4.5 Removal of Asbestos floor tiles.

To safely remove non-friable asbestos-containing floor tiles using only hand tools, minimising fibre release, preventing exposure, and ensuring correct disposal — no power tools, grinding, or sanding permitted.

Pre-Work Requirements

Survey Confirmation: Works only proceed following valid asbestos survey confirming tiles are non-friable, bonded, and suitable for non-licensed removal.

Training: All operatives hold UKATA Cat A Awareness; supervisor holds Cat B Non-Licensed Asbestos Work training.

No Soft Strip: This task forms part of demolition; no prior soft strip required.

Equipment & PPE

Tools:

- Wide flat hand scraper / bolster chisel
- Light-weight hand hammer (only to tap scraper)
- Low-pressure spray bottle + water + wetting agent (detergent 1:10)
- Heavy-duty 1000-gauge polythene bags, duct tape, warning labels
- Disposable damp rags
- Class H industrial vacuum (BS 8520) for final clean-up only

PPE:

- FFP3 disposable respirator (face-fit tested)
- Disposable Type 5/6 coverall + hood
- Nitrile gloves + safety boots (no laces)

Work Area Preparation

- Isolate zone, erect barriers + “ASBESTOS WORK – DO NOT ENTER” signs.
- Seal openings with polythene/tape; switch off local ventilation.
- Lay heavy polythene on surrounding floor to catch debris.
- Brief all operatives via Toolbox Talk.

Removal Procedure – Hand Tools Only

- Wetting: Spray tiles and joints lightly with wetting solution before and throughout — keep damp, not flooded.
- Lifting: Insert scraper under tile edge; lift slowly and evenly — avoid breaking. If tight, tap scraper gently with hammer; do not strike directly.



- Adhesive/Mastic: Wet backing paper/mastic as exposed; scrape gently — do not grind or force. If stubborn, dampen repeatedly; do not use heat/solvents unless approved.

- Packaging: Place whole tiles + debris directly into bags; do not drop. Double-bag, seal tightly, label "ASBESTOS WASTE – DO NOT OPEN".
- Prohibited: No power strippers, rotary tools, sanders, or brushes — these create airborne fibres.

Self-Decontamination & Clean-Up

- Wipe all tools + surfaces with damp rags only — no dry sweeping.
- Final clean using Class H vacuum only; empty contents into waste bags.
- Personal decontamination: Remove PPE inside area, place in waste bag; wash hands/face thoroughly before exiting.
- Inspect visually; confirm no debris left.

4.6 Demolition of structure

This document defines the systematic, safe, and controlled sequence for the demolition of the reinforced concrete multi-storey car park. It details the removal of non-structural elements first, followed by progressive structural demolition, ensuring protection of adjacent properties, public highways, services, personnel, and the public at all times.

Scope

- Removal of spandrel panels across all elevations.
- Progressive top-down demolition of the reinforced concrete frame.
- Control of debris, dust, noise, and vibration.
- Protection of the East Service Yard surfacing using Ekki mats.
- Site enclosure using Heras fencing with debris netting.
- Special precautions for the North elevation (party boundary) and Southeast overhang (public road/retailers).
- Stockpiling, segregation, and management of demolition materials.

Site Specifics

- Structure Type: Reinforced concrete frame, multi-level car park.
- North: Separated structure/party boundary (clear structural breach confirmed).
- East: Service yard and site access.
- South: Public service road serving Costa Coffee and retail units.
- West: Open site area.
- Ground Conditions: East yard consists of tarmac/asphalt surfacing; requires protection from heavy plant.

Surveys & Confirmations

- Structural Survey: Confirm the location of all structural members, the clear separation between the car park and the neighbouring building on the North elevation, and the extent of the Southeast overhang.
- Service Search: Confirm all utilities (electricity, gas, water, telecoms, drainage) have been isolated, capped, and made safe by the relevant authorities prior to works commencing.
- Retailer Liaison: Obtain written delivery schedules from Costa Coffee and all adjacent retailers. Identify peak delivery windows (e.g., 07:00–09:00, 12:00–14:00, 16:00–18:00) and agree working restrictions for these times.

Site Boundary & Hoarding

- Specification: The entire perimeter of the site will be enclosed using Heras type temporary fencing, erected in accordance with manufacturer guidelines and BS 5975.
- Debris Netting: High-density polyethylene debris netting (minimum 50gsm, UV-stabilised) will be securely attached to the full height and length of the fencing using approved fixings and tensioning clips.

Installation of heras fencing:

- Fencing panels will be set into weighted bases to ensure stability against wind loads.
- Panels will be overlapped where necessary and joined with anti-tamper couplers.
- Gates will be installed at designated access points, fitted with locking mechanisms and clearly marked for site use only.
- The hoarding and netting will be inspected at the start of each shift and after any high winds or heavy rain; damaged sections will be repaired or replaced immediately.

Ground Protection

- Ekki hardwood composite mats (minimum 100mm thickness, certified for heavy plant use) will be laid in the East Service Yard prior to any plant entering this area.
- The matting will be laid in a staggered, interlocking pattern covering the full working footprint and travel routes of the excavator.
- This distributes the ground pressure evenly to avoid cracking, rutting, or structural damage to the tarmac and sub-base.
- A visual inspection will be carried out daily to ensure mats remain flat, secure, and free from damage.

