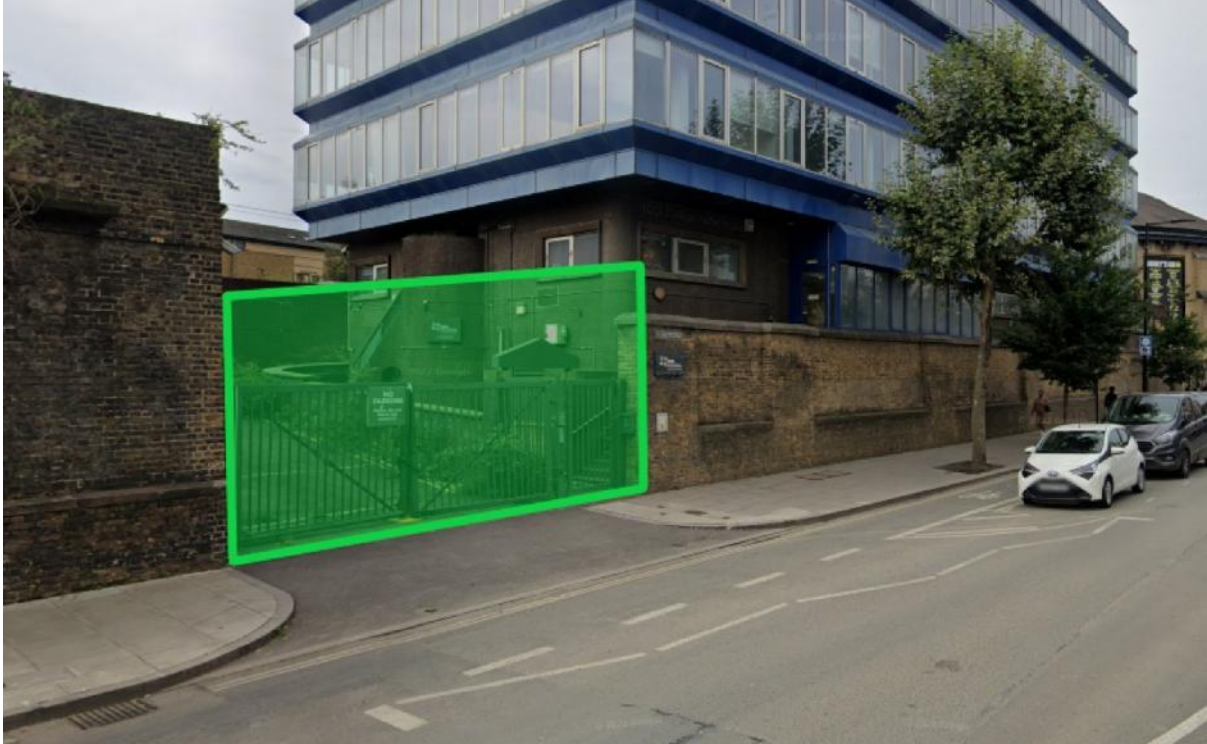
The following works are anticipated on the Roundhouse structure due to the proposed development at 100 Chalk Farm Road:

-  Removal of all the existing building elements currently supported by or fixed to the Roundhouse described above, including the steel beams, steel plates and other ancillary items.
-  Making good the locally damaged areas of the Roundhouse due to such removals. Repairs will be carried out with matching bricks using an hydraulic lime mortar compatible with the existing.
-  Surface cleaning and minor crack repairs anticipated to some (currently hidden) areas of the perimeter masonry wall of the Roundhouse when this wall becomes exposed.
-  Underpinning and modification works to the foundations of the concrete staircase structure, providing access from the Chalk Farm Road.



