



Concrete Slab Removal Method Statement

**Tuthills Yard
Therfield, Royston SG8 9TT**

Rev: A

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Construction Management Plan

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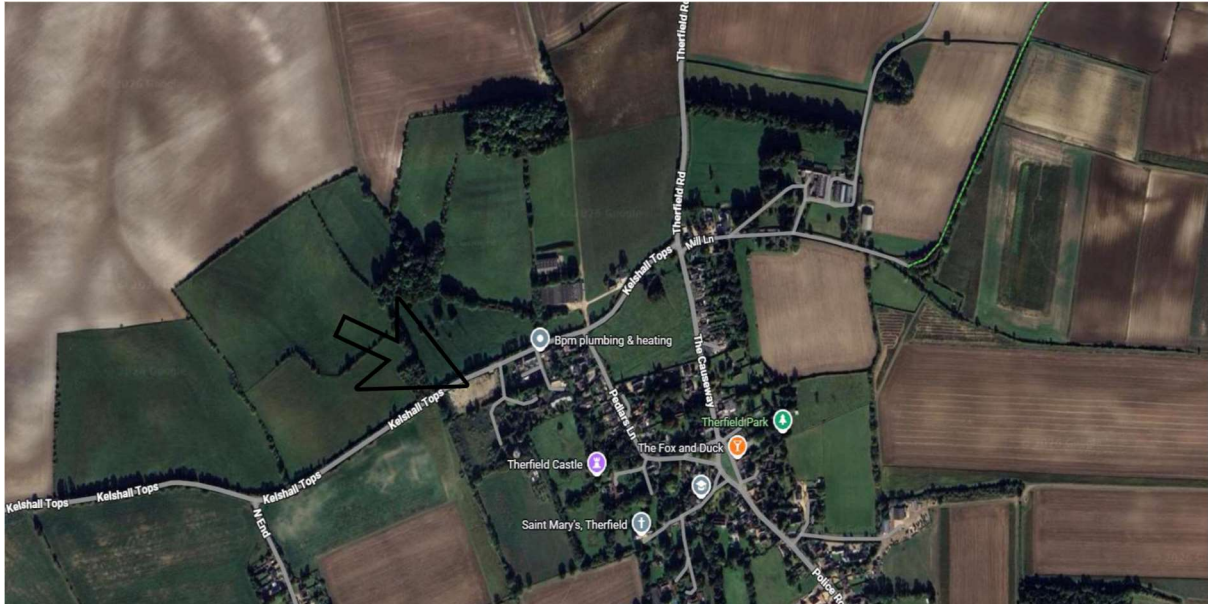
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1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The site is located on Kelshall Tops, Therfield.



2 PROJECT SCOPE

This method statement has been prepared for slab removal and earthworks to the former depot on Kelshall Tops, Therfield on behalf of Rockwell Homes. The site requires slab / foundation removal to enable residential development of the site.

Rockwell Homes are Principal Contractor for the site whose **Construction Phase Plan** should be read in conjunction with this method statement.

This method statement will highlight the measures being taken to ensure minimal disturbance to the local environment and to comply with current Health & Safety legislation.

2.1 Delivery of Plant

All plant is fitted with a serviceable flashing beacon, which will be used whenever transiting the site. This ensures that all pedestrians can see the oncoming traffic. When not in use, all plant / equipment will be left in a safe and secure condition.

Delivery of plant will be made during site hours (08:00hrs to 17:00hrs).

The site's vehicle entrance for deliveries is established and located within site. Access and egress will be via the main entrance.

The delivery wagons are to drive to the main gate where they will be greeted by a banksman.

On arrival the banksman will inform the Site Supervisor of the delivery. Traffic controls will be in place to prevent drivers proceeding directly onto site.

All delivery drivers will adhere to site rules regarding PPE.

On leaving, the same actions will be carried out.

A site speed limit will be in force on site, but additional care and attention is required whilst operating around other site traffic.

The process will be repeated for each delivery,

If more than one wagon turns up at any one point, the secondary wagon will be directed to wait until it is safe to proceed.

Transport will turn off engines when stationary.

2.2. Confirmation of Services

Confirmation of services disconnection locations must be issued to the Site Supervisor prior to commencement of the works.

If any additional live services are suspected within the boundary of the site i.e. our work areas, CAT scanning must be completed by an operative trained to do so. All details regarding any CAT scanning on site will be kept with the site office and copies handed to Rockwell Homes

Before starting any works in the ground, the services drawings must be provided by Rockwell Homes and consulted to ensure that there are no services beneath the ground. Should any unidentified services be discovered on site, they must be treated as live. The Site Manager must be notified, and warning signage displayed on the service until a specialist can check if it is alive or dead.