PHASE 1 – SPANDREL PANEL REMOVAL: SOUTHEAST CORNER

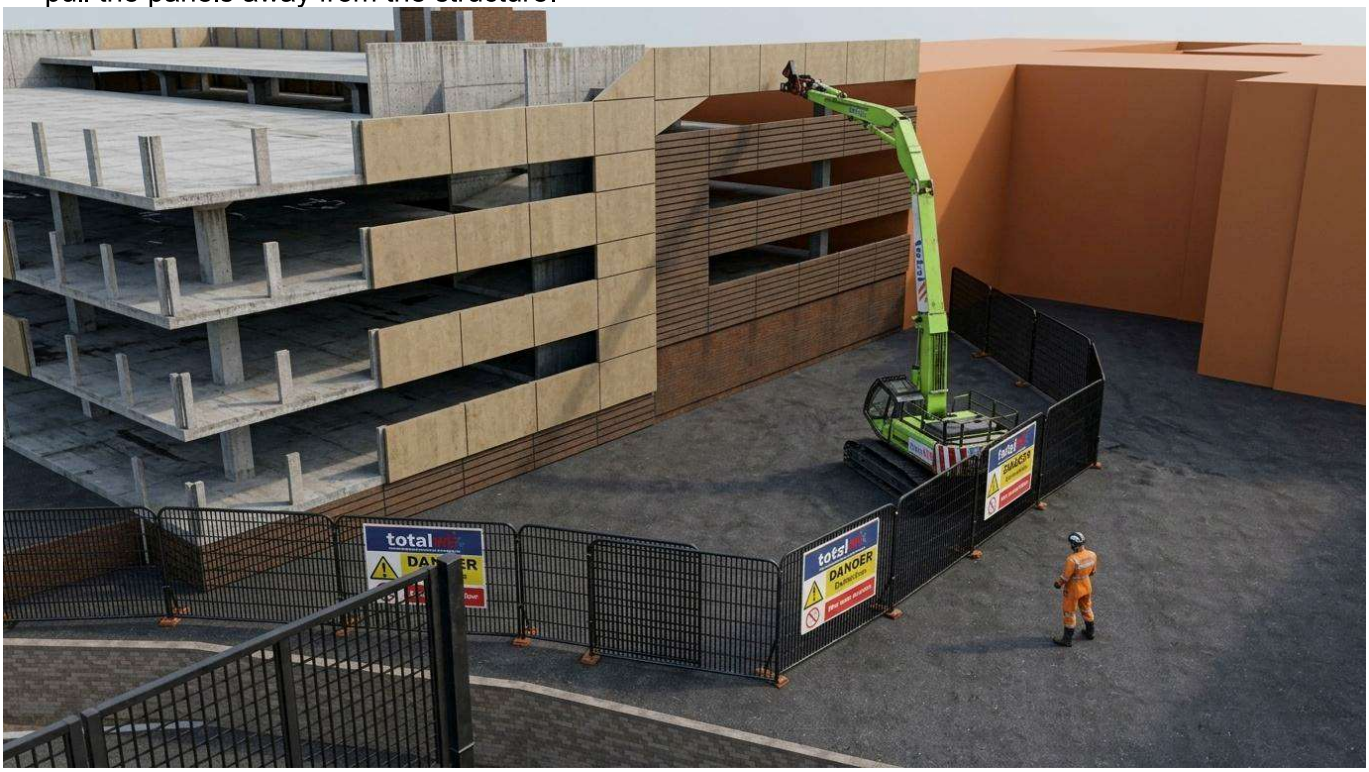
- The MEWP will be positioned on firm, level ground away from edges and openings.
- The MEWP will not be positioned within 2m of the edge of any floor slab unless specifically designed for such use.
- Operatives will wear full fall arrest equipment, attached to independent anchor points or the MEWP's certified harness attachment points.
- The Heras fencing and netting along the South and East boundaries will be checked prior to starting works to ensure it is fully intact and can contain any minor debris.
- Works start at the highest level of the building and proceed systematically downwards, one level at a time.
- On each floor level at the Southeast corner, 3 panels will be removed:
- 3 panels on the East elevation face.



- 3 panels on the South elevation face, forming the corner section.
- Each panel will be inspected for fixings, connections, and any hidden services.
- Once ready to commence, operatives will commence breaking the panels working in longitudinal directions working from the bottom of the panel upwards towards the fixing point.
- All debris created will be allowed to drop within the exclusion zone below.
- Operatives will use small water spray pumps to reduce the impact of dust migration throughout this process.
- Job rotation will be carried out throughout these works, HAVS monitoring will be carried out by the supervisor throughout all breaking works.

PHASE 2 – SPANDREL PANEL REMOVAL: REMAINDER OF EAST ELEVATION

- The excavator will only be positioned on the installed Ekki matting to ensure ground pressure does not exceed the safe bearing capacity of the tarmac.
- The machine will be positioned at a safe distance from the building face, allowing sufficient reach but maintaining stability.
- The working radius will be clearly marked and signed; the Heras fencing along this side will act as a secondary barrier to prevent debris from leaving the site.
- Work continues top down, starting from the highest remaining panel and moving systematically to ground level.
- The excavator operator will use the pulveriser or grapple attachment to break the fixings and gently pull the panels away from the structure.