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5. Site Set Up Plan

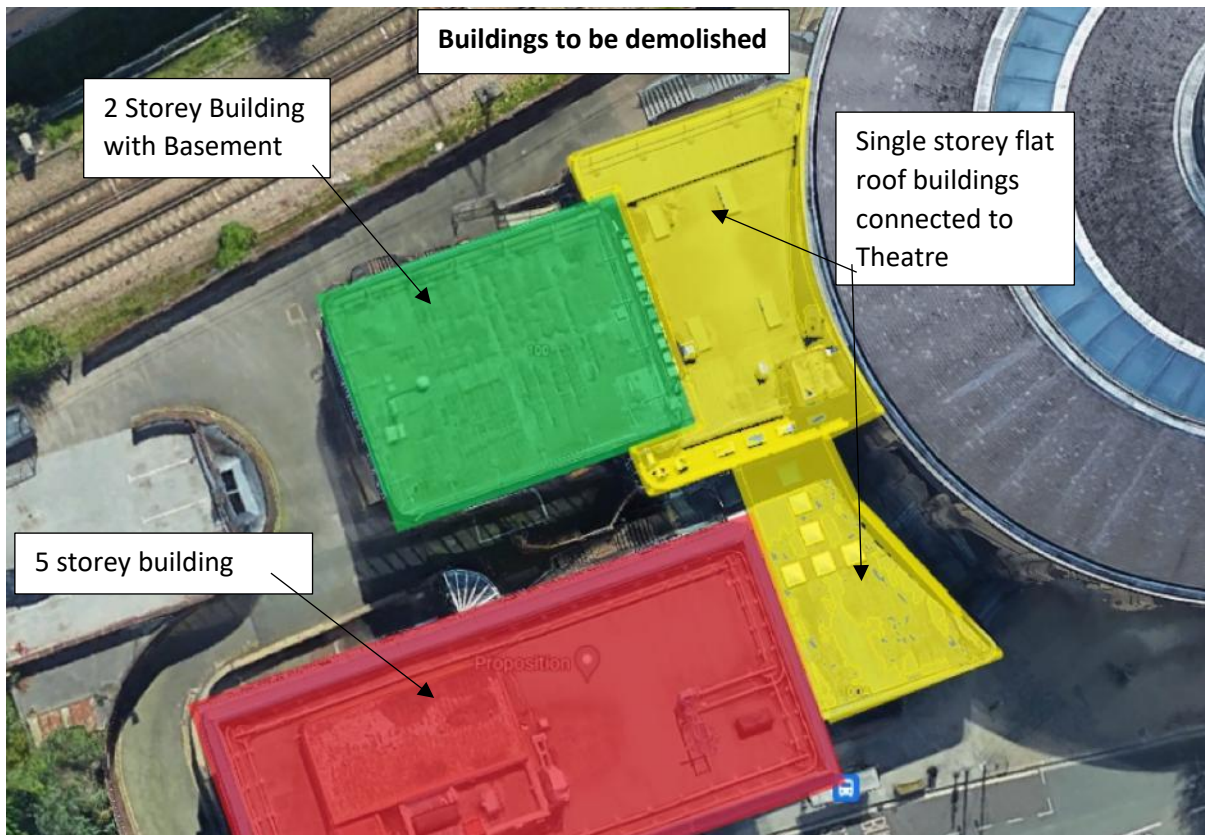


Site access and egress is located off Chalk Farm Road. All site deliveries/collections will be advised in advance to ensure all deliveries/collections will be made under the supervision of an appointed banksman.





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Overall Site Plan – This Document is specific to yellow shaded single storey buildings.

6. Method Statement

This Method Statement will focus solely on the separation of single storey buildings currently attached to the Roundhouse Theatre

All site management will ensure all works carried out on site are in accordance with this method statement and the Heritage Engineering Report. Both Documents are to be kept together within the site office at all times.






Soft Stripping of building attached to Round House

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

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



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

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

Fixture and Fittings

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

Suspended ceilings

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

Doors, Door Frames and Skirtings

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

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

Partition Walls

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



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transported to the loading area.

Floor Coverings

Wooden floor coverings are to be removed by the operatives using mattock picks and shovels. Carpet tiles and vinyl floor tiles are simply to be prised up using hand tools, then bundled and taped with resultant materials transported to the disposal point. Carpets whereof 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.

All arising materials will be removed from the work area to the disposal point located to the rear of 100 Chalk Farm Road.

All waste arising from the above activities will be separated and placed into designated 40 yard skips to be removed from site.

Hand Separation of Buildings






Regal Three Construction Ltd have been engaging with Round House Theatre due to sections of the buildings to be demolished been connected to the external wall of the RHT.

Due to the above-mentioned single storey buildings requiring hand separation, safe systems of works and Methods will be considered within these RAMS.

D&R Demolition Ltd have carried out multiple site visits to 100 Chalk Farm Rd so we can understand the site constraints, risks, hazards and control measures needed to safely separate the existing structures.



As part of the methodology approval process, D&R Demolition has consulted with Regal Three Construction delivery team to produce this method statement of building separation.