Always treat unknown services as live.

2.3 Retaining of the original concrete slab

The slab is to be kept intact for as long as possible to enable construction works of the plots to be completed in a clean and safe manner.

2.4 Off-hire of plant

On completion of the demolition/dismantling the GA supervisor will confirm all work is completed satisfactory and all plant and equipment can be inspected, off hired and returned to the storage yard or to another site.

3. SITE ASSESSMENT

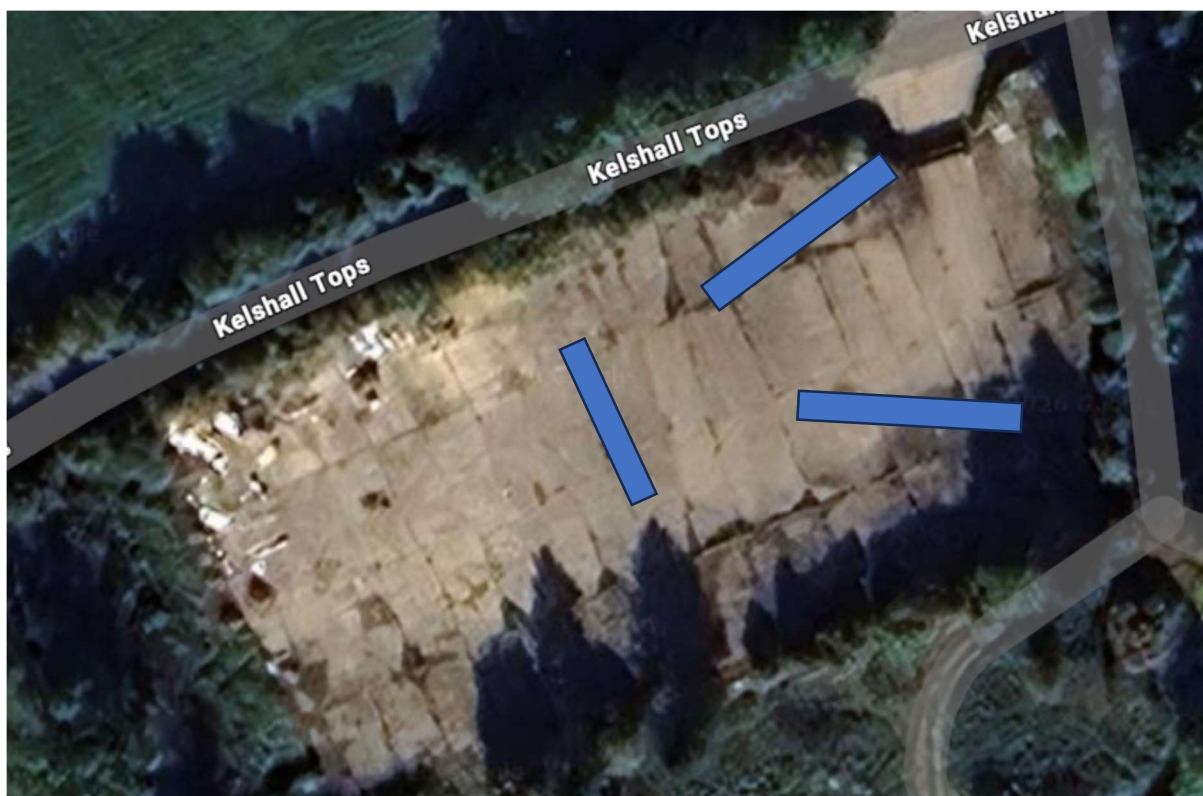
3.1 Extent of Works

The extent of works to be carried out under this method statement is shown on the plan below inside the red line.



3.2 Sequence of Works

Phase 1 – Breaking of slab for archaeology investigation trenches



The trench layout for the evaluation consists of three trenches 30m x 1.8m, in location over the proposed development. The trenches do not target any known archaeological remains but make the best use of the site development area and will help to maximise the possibility of uncovering archaeological remains.

Phase 2



Removal of the footprint of the plots plus 2m to allow for construction of foundations and associated drainage. To allow for safe hardstanding around site for operatives, plant/machinery and storage.