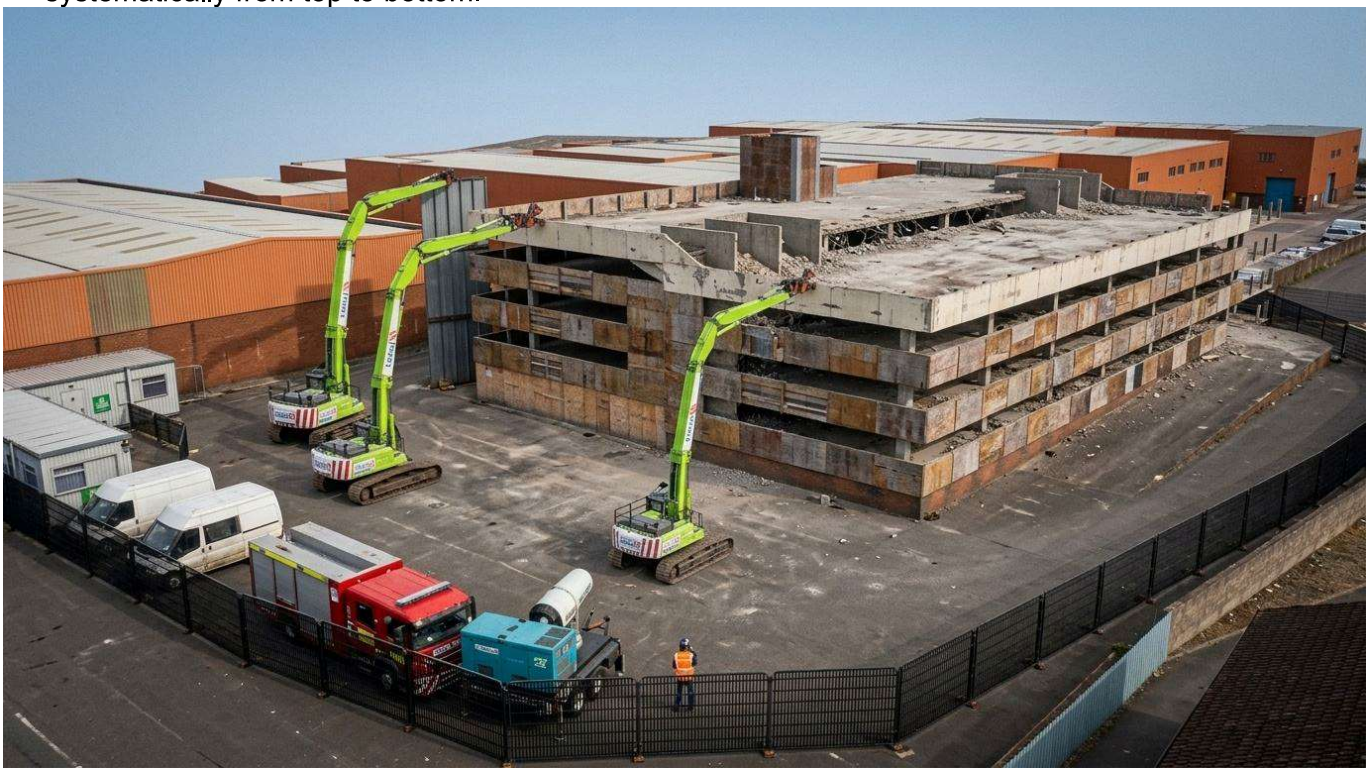


- Panels will be lowered directly to the ground, not dropped from height.
- The operator will maintain a clear line of sight; where vision is obstructed, a dedicated banksman will guide the machine using agreed signals.
- All materials from this phase will be placed in the designated stockpile area on the East side of the site and within the site boundary.
- Stockpiles will be limited to a maximum height of 2m and sloped at the natural angle of repose to prevent collapse.

- Segregation of materials (concrete, steel, non-recyclable) will begin here to aid future processing and recycling.

PHASE 3 – MAIN STRUCTURE DEMOLITION.

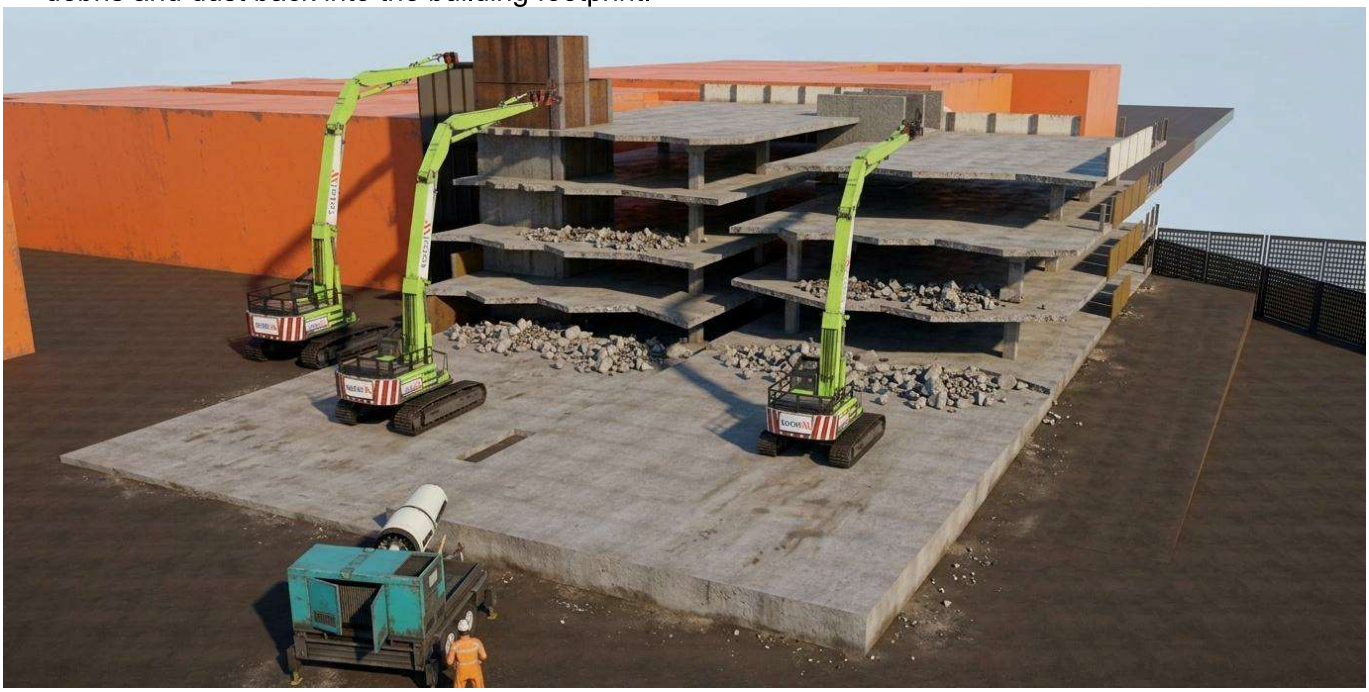
- Confirm that the East and Southeast panels have been fully removed, the area is secure, and all operatives have moved to safe zones.
- Inspect the West elevation for any hazards such as loose material, service entries, or openings; also check the Heras fencing along this boundary is secure.
- Dust suppression sprayer equipment will be positioned in various locations to help control and minimise dust during demolition.
- Dust can be controlled but never eliminated.
- The excavator will be repositioned onto stable ground in the open area west of the structure.
- Fitted with a hydraulic pulveriser attachment, the operator will remove all spandrel panels systematically from top to bottom.



- Panels will be cracked or broken away from the frame, ensuring no excessive shock or impact is transferred to the main structural columns or beams.
- Any embedded steel reinforcement will be cut or separated as required.
- Removed panels and debris will be placed in a separate designated stockpile near the West elevation, clear of the boundary fencing.
- Demolition follows the top-down method, working from the highest floor down to ground level.
- This maintains structural stability and ensures the remaining frame can safely support itself and the debris load.
- Two Excavators: Will work in tandem, starting at the highest level and progressing downwards.



- They will be spaced apart to avoid interference and maintain stability.
- High-Reach Excavator: Positioned on the South side, fitted with a heavy-duty demolition curtain mounted on a robust frame.
- This curtain will be adjusted in height as works progress, acting as a primary barrier to deflect falling debris and dust back into the building footprint.