Prestart site safety checks before physical works can commence/recommence

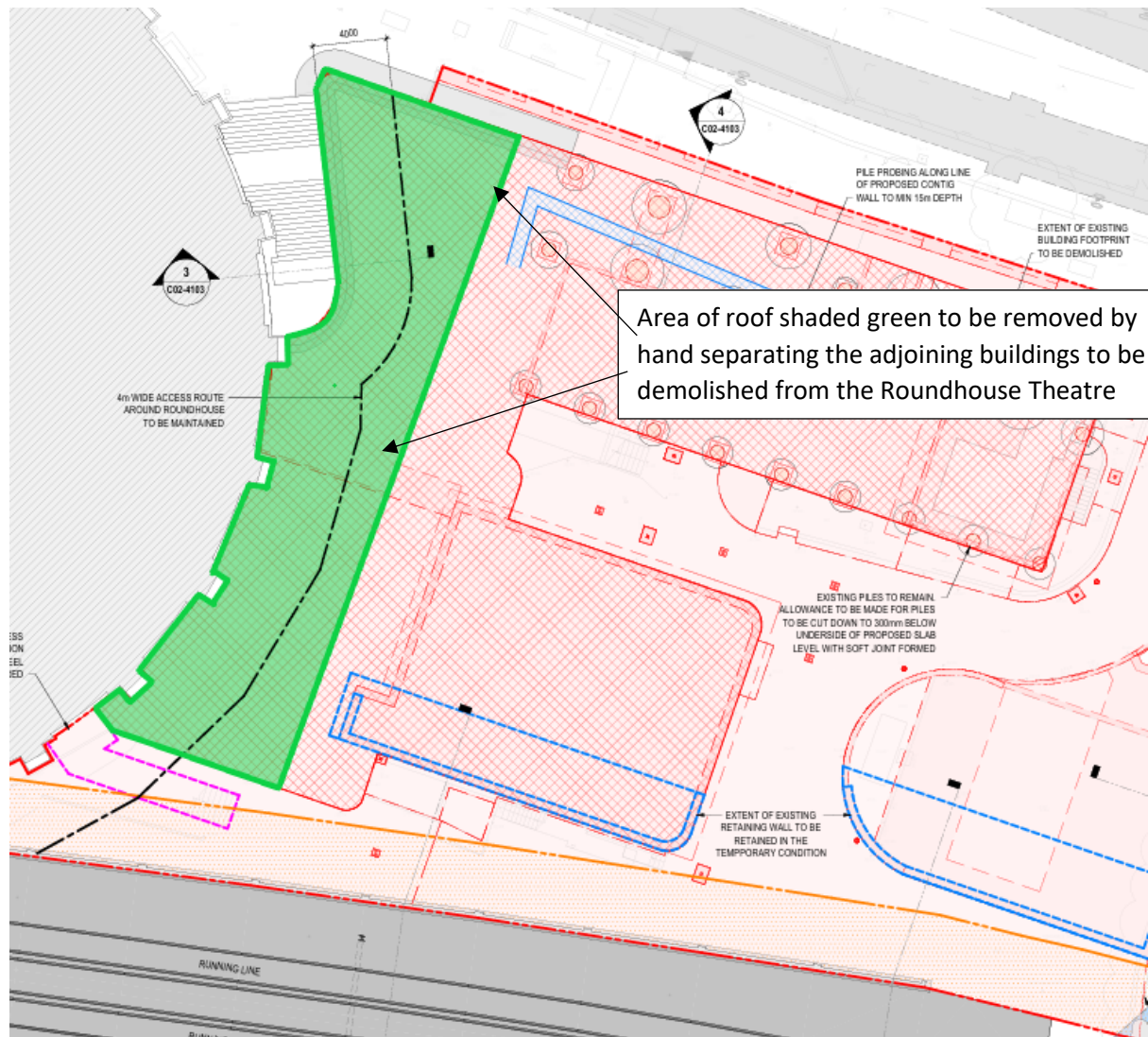
-  All operatives will be inducted by principal contractor
-  Operatives will be escorted around the work area and an additional onsite briefing will be carried out by the D&R Demolition Supervisor to ensure complete familiarity with the risks and control measures set out in the RAM's.
-  The D&R demolition supervisor will carry out daily prestart briefings including an onsite walk round to discuss works being carried out and to reinforce H&S control measures
-  The D&R Demolition Supervisor will carry out minimum weekly or as required project specific Tool box talks which are directly related to the works being under taken.
-  Daily shift work inspection checklist will be carried out by the D&R Demolition Supervisor at the beginning and end of each shift. **Note:** If any additional or potential hazards or risk are identified, the Supervisor will safely address the using risk assessment and if necessary, brought to the immediate attention of the Demolition Director & Regal Three Construction Contractor.