Phase 3



Removal of the remainder of the slab to allow for landscaping, roads and drainage

3.3 Concrete Slab Removal

- The slabs will be broken up into small pieces, this is to move and crush materials with ease
- When the breaker is working on site breaking the surrounding area must be made into a mandatory hearing protection zone. This can be communicated to everyone on site during the daily briefing before the start of the shift and with hearing protection signs.
- Materials to be deposited to the front of site and stockpiled ready for crushing.

3.4 Crushing of concrete

- All of the concrete and masonry created during the demolition is to remain on site. It is firstly to be sorted and cleaned so that no other waste arisings are present this will help to ensure that the crushed material is as clean as possible.
- Please refer to the Environmental Considerations Section for details regarding dust suppression.
- If materials need to be picked out of the hardcore/concrete a demolition excavator will spread the material out so that operatives can pick out the other materials. When turning over piles of hardcore water will need to be used to suppress the dust.
- An adequate water supply needs to be available in advance of the start of the crushing. It must be adequate to be fed into the crusher and to dampen both the stockpile of material and the finished aggregate as it is being moved about. An excavator with bucket attachment is to position itself on the stockpile of broken concrete. This machine will gradually load the hopper of the crusher in a slow and controlled manner making sure that no other waste streams go into the hopper which could cause it to jam.
- An exclusion zone is to be established around the crushing works. This exclusion zone is to be established out of Heras fencing and must prevent site personnel from being able to get too close to the crushing operations. The fencing is to start at the hopper and go around the crusher and the side belts where metal and other materials are separated. The fencing must be far enough away from the side of the crusher that it contains any materials removed via the side belts.
- Even with the water being used to suppress the dust the area may still be dusty. The crusher operator and anyone else in the area must wear a minimum of an FFP3 face mask (with face fit test) All workers in the area must always wear hearing protection during the crushing works.
- The crusher operator is to stand at a safe distance from the crusher whilst it is being operated. At no point must the operator climb onto the crusher whilst it is running. If at any point the crusher becomes jammed it must be shut down immediately.
- Only when the crusher has been shut down correctly, including the key removed, emergency stop buttons pressed and other operatives communicated with can you enter inside the crusher to unblock any materials.

4. MANAGEMENT OF THE WORK

4.1 Management structure & responsibilities

The demolition/dismantling operations will be supervised by a suitably trained and qualified SSTS Supervisor.

4.2 Health & safety goals & their management

The aim to have no RIDDOR incidents and no incidents. Near misses will be reported to ensure they do not elevate to more serious issues. Work should be on time and to budget unless any unforeseen issues arise during the demolition of the structure.

4.3 Regular liaison between parties on site

Regular liaison shall take place with client to ensure matters of health and safety on site are regularly discussed and in particular the movement and delivery with heavy vehicles.

4.4 Consultation with the workforce

A small team will be working on site with SSTS supervisor present.

4.5 The selection and control of contractors

No other contractors will be present.

4.6 Site Security

The site is currently enclosed by fencing. The gate will be locked at the end of each working day.

4.7 Site Induction

Site inductions and fire evacuation plans will be pointed out on arrival. No other personnel will be on site at the time of the demolition.

4.8 On-site Training

All work will be undertaken by qualified competent persons with experience of the type of work described above, and in all cases in full accordance with safety procedures specified in the company's health and safety Policy. The work activities described within this RAMS and all associated safety measures are not to be deviated from in any way. If, for any reason, the controls cannot be implemented in full or should the described process be found inadequate for the purpose of providing a safe working environment, the affected activities must cease until such time as the activity has been assessed.

4.9 Welfare facilities and first aid

Minimum welfare facilities will be provided on site; however, access to the area will determine the extent of the facilities so food and drink will be purchased prior to arrival on site.

4.10 Accidents Investigation

The reporting and investigation of accidents and incidents including near misses. In the event of an accident occurring the Site Supervisor will:

Call the emergency services as necessary.

Assess whether the casualty can be moved.

The Supervisor / Appointed First Aider will administer first aid as appropriate and then contact the emergency services.

Carry out emergency decontamination procedures.

Investigate the incident, after the casualty has been treated,

The emergency services may require site-specific information.

All interested parties will be advised and kept informed of all developments.

4.11 Risk Assessments/Method Statements

All risk will be detailed on attached risk assessment. The risk assessment may be found in Section 11

4.12 Site Rules

A designated Smoking Point will be established on site but smoking IS NOT permitted inside ANY structure or vehicle.

No person under the influence of drugs or alcohol shall be permitted on site, and any prescribed drugs that are likely to affect personal performance shall be reported to the site manager.