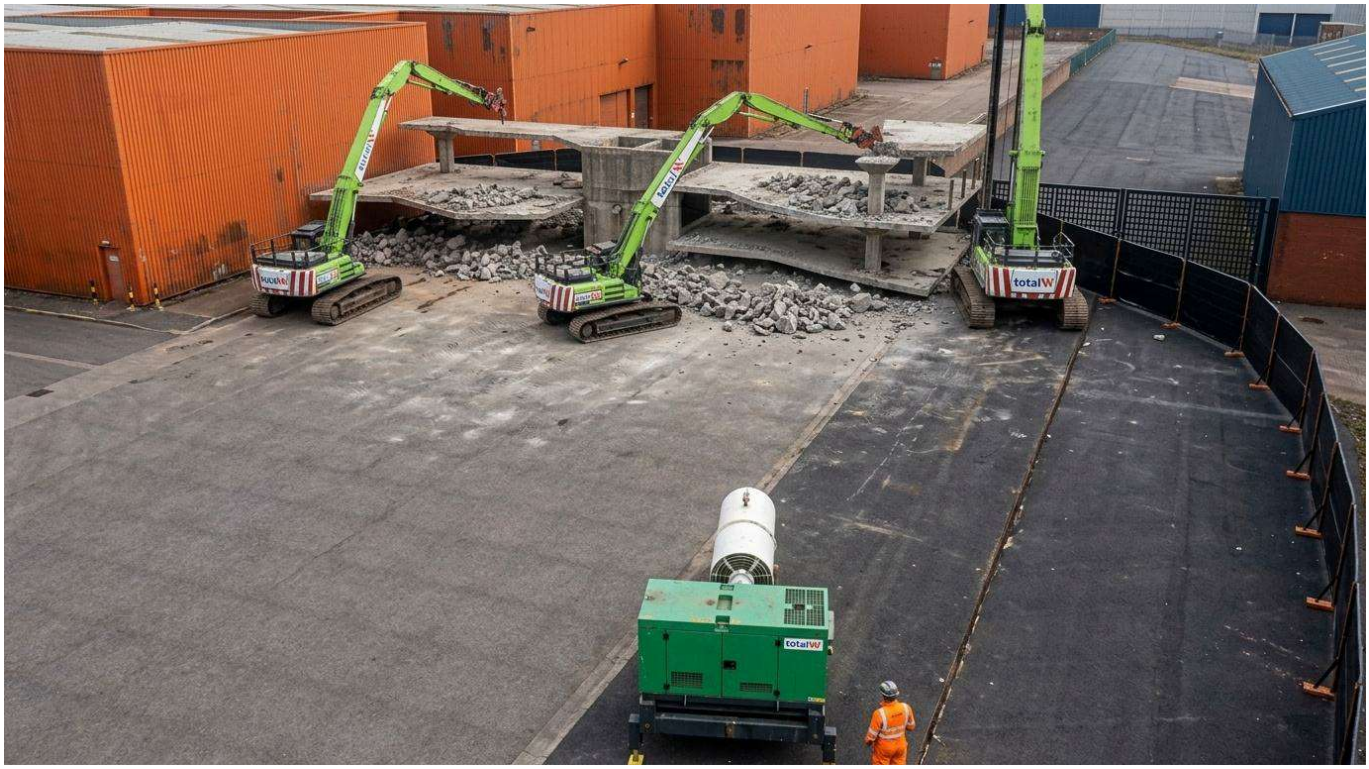


- The Heras fencing and debris netting will remain in place as a secondary containment measure throughout this phase.
- The pulveriser attachment will crush concrete and shear steel reinforcement, reducing the material to manageable sizes suitable for handling and processing.

- Floors will be demolished in a stepped formation, leaving a stable edge and preventing the creation of overhangs or unstable sections.
- As each section is demolished, the resulting material will be progressively removed and lowered to ground level.



- This is critical to ensure the floor plate is never overloaded beyond its original design capacity.
- Each level will be fully cleared and inspected before proceeding to the one below.
- Although a clear structural breach has been confirmed between the car park and the neighbouring building, extreme caution is required to prevent vibration, impact, or debris transfer.
- The installed plywood sheeting along this boundary walls will prevent any materials from falling between the structures and protect the party wall from damage during the demolition process.
- Vibration monitoring equipment will be installed on the boundary wall/adjacent structure to ensure levels remain within acceptable limits as defined in BS 7385-2 and the site vibration assessment; works will stop if peak particle velocity exceeds 10 mm/s or the lower agreed limit.
- All columns on this elevation will be broken or cut only at their base, just above ground level.
- The column will be carefully fractured, then gently folded and lowered inwards into the footprint of the car park — never pushed or allowed to fall outwards toward the neighbouring property.
- As demolition approaches the southeast corner of the structure, this section projects over the public service road used by delivery vehicles, pedestrians.
- This area is classified as high-risk.
- The heavy-duty demolition curtain will be fully extended and positioned to wrap around the overhanging section, creating a continuous barrier that ensures all falling material is contained within the site footprint.



- The fencing along the South boundary will be reinforced with extra fixings and additional layers of debris netting as a secondary barrier.
- A trained banksman will be stationed at road level, adjacent to Costa Coffee, with unobstructed views of both the road and the works.
- They will maintain continuous radio communication with the excavator operators.
- Works to this section will be completely suspended during pre-agreed peak delivery times.
- Only small, manageable sections will be demolished at a time.
- Materials will be separated into concrete, steel reinforcement, timber, and mixed inert waste at the point of demolition.
- All demolition arisings will be processed onsite by secondary excavators fitted with pulverisers.
- The materials will be processed down into small manageable sections which will then be loaded into tipper wagons and removed from site and processed further externally to produce 6f5 materials and reused on other construction sites around the country.

4.6.1 Safe working Distance from Retaining Wall

Reference: WSP Retaining Wall Condition Survey V1.1, BS 6187, CDM 2015

To define the minimum safe distance and controls for operating heavy plant (14t–50t excavators, high-reach demolition machines) near the existing stone retaining wall, preventing overloading, ground settlement, vibration damage, or structural failure.

Minimum Safe Distances
Calculated using the 35° angle rule from the wall's toe:

- Wall height = 2.6–2.7 m (north-west section): Minimum horizontal clearance = 3.85 m
- Wall height = 2.0 m (south-east section): Minimum horizontal clearance = 2.80 m
- General rule: No tracked plant, travel, parking, or stockpiling within the area extending outward at 35° from the base of the wall.