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-  The D&R Demolition Supervisor will regularly check that exclusion zones and ensure risk/hazard control measures are in place at all times.
-  The D&R Demolition Supervisor will cease any works if they are not being carried out in accordance with the approved demolition method statement. Before recommencing operatives/operators will be re-briefed prior to recommencing works.

Demolition Phase – Removal of roof coverings



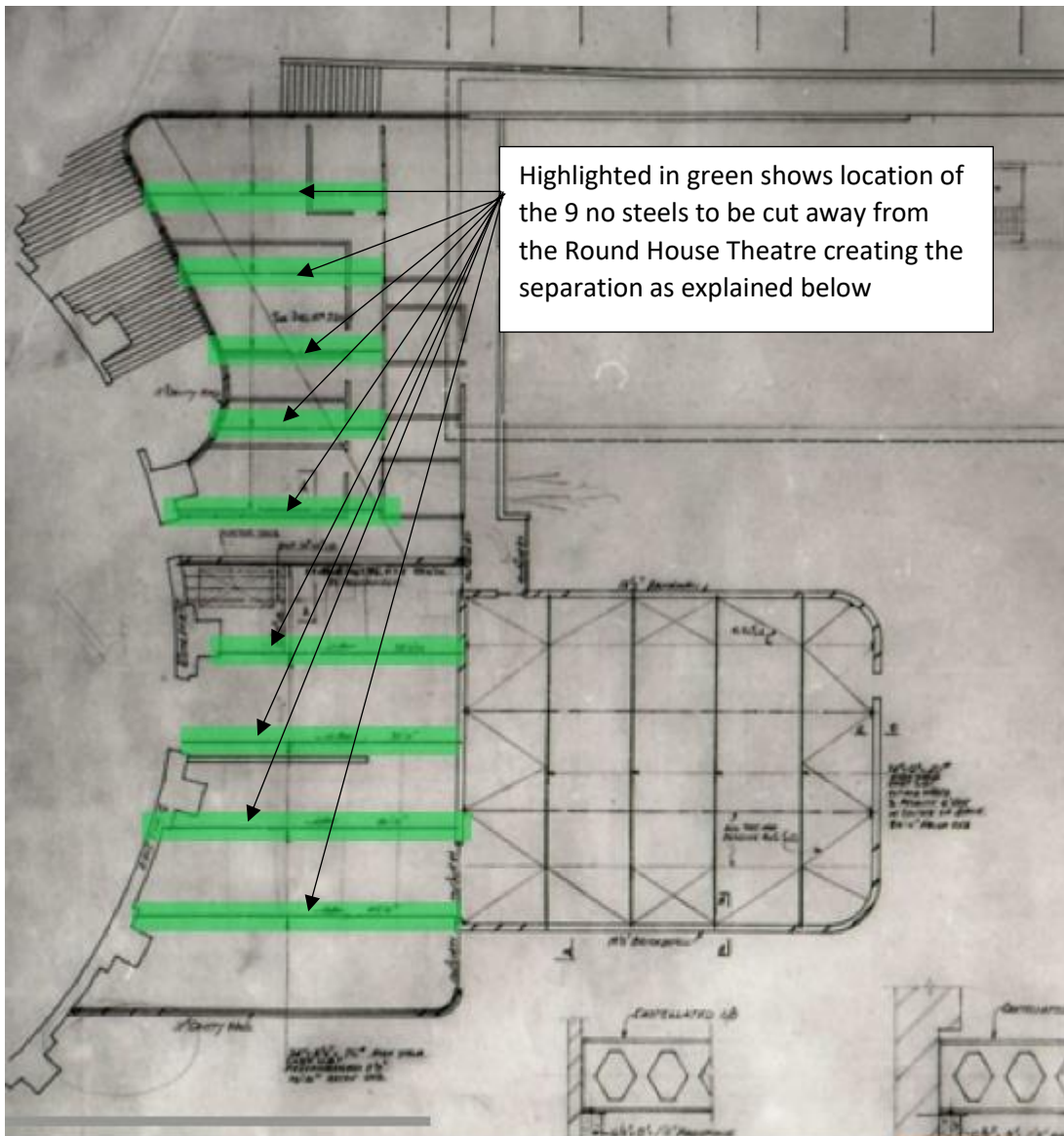
1. Scaffold handrails will be positioned around the boundary of the separation area to ensure any leading edges created during works are physically closed off ensuring no access can be gained from parts of roof which remain.
2. Anchor points will be fitted to allow lanyards to be connected.
3. Site manager will then mark out roof to be removed, this will be no less than 5 meters away from the adjoining RHT.