Noise to be kept to minimum levels.

Behaviour standards to be maintained in line with the client's standards.

Damage or interruption to adjacent properties services shall be avoided, if at all possible, where necessary shall be of short duration and only after giving neighbours suitable warning period and making alternative arrangements should they be required.

Highway shall not be blocked nor left with surface contaminants and the safety of pedestrians maintained at all times.

Access to the site for deliveries is across the pedestrian pavement and care shall be taken to avoid risk to pedestrians when accessing or exiting the site.

Access for contractor's vehicles will be via a gated side entrance and parking will be in a specified hard standing area close to that point and the work.

Where possible all waste is to be recycled.

Site shall be secured against unauthorised access at all times; appropriate warning signage to be displayed.

Regular reports on progress to be provided to the client to include details of incidents and near misses

Emergency plan to be prepared to cover fire, accident, unexpected incident or uncovering of previously unidentified asbestos.

All personnel to be authorised to work on site and must be signed in.

All personnel to be inducted is the site rules.

Only authorised equipment to be used.

No Horseplay.

All incidents e.g., spills, accidents, near misses etc must be reported to the Site Supervisor who will then inform the Contracts Manager.

A first aid kit is located in the site office and in company vehicles. ALL accidents must be reported to the First Aider.

Where welfare facilities have been provided, please treat them with respect.

Fire extinguishers are provided. In the unfortunate event that there is a fire, use the fire extinguisher only if safe to do so and if you comfortable in using it. DO NOT use the fire extinguishers for any other purpose.

All appropriate PPE must be worn.

4.13 Fire and Emergency Procedures

The nearest hospital is:

Lister Hospital

Coreys Mill Lane, Stevenage, Hertfordshire SG1 4AB

Phone: [01438 314333](tel:01438314333)

Suitable and sufficient firefighting equipment will be located adjacent to the service cabin.

All electrical equipment has been inspected and tested.

The muster point in case of fire or an emergency will be outside the cabin, away from the road to ensure safe access to emergency personnel.

Smoking or any type of naked flames is not permitted on site. Smoking is permitted in designated smoking areas ONLY.

Emergency Action

In the event of a FIRE the following actions are required:

Priority is to ensure that in the event of an emergency situation, all personnel can be evacuated immediately to a safe area.

ALL operatives on hearing the alarm (verbal/audible) are to immediately evacuate the premises by using the fire exits furthest away from the fire.

The Site Supervisor will contact the emergency and then proceed to power down all site equipment.

The Site Supervisor will perform a roll call, report to the emergency services when arriving and inform them if anyone is missing and provide any additional information that may be required.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTROLLING SIGNIFICANT SITE RISK

Should the method or works alter significantly the Method Statement will be amended and resubmitted for approval prior to works proceeding.

The Site Supervisor will check daily and if necessary, hourly to ensure the works are progressing safely and in compliance with the Method Statement.

Auditors will be on site unannounced during the works.

6. EQUIPMENT

The following plant and equipment will be required for this project:

Excavator/grab/hammer/shear/pecker/breaker

Articulated dumper/Skip/ 8-wheel lorry

Concrete Crusher

Hand tools

All plant and equipment will be delivered and removed from site as per 'Delivery and Collection of Plant /Equipment' Risk Assessment. (See Section 11)

All plant will be offloaded on level, stable ground with an acute awareness of any overhead and buried services and where there is sufficient space by a trained, competent person. The securing straps of the low loader are then released, the ramp lowered to the ground and the machinery off loaded.

All plant is fitted with a serviceable flashing beacon which will be used whenever transiting the site. This ensures that all pedestrians can see the oncoming traffic.

When not in use, all plant / equipment will be left in a safe and secure condition. Transport will turn off engines when stationary.

7. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

The main access/egress to site for construction traffic, deliveries, site staff and visitors will be from Kelshall Tops as identified on the Delivery Route Plan.

Initial works are to construct the main roads and sewers network from the access point. This will provide the permanent access and egress point for the development. The Construction route to the site will be clearly signposted and routing information will be passed directly to all suppliers, contractors etc. Non-compliance by suppliers and trade contractors with these requirements may lead to the supplier/trade contractor being removed from the site.

The Site Strategy Plan details the traffic movements within the site along with pedestrian routes identified. All construction traffic will be segregated from pedestrian routes and clearly demarked using pedestrian barriers.

Traffic management arrangements on site need to be flexible so they can adapt to site needs and local concerns. This plan will be developed/revised as work progresses (live document) including the occupation of completed dwellings as they occur.