Plant Restrictions
- High-reach / 25t–60t excavators: Maintain ≥ 3.85 m from the wall face at all times
- 14t excavators: Maintain ≥ 2.80 m from lower sections
- No stockpiling of materials within the safe zone

Vibration Control
- Monitor continuously using calibrated equipment in line with BS 7385-2 and the site vibration assessment.
- Default limit: 10 mm/s PPV — stop work if exceeded.
- If a higher allowable limit is approved by a structural engineer, the updated value will be recorded here.
- Works shall cease immediately if the wall shows any signs of movement, cracking, or distress.

Control Measures
- Marking: Exclusion zone clearly marked on the ground, with Heras fencing and signage: “NO PLANT / LOAD WITHIN 3.85 m OF RETAINING WALL”
- Inspection: Daily visual checks of the wall condition before work starts; vegetation should be removed prior to demolition; cracks, mortar loss.
- Sequence: Demolition and excavation works shall progress away from the wall, avoiding sudden impacts or heavy breaking near the boundary
- Supervision: A dedicated banksman will be present to guide all plant movements within 10 m of the wall
- Review: If any unknown features or signs of instability are found, work will stop immediately and the Site Manager / Engineer notified before resumption

4.7 Removal of Slabs, foundations, hardstanding.

The works involve the demolition and removal of the ground floor reinforced concrete slab and associated foundations to a maximum depth of 1.5 m below ground level across the footprint of the structure.

Description of Structure
- Ground floor consists of reinforced concrete slab approximately 150–300 mm thick.
- Perimeter strip footings and isolated pad foundations, depth varying up to 1.5 m below ground level.
- Local service ducts and redundant drainage to be identified prior to breaking out.
- Slab is reinforced with light mesh, with occasional dowels into column bases.

Plant and Equipment
- Demolition 360° tracked excavators (14–50 t range)
- Hydraulic breakers attachments
- Concrete pulveriser / shear attachments
- Selector grabs
- Dumpers or loading shovels for material movement
- Mobile jaw crusher (approved and permitted for on-site crushing)
- Dust suppression units (static and mobile)
- Water bowser, fire engine and hose reels
- Stockpile management barriers and bunding
- Survey equipment

Site Surveys & Service Checks
- Review as-built service drawings if provided and conduct CAT & Genny scan and trial holes to confirm the absence of live services.
- Identify and isolate or protect any remaining live services prior to breaking out.
- Mark out slab and foundation removal areas and stockpile zones on site.

Exclusion Zones and Traffic Management
- Establish exclusion zones around breaking and crushing areas.

- Install barriers, fencing and signage to restrict access to authorised personnel only.
- Implement a traffic management plan with one-way routes and dedicated plant crossings.
- Crushing area to be bunded and level to contain debris and control runoff.

Environmental Controls

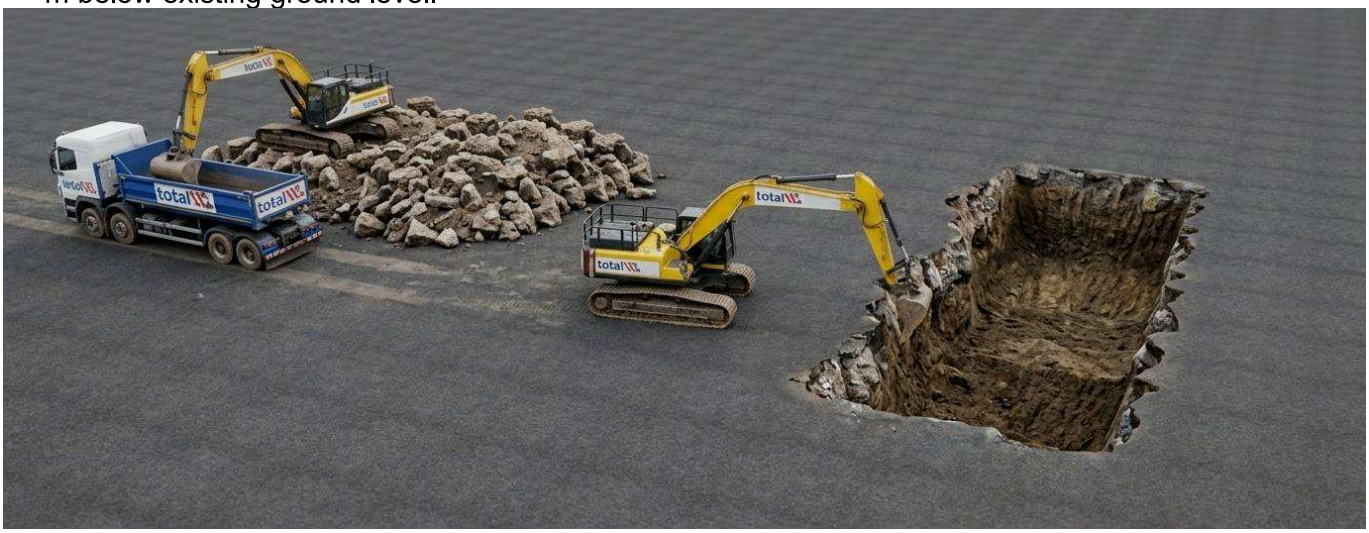
- Dust suppression in place via misting units and water spray bars.
- Run-off water to be managed throughout the duration of the works.
- Noise monitored in line with project environmental plan.
- Works sequenced to minimise ground disturbance.

Slab Breaking

- 360° excavators fitted with hydraulic breakers or pulverisers will systematically break out the concrete slab in manageable sections (e.g., 5 m × 5 m).
- Breaking will commence from one end of the structure (e.g., east elevation) progressing in a controlled sequence westward.
- Reinforcement mesh will be exposed and separated mechanically during the breaking operation.
- Dust suppression via spray bars will operate continuously to minimise airborne dust.
- Broken material will be lifted and stockpiled using excavators with grab or bucket attachments.

Foundation Removal

- Following slab removal, excavators will excavate perimeter and internal foundations to a depth of 1.5 m below existing ground level.



- Hydraulic breakers or pulveriser attachments will be used to break down reinforced footings and pads.
- Reinforcing bars will be extracted and segregated during the breaking process.
- All foundation arisings will be loaded into dumpers or moved directly to stockpile zones.