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4. Should any supporting column be further than 5 meters away, the roof will be removed to that point to ensure no overhanging roof structure.
5. Operatives will utilise hand tools such as wrecking bars, mattocks and sledgehammers to removing the roof coverings, if needed, battery reciprocating saws will be used to reduce any oversized materials.
6. The felt coverings will be removed leaving any flashings connected to party wall, these flashings will be used for the weatherproofing stage.
7. The now exposed metal sheeting/timber boarding sub-base of roof coverings will be removed by hand using the above listed hand tools.

Demolition Phase – Removal of supporting steel roof structure.



1. Operatives will now remove all exposed horizontal steel beams.
2. Each beam will be propped using steel adjustable size 2 Acrow props



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3. A genie lift will be utilised to lower beams down to ground level.
4. Flame retardant blankets will be installed to RHT walls where beams connect/sit upon wall.
5. Beams will be cut 1 foot away from wall with sections removed from beam working away from wall, cuts will be made using oxy propane cutting equipment.
6. Beams will be then brought to ground level using the genie lift and removed from the work area.

Once the below explained wall removal has been completed and the work area is clear of all debris. Investigation works will be carried out to determine 1) how the steel beams connect to the party wall and 2) safest method of removal. For this, D&R PM Dean Hall and HDR Temp works engineer Peter Watkins will be present during investigation works, both will then agree the best method for removal, once established, the method will be added to this demolition method statement for acceptance by Roundhouse Theatre team and party wall surveyors.

No further removal will take place until after all parties agree

Once the full removal of the beams has been completed, all resulting voids will be made good using whole, sound, bricks that have been removed during the separation process. These will be augmented by new handmade clay bricks of matching, size, colour and texture to match the existing. All making good brickwork is to be laid in lime mortar of a colour texture and joint finish to match the existing. Existing brick bonding and coursing to be maintained and on completion it is to be secure and weatherproof. All this work will be carried out by a competent brick layer.

Demolition Phase – Removal of adjoining walls

1. All brick/block work walls to the building to be removed where they adjoin the RHT will now be removed
2. Operatives will utilise a mobile scaffold tower to gain a safe working height.
3. Starting at the connection point of each wall to RHT, operatives will break away brick/block walls from top to bottom.
4. Where walls are toothed into party wall, each brick/block will be carefully removed to allow walls to be made good using the sound recovered bricks where these match the adjoining RHT fabric, augmented by new matching bricks as noted above by a competent bricklayer. On completion all patching and making good is to fully match and blend into the original RHT walls.
5. Operatives will first break a clear separation from RHT down each wall as explained above, the remaining wall will be demolished in the same methods down to ground level.
6. All arising materials will be removed from the work area after the complete demolition of each wall. This will be repeated to each wall until a clear separation of at least 5 meters exists between the RHT and remaining buildings to be demolished.

The hand separation will be managed by D&R director and project manager Dean Hall, In addition to Dean, Regal appointed HDR temporary works engineer Peter Watkins will be in attendance for the duration of the separation.



Weatherproofing of party wall

After the separation has been made the now exposed party wall will have felt and battening installed to ensure the wall remains weatherproof.