The Site Strategy Plan will be clearly displayed on site and all contractors, when appointed, will be made aware of the plan and the key elements in advance of works commencing and also as part of the site induction training. Upon occupation of the residential development the access to completed properties shall be maintained at all times. Sufficient notice shall be given and customers informed of all works and restrictions including health and safety issues in a pro-active manner.

8. MANUAL HANDLING ASSESSMENT

HAZARD CHECKLIST (Answer all questions YES or NO)		
The Task – does it involve:	Y/N	CONTROLS
Holding the load away from the trunk?	N	
Twisting the trunk?	N	
Poor posture i.e., stooping/stretching?	N	
Strenuous pushing or pulling?	Y	Operatives to make use of the tools supplied to reduce pulling and pushing
Excessive lifting or lowering?	Y	Toolbox talks will be given to all operatives
Repetitive handling?	Y	This operation is repetitive, regular breaks will be taken.
Excessive carrying distances?	N	
The Load – is it:		
Heavy?	N	
Bulky or unwieldy?	N	
Difficult to grasp?	N	
Unstable, or contents likely to shift?	N	
Potentially harmful e.g., Hot, sharp?	N	
The Working Environment – are these:		
Constraints on posture?	N	
Uneven or unstable floors?	Y	All ground/floor area to be kept clear and clean at all times.
Variations in floor levels/work surface?	Y	
Extremes of temperature, humidity?	N	
Poor lighting conditions?	N	
Excessive noise levels or air	N	
Individual Capabilities – does the job:		
Require unusual capabilities i.e.,	N	
Require special information/training?	Y	Delivered toolbox talk on manual handling techniques; also trained to NDTG demolition & asbestos awareness
Involve handlers who are pregnant?	N	
Involve handlers with health problems?	Y	Operatives are assessed against the tasks
Other Factors: -		
Are there any protective clothing or items being worn that may increase the risk of injury from Manual Handling Operations?		

9. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

PPE is used as a last resort however they are often provided as a precaution e.g., Weils disease, sharps, vehicle movements etc. PPE as a minimum for this work is:

- Hard hat to be worn by all.
- Steel toe cap boots to be worn by all.
- Hi visibility vest to be worn by all.
- Gloves to be worn be worn all times.
- Overalls to be worn by all.
- Disposable overalls to be worn when asbestos removal takes place.
- Safety glasses to be worn by all.
- Face mask to be worn to suite task.
- Ear protection if required. Respiratory Protective Equipment
- Removal of Contaminated Protective Clothing
- Cleaning, maintenance and storage of protective clothing

9.1 Respiratory Protective Equipment

RPE should always be examined in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions before it is used to ensure it is not damaged in any way and is in good working order.

The pre-use examination by the wearer should also include a fit check to ensure that the mask properly fits the wearer.

9.2 Removal of Contaminated Protective Clothing

Protective clothing should be removed before taking off RPE. Protective clothing should also be removed before leaving the work area for any reason, including for meal breaks, for other breaks and at the end of the shift. If it is not to be reused, it should be placed in a suitable waste bag. If the clothing is to be removed from the premises for cleaning or disposal it should be sealed in a labelled, dust-tight bag.

9.3 Cleaning, maintenance and storage of protective clothing

Where disposable overalls are used, they should be treated as asbestos waste and properly disposed of after every shift. Disposal after single use may not be necessary for overalls used for occasional sampling where there is a low risk of contamination.

10. RECORD OF BRIEFING

Drivers/Operatives Name:	Signature:	Briefed By:	Date:

11. RISK ASSESSMENT

STAGE OF PROJECT	HAZARD	CONSEQUENCE	HAZARD EFFECT	PERSONNEL AT RISK			RISK LEVEL			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK LEVEL		
				Employees	Other contractors	Others eg trespassers	Severity	Probability	Risk Level		Severity	Probability	Risk Level
Deliveries and Collection of Plant/ Equipment	Narrow Roads	Collision with other vehicles and/or pedestrians	Injury, death	Y	Y	Y	3	3	9	Reduce speed. Due care and attention especially during busy periods.	3	1	3
	Unloading	Sprain/strain	Sprain or strain. Long term disability	Y	Y	Y	2	3	6	Mechanical aids to take material to work face; otherwise team lift. Plan route. Certification for lifting equipment.	2	1	2
	Unloading	Falling materials/equipment	Injury, death	Y	Y	Y	3	3	9	Established parking/delivery area; Cordon area off; Banksman supervision of all deliveries; Due care and attention.	3	1	3
	Vehicles Manoeuvring	Collision with other vehicles/ pedestrians	Injury, death	Y	Y	Y	2	3	6	Reduce speed. Due care and attention especially during busy periods.	2	1	2
	Overhead services	Electrocution	Injury, death	Y	Y	Y	2	3	6	Location of services to be considered when offloading	2	1	2
	Fuel Spill	Environmental impact		Y	Y	Y	2	2	4	Competent delivery vehicle drivers; care and attention	2	1	2
Site set up	Vehicle activity	Collision with other vehicles and/or pedestrians	Injury, death	Y			3	3	9	Traffic Management Plan in place; Cordon off area to reduce access to unauthorised persons. Established parking/delivery area; Banksman supervision whilst deliveries are made; Due care and attention.	2	1	2
	Manual Handling	Sprain/strain	Sprain or strain. Long term disability	Y			2	2	4	Mechanical aids to take material to work face; otherwise team lift. Plan route. Certification for lifting equipment to be available.	2	1	2
	Housekeeping	Slips, trips, falls	Injury	Y	Y	Y	2	3	6	Clear work areas on a regular basis	2	1	2
	Ignition sources/ combustible materials	Fire	Injury/death	Y	Y	Y	3	2	6	All debris to be removed at the end of the day and as work is progressing. Fire extinguisher at welfare facilities.	2	1	2

Demolish/ Dismantle/ removal	Asbestos	Dust	Long term ill health effects	Y	Y	Y	3	3	9	Asbestos survey has identified asbestos. This will have been removed by a competent asbestos removal company. If any further asbestos is uncovered or suspected STOP work immediately.	2	1	2
	Overhead services	Explosion/ Electrocution	Injury, death	Y	Y	Y	3	3	9	Location of services to be considered; isolate services if possible; route services on goal posts so away from area of working	2	1	2
	Buried services	Explosion/ Electrocution	Injury, death	Y	Y	Y	3	3	9	Services should have been isolated. Re-check using plans and CAT scans; hand dig until services have been identified; Once identified mark areas; protect services by benching over with semi-dry concrete and notify GA	2	1	2
	Noise	Complaints	Injury, long term ill health effects	Y	Y	Y	2	2	4	Use limited to core hours and not Saturday afternoon or Sundays (all day); hearing protection to be worn during periods of excessive noise (i.e. >85dbA)	2	1	2
	Vibration	Complaints	Injury, long term ill health effects	Y	Y	Y	2	2	4	Use limited to core hours and not Saturday afternoon or Sundays (all day);	2	1	2
	Inhalable Dust	Inhalation	Long term ill health	Y	Y	Y	3	2	6	Dust to be controlled by suppression; dust masks available for particularly dry days when suppression is difficult to maintain.	2	1	2
	Vermin	Weils disease/ Leptospirosis	Long term ill health	Y	Y	Y	3	2	6	Any evidence of rat activity to be reported to the site supervisor; good hygiene; gloves	2	1	2
	Needle stick	Hepatitis	Injury, long term ill health effects	Y	Y	Y	3	3	9	Any evidence of needles sticks to be reported to the site supervisor; do not handle with hands, use hand tools to collect; good hygiene; gloves	2	1	2
	Vehicles manoeuvring	Collision with other vehicles/ pedestrians	Injury, death	Y	Y	Y	2	3	6	Reduce speed. Due care and attention especially during busy periods. Banksman used at all times. Traffic management plan.	2	1	2
	Contaminated land	Skin contact whilst soft strip	Ill health	Y	Y		2	2	4	Stop work and assess nature of contamination	1	2	2
	Adverse weather conditions	High temperatures	Sunburn/heat stress	Y	Y		2	2	4	Mandatory work wear. Regular water breaks.	2	1	2
Refuelling	Manual Handling	Sprain/strain	Sprain or strain.	Y	Y		2	3	6	Mechanical aids to take material to work face; otherwise team lift. Plan route. Certification for lifting equipment	2	1	2
	Diesel fumes	Inhalation/skin contact	Long term ill health	Y	Y		3	2	6	Used in the open air so well ventilated; gloves; spill kits retained on site	2	1	2
	Spills	Rupture of container; decanting into vehicle	Pollution	Y	Y	Y	2	2	4	Appropriate mobile fuel bowser will be used to re-fuel plant daily. There will be a Spill kit in the storage area.	2	1	2