Sorting and Stockpiling

- A dedicated stockpile area will be set up on a hardstanding or prepared sub-base.
- Arisings will be sorted mechanically using selector grabs to separate:
  - Clean concrete/Mixed rubble
  - Reinforcing steel
  - Contaminants (e.g., wood, insulation, soils)
- Reinforcing steel will be cut to size and stored separately for removal to an approved metal recycling facility.
- Concrete stockpiles will be built in stable layers and kept damp to minimise dust.

4.8 Loading of skips

- During the demolition of a structure, all waste and scrap materials will be removed from site in large open top containers.
- These range from 15 yards up to 60 yards, at times a large bulker maybe used to remove materials from site.
- On arrival to site, the site manager will brief the transport vehicle driver on the various activities which are currently ongoing onsite.
- The vehicle will be directed into position by the banksman using hand signals.
- Once in position, the driver will ensure the vehicle safely secured and vehicles braking system has been locked.
- The driver will place the roll on/off skip in the specified location ready for loading.
- NOTE: if the skip remains on the back of the wagon during loading, the driver must remain safely seated in the cab and give the excavator operative the 'thumbs up' signal to allow the excavator operative to proceed, if in the event the driver does not have direct visual contact with the excavator operative, the 'Thumbs up' to the banksman is required.
- The excavator equipped with selector grab attachment will track into position under the direction of the banksman.
- Once into position, the excavator will grab a large quantity of the waste materials, lift from the pile and gently shake the materials.
- This will ensure any loose materials will drop free before loading of the skip commences.
- Once all loose materials have fallen free, the excavator will lift the boom, grab above the height of the skip.
- Once above the excavator will slew above the skip and commence the loading.
- Once 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 to 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 entire skip or skips.
- No materials to be left protruding above the height of the skip upon completion of loading.
- Before the vehicle leaves site, the driver will ensure the load has been checked before removing the skip from site.

- Skips will only be checked by accessing the skip 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.
- Prior to leaving site a collection note will be issued from the driver, and the site manager will sign to say the skip has been collected from site.
- All skip must be sheeted before leaving site as Road Vehicles (construction and use) Regulation 1986.
- 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 the main highway off St Marks Road.

List of Standards

Legislation & Regulations
The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.
The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.
The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.
The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989.
The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
The Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996.
The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981.
The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998.
The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992.
The Noise at Work Regulations 2005.
The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 2002.
The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998.
The Confined Spaces Regulations 1997.
The Work at Height Regulations 2005.
The Working Time Regulations 1998.
The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare Regulations) Regulations 1992.
Reporting of Injuries Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations 2013.

4.9 Amendments

Assessor:	L Brash	**Issue:**	2
Site:	St Marks Carpark		
Activity:	Demolition of structures		
Job No.	2062	**Date**	20.07.2026

5 Demolition activities Risk Assessment.

SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT				**General**				
Task	Hazard	Potential Risks	Severity Rating	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rating before controls	People Affected	Control Measures	Residual Risk
Housekeeping	Tripping over loose objects on floors, stairs, and platforms being hit by falling objects slipping on greasy, wet, or dirty surfaces poorly stacked items or misplaced material cutting, puncturing, or tearing the skin of hands or other parts of the body on projecting nails, wire, or steel strapping	Environmental pollution, Risks of slips trips and falls, risk of injury, cuts, and abrasions	2	2	4 med	D,C,O	Ensure site including all walkways are kept clean, tidy, and clear of debris and materials at all times. Clean up any spills immediately and report to site supervisor. Make sure all hoses and cables are wrapped and stored in a safe location. Do not let litter and waste build up, dispose of all bags/rubbish into skips.	2 Low
Noisy Works	Machinery / equipment / operations creating excessive noise levels	Possible damage of hearing due to excessive noise exposure.	3	2	6 High	D,C,O	Wear suitable ear defenders / plugs if the works exceeds 85db. Use tools with lower noise levels where possible. Install noise exclusion zones if possible. Observe any Safety warning signs. Any activities which are deemed noisy to any be carried out during the hours of 9am – 5pm.	2 Low

Working around other contractors / public	Lack of communication. Sharing areas of work with other operations that may affect one another. No segregation between demolition work and others likely to be affected.	Injury to unauthorised people entering demolition & asbestos areas	2	2	4 med	E	Site security All operatives to sign in and off site. Adequate barriers and signage in place at all times to identify and segregate working areas. If there is a gate for entering and exiting vehicles to site a gate man deployed to police, the gate. Make everyone on site aware of no entry areas before work commences	2 Low
Collection of waste and scrap skips	Lack of supervision or communication during collection of skips. Exclusion zone mot set around the operation to eliminate the presence of unauthorised personnel / public.	Crush injury, head and upper body injury. Collision with structures on the site, pedestrians or other site vehicles. Objects falling from vehicle.	2	2	4 med	D	Supervision of vehicle manoeuvres. Reversing alarms, high visibility clothing worn by those in the work area, trained and competent drivers, visible banksman, mirrors to be kept clean, driver to move from cab before vehicle is being loaded. Park on good even ground. Site traffic management, (separation of pedestrians and vehicles one-way system, speed limit on site) to be implemented. Skips not to be overloaded. PPE to be worn	1 Low
Delivery/Demobilisation of Plant and Equipment	Vehicle, Plant, Equipment overturning, Environmental Spillage, Damage to Underground Services. Crushing of Structures/Equipment/ Personnel/Vehicle, Damage to infrastructure	Damage to Vehicle/Plant/Equipment. Serious bodily injury, crushing injury, damage to environment, damage to site/surroundings, death.	1	1	2 low	E	All plant/equipment to be delivered/demobilised on suitable transport. Loading/Unloading to be done by CPCS plant trained and experienced operatives. Trained and competent Banksmen to be present at all times during unloading/loading. Loading/Unloading to be undertaken as per manufacturers guidelines. Ground conditions and Weather conditions to be assessed prior to any operation. Suitable maintained plant and machinery. Well maintained transport. All unloading/loading to be carried out away from overhead/underground hazards such as overhead power lines/manholes.	1 Low