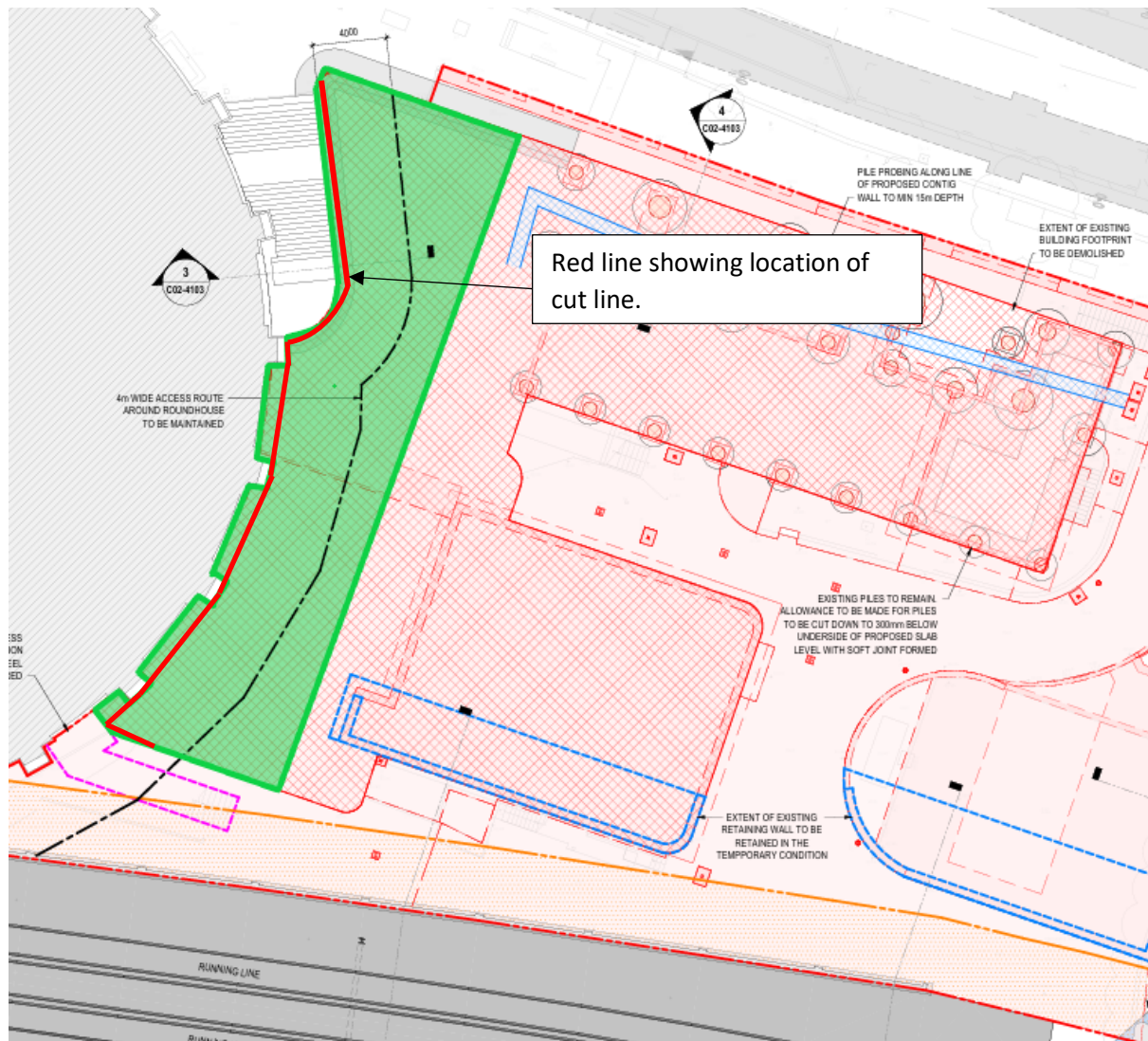
1. All flashings previously left in situ will be carefully upturned to allow the felt and battening to be installed up to them.
2. Felt and battening will then be installed in the same manner as the example shown below using waterproof membrane and roof battens.
3. All battens will be installed using Hilti Cartlidge Nail Gun to ensure all fixings are solid and will remain so for the duration wall is left exposed and will remain fixed during any adverse weather.
4. Operatives will utilise a scissor lift to gain a safe working height where required.





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Separation and Removal of slab



To ensure the party wall is not disturbed during slab removal, the slab will be cut up to the protruding columns/pillars of the party wall using a diamond tip track saw, the concrete slab will be cut first to reduce any vibration migrating through to Roundhouse foundations, walls and slab during the removal of 100A footings and slab minimizing any disturbance during demolition works.

After the cut line is completed, the building side slab will be removed by probing the slab in a grid like manor using a hydraulic hammer attached to 35t excavator. Once probed the slab will be grubbed-up by pulling it away from the cut line, a banksman will guide the excavator operator, ensuring the slab butting up to the party wall is not disturbed.

Once a clear separation is in place, the remaining slab between each buttress will be carefully removed using a smaller 3t excavator with banksmen present at all times. Before any of the



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remaining slab is removed, a small 2x1 meter exploratory hole will be made using a handheld Hilti T2000 breaker, **Note, this will only be carried out at an agreed time with Roundhouse management where any noise made from works will not cause any nuisance**

The exploratory hole will define how the slab sits adjacent to the party wall. once this has been carried out, the method for removal will be agreed between all parties and added to this method statement. **No further removal will take place until after all parties agree. **



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7. Risk Assessments

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

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

Ref No	Risk Assessments
6	Fire
7	Use of Machinery including 360 Tracked Excavator
9	Asbestos containing materials
10	Temporary instability of structure
14	Falling and Flying Debris
15	Hand Tools in Demolition
21	Statutory services still being live
24	Waste Management & Processing
25	Using Hand Held Cutting Tools (Abrasive Wheels)
29	Maintaining Roundhouse Escape Route



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Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E, YP, CN, PB, VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
6.Fire Hazard: Possible or potential death, Burns, Plant Damage, Possible property Damage	3	5	15	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire plan to be in place and displayed at various points around site. • Fire extinguishers suitable for the possible types of fire to be available on site. • Minimize piles of flammable materials and <u>no</u> intentional fires on site. • Air horns to be provided at fire points to raise alarm. • Combustible debris to be cleared away as they are created Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes persons on site aware of what to do if a fire occurs and reduces the likelihood of a fire occurring. • Gives warning for evacuation of site. • Ensures adequate time to check for any signs of smouldering materials or points of ignition. • Reduces the risk of arson 	1	5	5



Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E, YP, CN, PB, VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
7. Use of machinery including 360 excavators Hazard: Potential physical injury/crushing/death Potential collisions, property or plant damage Possible damage to hearing Tipping of plant	4	5	20	E, CN VS	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only operatives trained to CPCS standard for specific plant used to operate machinery. Each machine to be inspected prior to use and entered into the PUWER or LOLER register as applicable once a week. Machines to be banked at all times while in use. Mirrors or CCTV to be in place on machine to allow for 360° vision for machine operator. Provide flashing amber light and / or reversing warning siren for all plant required. Only operate on firm level ground to ensure centre of gravity at all times. Safe working areas to be clearly signed and inducted to workers. Hard barriers to be used. Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machine will be used in a competent safe manner. That the machines are in a state fit for their use. Protects the user from possible dangers while operating the machine. Will reduce the risk of hearing damage. Reduces the risk of machine coming into contact with object or person therefore preventing injury or damage. Will reduce the risk of vehicles or plant from tipping over during operation. 	1	5	5



Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E, YP, CN, PB, VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
9. Asbestos containing materials Hazard: Exposure to fibres - Asbestosis, Mesothelioma, Death.	3	5	15	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All operatives have received adequate relevant asbestos awareness training. Adequate on-site supervision provided. All ACM's clearly marked in the building. All of the locations of the ACM's to be inducted to everyone as they arrive on site. All flats must be signed off by the Asbestos Supervisor before being stripped out. Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to ensure operatives work to recommended methods and are aware of the potential hazards. Helps to ensure that accidental damage is reduced. Helps to ensure works are carried out as per the plan of work. Provides additional personal protection against asbestos fibre exposure. Helps to ensure that there is no fibre release 	1	5	5
10. Temporary instability of structure Hazard: Possible uncontrolled Collapse Possible physical Injury Possible plant Damage Operatives, contractors and member of the public being hit by falling debris.	3	5	15	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control access to structure prior to and during demolition. Trained/experienced operatives to carry out demolition works and continually assess the structure as work progresses. Maintain demolition exclusion zones with relevant warning signage attached. Exterior of walls to be inspected at the end of each shift to look for signs of cracking or instability. Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the risk of injury to operatives and members of the public. Reduces the risk of uncontrolled collapse of structures. Ensures risks to operatives is minimised, utilising remote demolition techniques where possible. Ensures that operatives and members of the public are segregated from high-risk areas. 	1	5	5



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	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
14. Falling and Fling Debris Hazard: Damage to Structures property Injury to operatives or third parties	3	5	15	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolition activities carried out in accordance with BS6187, adopting techniques which reduce falling/flying debris to a practical minimum. Works will be managed and suitably secured to present a physical barrier to entry of works area. Banksman will be present throughout works in sensitive areas to ensure safety when arisings are dropped/ felled. Communication to be maintained between operatives during any dropping of arisings. Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimises the likelihood of passers-by/third parties coming into contact with arisings. Ensures security and control of the site perimeter where demolition is taking place and falling materials are likely. Ensures operatives are made aware of ongoing activities and at no point work below falling debris. 	1	5	5