Dust management during demolition	Inhalation of airborne dust (including silica)	Respiratory problems, long-term health issues (e.g. silicosis), eye and skin irritation	3	1	3 low	D	- Use of water-based dust suppression (atomised mist cannons) continuously during demolition, Dust suppression units to be placed in various locations, direct water at source where possible,	2 Low
Use of fall arrest system	Inadequate anchor / equipment failure	Anchor pull-out, harness failure, fall not arrested	3	2	6 Med	D	Anchor certified & tested (12kN min.); equipment pre-use checks; only trained operatives; defective kit quarantined, rescue plan in place, use of scaffolding towers to prevent falls, ensure anchor point is in a position not to allow operatives to over reach, maintain good house keeping	2 Low
Mechanical demolition	Flying debris, collapse of structure, failure of attachments and hoses, dust, noise, contact with personnel, Electrical Equipment and contractors	Death serious injury, electrician, damage to infrastructure, damage to plant equipment and property	1	3	3 low	D,C	Demolition to follow a methodical sequence as stated within the method statement document. No pulling or pushing on the building supports during demolition. Demolition to follow code of practice BSI 6187. Plant and equipment to be inspected prior to use. Dust suppression to be used at all times during demolition works. Regular supervision of the works to be carried out. Information, instruction, training & supervision. Competent & trained workforce.	1 Low

Demolition	Premature collapse of structure being demolished	Serious injury, explosion, fire, crushing & possible death.	2	3	6 Med	D	Pre-demolition survey to be undertaken by the site supervisor, detailed risk assessment. Information, instruction, training & supervision. Competent & trained workforce. Demolition to follow a methodical sequence as per method statement. Adequate plant and equipment to undertake the task.	2 Low
Operating heavy plant / excavation / demolition near retaining wall	Overloading, ground settlement, vibration, impact	Wall movement, cracking, collapse, structural damage, injury / fatality	3	2	6 Med	All	Maintain minimum safe distance: ≥3.85 m for 2.7 m high sections, ≥2.80 m for 2.0 m high sections, No plant, stockpiles, or loading within 35° zone from wall base, Vibration monitoring per BS 7385-2; stop work if PPV > 10 mm/s or lower site-specified limit, Daily visual inspections; remove vegetation and report defects immediately, Works progress away from the wall; no heavy breaking close to boundary, Dedicated banksman for all movements within 10 m, Stop work immediately if any movement or distress is observed	2 Low
Manual handling	Wrong technique for lifting. Load too heavy to be l lifted by manual means.	Muscular and skeletal injury to back, arm and body.	2	2	4 med	D	Wherever possible use mechanical aids, if not possible seek assistance or work in teams making sure everyone involved understands the task. Always use the correct lifting technique Before the task is started make sure that the pathway and landing zone is clear and clutter free	2 Low
Access & Egress	Unplanned access and egress during site set up. Build-up of waste / materials in areas of access / egress. Inadequate information or communication.	Obstructions of pedestrian routes/assigned emergency routes. Presence of demolition arising. Plant movement. Presence of excavations, pits, voids. Access by third parties. Inadequate	1	2	2 Low	E	Authorised visitors to be site inducted & complete visitors register and be escorted by site management. Exclusion zone around the project to be secure with safety signs placed in prominent positions. Good housekeeping to be maintained with trailing cables protected. Provision should be made for temporary lighting. Pedestrian route to be clearly segregated from vehicle/plant routes. Excavations to be fenced. Good storage of materials, waste, flammable substances & hazardous substances. Vehicle warning systems e.g. amber beacon, horn along with a banksman in attendance.	1 Low

		lighting. Hazardous substances. Trailing cables.					Fire points to be placed at prominent positions. Site maps showing emergency information to be displayed in various accessible locations around the site	
Working on uneven floors or poor ground conditions	Unidentified areas of uneven or poor ground conditions.	Slips, trips, and falls on the same level. Collapse of underground voids or excavations. Access & Egress & poor lighting.	2	2	4 Med	E	Good housekeeping to be maintained with pedestrian routes kept clear at all times. Installation and maintenance of good lighting if works are carried out during nights. Provision and use of PPE. Any major changes in level to be identified and clearly marked, if not possible to do fencing shall be put up to make area safe	2 Low
Line of Fire	Fingers trapped without suitable gloves or PPE.	Trapping of various body parts (Mainly hands/fingers) or clothing between materials either moving or fixed, causing possible Brakes, cuts, fractures, grazes.	1	2	2 low	D	Identify pinch-point risks and the correct controls for these before the start of undertaking the task. Use handles when opening doors. Keep hands/fingers out of "line of fire". Verify that guards are in place and used on equipment that requires guarding. Apply lock-out, tag-out procedure for energy isolation before working on the internals of any machine. Never remove equipment safety devices. Ensure that the correct gloves are worn where there is a risk of trapping hand/fingers. Never place yourself or any part of your body in a potential pinch point area unless protective measures are in place for such an activity. When reaching in to operate a control or reaching for an object, consider where your body parts are located. If it is within a pinch point, identify an alternative position or make sure all movable parts are fixed in place. Refrain from wearing loose fitting clothing while undertaking tasks where the risk of trapping is present. Choose correct tools for the tasks and review any operator manuals, pinch point hazards may also be identified in these documents.	1 Low
Handling of Man/Machine Made Mineral Fi	Handling of Man/Machine Made Mineral Fibres (MMMF) without the	Irritation to skin or respiratory dangers	2	2	4 med	D	Adequate RPE (P3 respirators) Adequate coveralls to be worn Loose minerals to be bagged Use of barrier cream Signage	1 Low

	use of adequate PPE / RPE. Disturbance of MMMF's exposing workers or public to airborne fibres.						Adequate exclusion zone to isolate the working area	
Removal of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM' s)	Removal of Asbestos Containing Materials with adequate controls in place. Suitable and checked RPE used during removals of ACMs.	Causing illness to operatives and potential death	2	2	4 med	D,C,O	Before work commences ensure that an adequate asbestos survey has been undertaken and proof is provided. Areas containing ACMS to be identified and removed prior or during soft strip. All operatives involved in the task will have asbestos awareness training and CAT B. All operatives involved in the task must wear the correct RPE/PPE when undertaking activities inside the building. Work should be planned and communicated to ensure areas containing asbestos are identified and protected or removed prior to soft strip or demolition. All ACMs to be double bagged and sealed. Persons that are not directly involved with the ACM removal works will be authorised into the controlled zones.	2 Low
Working at height	Falls from scaffolding, MEWPs or fragile surfaces	Serious injury or fatality	3	2	6 Med		Full working at height risk assessment completed. Work carried out from fully boarded, edge-protected scaffold or MEWP. Harness and lanyard used where appropriate. All operatives trained in working at height. Rescue plan in place. Regular equipment inspections.	2 Low
Hand-Arm Vibration (HAV)	From use of hand-held power tools: breakers, chisels, grinders, road saws, scabblers, and vibrating hand tools	Long-term: Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS), vibration white finger, nerve damage, reduced circulation, joint and muscle pain Short-term: Numbness, tingling, reduced grip strength,	3	2	6 Med	D,O	Equipment: Use low-vibration tools and well-maintained, regularly serviced machinery Exposure Limits: Follow HSE Action Value = 2.5 m/s² A(8); Limit Value = 5.0 m/s² A(8) Monitoring: Use vibration exposure calculators; maintain daily HAV exposure records Work Rotation: Restrict continuous use to <15–20 minute blocks; rotate operatives every 30 minutes PPE: Provide anti-vibration gloves (tested to EN ISO 10819) – note: do not rely on gloves alone Training: Toolbox talks on symptoms, safe use, and reporting procedures	2 Low