15. Hand Tools in Demolition Hazard: Falling materials Falls due to access problems Impact with the tool Musculo skeletal injuries HAVS Inhalation of dust	4	2	8	E, CN, VS, PB	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the tool is correct for the job and that the tool is in good working order. • Ensure that the operative is instructed how to use the tool safely. • Ensure that lighting is sufficient. • Ensure that the access is safe with any working platform compliant with Work at Height Regulations. • All leading edges must be guarded with double rails and toe boards to comply with Work at Height Regulations. • Work should be suitably scheduled/phased. • PPE appropriate to the task is issued and used. • Select low vibration tools and limit the use of equipment to restrict vibration dose. • Work to manufactures guidance and rotate work force so as not to expose workers to high levels of vibration. • Keep hands warm/massage fingers during work (gloves to be worn). • Only trained/experienced operators to operate equipment. • Carry out six monthly health. Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of risk of strains, sprains etc. • Helps to reduce the risk of injury from breaking tools. • Reduce the risk of Musculo-skeletal injury. • Should ensure that all personnel work to the safe method. • Will help to prevent slips, trips and falls. • Should prevent operatives working below dangerous areas. • Will help to protect against falling or flying debris, cuts and noise when used correctly. • Will reduce vibration and the risk of developing HAVS. • Warming the hands improves blood circulation and reduces the risk of developing HAVS • Health surveillance should identify symptoms at an early stage and ensure that operatives do not develop HAVS. 	2	2	4
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Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E, YP, CN, PB, VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
21. Statutory services still being live Hazard: Service Strike, Electrocution, Possible or potential death, Burns, Possible damage to plant	4	5	20	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D&R Demolition to obtain written records of all disconnections carried out. Certificates of isolation from the service provider/client to be in Aspect Four possession prior to works commencing. Any known live services within the boundary of the site must be communicated to everyone during the site induction. Should any services be accidentally struck then the site manager must be informed immediately Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the risk of coming into contact with live services and the possibility of injury, death or damage to plant. Ensures proof of disconnections is held on site. Make sure locations are known by everyone on site. 	1	5	5
24. Waste Management & Processing Hazard: Exposure to hazardous waste Injury by plant or flying debris	3	5	15	E, CN, VS	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste processing must be completed in a safe area with adequate segregation between the processing and other site activities. Bins are to be loaded in a steady and controlled manner and sheeted before being removed from site. Hazardous waste streams must be identified prior to the start of the demolition works and removed accordingly. No hazardous waste must be removed or handled by anyone other than those authorised and trained to do so. Bins must be loaded in a slow and steady manner All waste streams must be segregated according to the type of waste and the bin it is to be loaded in. Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to reduce injuries from the processing works by keeping it out of the way. Prevents injury from hazardous waste. Prevents injury from flying debris whilst the 	1	5	5



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				bins are being loaded.			
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Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E, YP, CN, PB, VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
25. The Use of Hand Held Cutting Tools Hazard: Electrocutation, Falling materials Impact with the tool Musculo skeletal injuries Inhalation of dust/fumes	3	5	15	E, CN, VS, PB	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the tool is suitable for the job. • Ensure that the tool is in good order and suitable inspection has been carried out. • Ensure that the operative is trained / instructed how to use the tool safely. • Ensure that lighting is sufficient for task. • Ensure that work access for work with hand tools is safe with any working platform compliant with Work at Height Regulations. • Work to be suitably scheduled / phased. • PPE appropriate to the task to be issued and used, e.g. hard hats, safety footwear, impact resistant goggles, ear defenders, dust masks and gloves. • All electric cutting equipment to be 110v, PAT tested up to date and inspected prior to use. • Only trained operators to carry out the changing of blades and disc's. Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to reduce the risk of injury from breaking tools. • Helps to reduce the amount of effort required & the risk of muscular-skeletal injury. • Should ensure that all personnel work to the safe method. • Allows operatives to better notice hazards and avoid them; helps to reduce the risk of injury. • Will help to prevent slips, trips and falls. Will help to prevent persons & materials falling. • Will help to protect against falling or flying debris, cuts and noise when used correctly. • Should ensure that all personnel are competent in the use of specific hand tools. 	1	5	5



Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E, YP, CN, PB, VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	Severity (S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
29. Maintaining Round House Escape Route Hazard: Possible injury whilst traversing around the site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor housekeeping. Spillages of liquids. Mud and loose rubble. Uneven floors and ground areas. Obstructions. Inadequate lighting. Inadequate signage. Open edges where there is a risk of a fall. Work at height. 	4	3	12	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good housekeeping to be maintained on site and public access routes to the outside areas of site. Clear up any spillages promptly. Eliminate uneven floor and ground areas where reasonably practicable. Maintain clear access routes – clear away any accumulation of rubbish, materials, cables and hoses to prevent obstructions. Install adequate lighting to work areas, corridors and stairs. Display information/safety signage. Erect guardrails to open edges. Extent to which they control the risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the risk of slips, trips and falls and possible injury to the public, visitors and to site personnel. Provides adequately lit work areas and access/egress routes to prevent possible slips, trips and falls. Allows people to know of possible dangers and safe pedestrian routes. 	1	3	3



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Method Statement Sign Off Register

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

NAME	DATE	SIGNED