		increased risk of accidents due to reduced sensation					Health Surveillance: Annual checks for operatives regularly exposed	
Whole-Body Vibration (WBV)	From operation of tracked/wheeled plant: excavators, dumpers, rollers, MEWPs, and travel over rough/uneven ground	Long-term: Lower back pain, spinal damage, digestive disorders, reduced balance Short-term: Fatigue, reduced concentration, discomfort, reduced control of machinery	2	2	4 Med	D,O	Equipment: Use plant with suspended seats, good suspension systems, and effective shock absorption Maintenance: Regular checks of seat mounts, suspension, and tyres/tracks Ground Conditions: Prepare travel routes; lay Ekki mats or compact uneven ground to reduce jolting Exposure Limits: Follow HSE Action Value = 0.5 m/s² A(8); Limit Value = 1.15 m/s² A(8) Work Planning: Minimise travel over rough ground; reduce speed when moving over uneven surfaces Rest Breaks: Schedule regular breaks to reduce cumulative exposure Operator Comfort: Adjust seat position and suspension to suit individual weight/height	1 Low
Structural & Environmental Vibration	From heavy plant, breaking, crushing, and demolition activity – transmitted to ground, retaining walls, and adjacent structures	Structural damage to the car park or neighbouring buildings, settlement of ground, cracking of walls, disturbance to services, nuisance to public/occupiers	3	2	6 Med	D,P,C,O	Monitoring: Install calibrated vibration monitors at retaining walls and boundary points; measure Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) in accordance with BS 7385-2 Limits: Stop work immediately if PPV exceeds 10 mm/s or site-specific lower limits agreed with the structural engineer Working Methods: Avoid heavy impact close to boundaries; use progressive breaking/crushing rather than sudden blows Sequence: Demolition works progress away from retaining walls and adjacent structures Supervision: Dedicated banksman and site engineer present when working within 10 m of sensitive structures Notification: Inform neighbouring businesses/residents of activity times; monitor for complaints or signs of damage	2 Low
First Aid Provision	Incorrect provisions within first-aid supply's	Sprains, strains, lacerations. Burns. Serious bodily harm.	1	2	2 Low	E	All projects must have in place emergency procedures with the names of the first aiders posted on site notice boards along with details of the nearest A&E. The first aid box must be kept well stocked and inspected weekly with the first aid checklist completed to ensure supplies remain adequate. First aiders must not give medicine to anyone.	1 Low

							It should be noted that completion of the accident book does not meet the company's obligation to report specific accidents and dangerous occurrences to the HSE, and report to Health and Safety Consultant	
Protruding objects	Unidentified objects producing dangerously in and about the workplace.	Injury to head and body	2	2	4 med	D	Be alert. Observe signs. Wear hardhat and safety glasses Take care undergoing any tasks where there is a risk of unidentified protruding objects	2 Low
Use of Hand - held Power Tools	Wrong choice of tools used for the task. Tools not maintained. Lack of knowledge of the tools being used.	Entanglement, hand –arm vibration, eye hazard form flying particles, noise, dust. Explosion when used near flammable liquids or gases, electrocution.	2	2	4 med	D	Whip leads to be used on pneumatic hoses, rotation of task (to minimise exposure to vibrating tools). Provision and use of PPE & RPE. Protect trailing cables. 110-volt tools to be used and must have been tested for electrical safety (PAT). Good housekeeping to be adopted along with good lighting. HAVs to be recorded in line with the manufacture's guidelines. Fire extinguisher to be at hand. Tools to be checked and recorded prior to use. Only use the correct hand tool to carry out the works in a safe manor.	2 Low
Residual Risk Rating = Likelihood of Occurrence x Severity of Hazard					**High = 7-9**	**Medium = 4-6**	**Low =0-3**	
Likelihood of Occurrence **Low (1) May occur in time. However, hazard exists infrequently, or hazardous event occurs very infrequently. Low expectation of occurrence.** **Medium (2) Likely to occur in time. Hazard exists intermittently, or hazardous event occurs occasionally. It may be useful to define by exclusion, {i.e. clearly not' High' or 'Low' may be the most practical approach}.** **High (3) Likely to occur imminently or in the very short term. Hazard exists permanently, or hazardous event occurs frequently, or much evidence of previous harm.**							Severity of Hazard Low (1) Hazard resulting in minor injury requiring first aid treatment only. Minor consequential loss potential to both individual and organisation. Medium (2) Hazard capable of resulting in personal injury/illness requiring brief absence from work. Medical attention required. But ... Again, defining by exclusion, i.e. it simply isn't obviously 'High' or 'Low'. High (3) Hazard capable of resulting in death, severe injury, or illness. Major consequential loss potential to the individual and organisation.	
People Affected Key: D- Demolition Operatives. C – Client O – Other workers P- The Public E - Everyone							HAZARDS ARE NUMEROUS, AND CAN BE EVERYWHERE THE KEY IS TO REMEMBER YOUR TRAINING. TAKE NOTE DURING SITE INDUCTIONS BE EVER VIGILANT AND WATCHFUL, DON'T TAKE CHANCES, IF YOU ARE NOT SURE ASK. REPORT ALL NEAR MISSES NEXT TIME IT COULD BE AN ACCIDENT.	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is to certify that I have read the Demolition / Construction Phase Plan detailed above and fully understand its contents and have had the opportunity to input my ideas and information towards the plan.
I also understand that changes to the work programme must be preceded by a revised Method Statement before work commences.

Project Title: **St Marks Carpark**
Project No: **2062**
Revision: 00

Name	Signature	Date