

Demolition Plan



**Glen Dimplex Home Appliances Ltd.,
Stoney Lane,
Rainhill,
Prescot,
Liverpool.
L35 2XW**

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1.0 Introduction

Located off Stoney Lane, the former Glen Dimplex Appliance Ltd. site is located approximately 1.0 mile (1.6km) south east of Prescott town centre; being surrounded by residential properties to the west, and north east, Whiston Hospital to the north, a commercial facility immediately to the east, and a high school with playing fields to the south, beyond which is the Whiston Woods, and open farmland (see Plan 1.1).

Extending to an area of 5.8Ha (14.4ac), the site consists of a main central factory building predominantly constructed with portal frames, internally segmented into multiple smaller units, surrounded by smaller ancillary buildings and associated infrastructure, including a substation located to the north west, and a gas governor located to the north east. A service road is also present to the south and east, with a large hardstanding car parking area occupying the eastern end of the site, to the south of which is the former social club. Small areas of soft landscaping are present to the north and east of the factory buildings, and to the rear of the social club, to the south.



Plan 1.1 – Location plan (detailing the development boundary)

Prepared on behalf of Taylor Wimpey North West, this *Demolition Plan* describes the methodology to be employed in the safe phased demolition of the buildings to slab level, across the site and the subsequent removal of associated slabs and foundations; to facilitate residential redevelopment. It assumes that Urban Regen Ltd., are to carry out the works as *Principal Contractor*. It should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Construction Phase Plan (CPP)
- Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)
- Hazards of Demolition (HAZDEM)
- Refurbishment and demolition survey
- Asbestos removal Plans of Work (to be provided by sub-contractor)
- Task specific method statements
- Risk assessments
- COSHH assessments
- Traffic management plan (TMP)
- Pre-construction information (PCI)
- Planning permission

This *Demolition Method Statement* has been prepared in accordance with the following documentation:

- BS 6187:2011 Code of Practice for Demolition
- Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Health and Safety Work Act 1974
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005
- List of Waste Regulations 2005
- Control of Pollution Act 1974
- BS 5975:2019 Code of Practice for Temporary Works

2.0 Approval/distribution/revision

2.1 Approval

Approved by:	Date	Name	Signature
Urban Regen Ltd. (Plant and Production Director)	21/05/26	Brett Carter	
Urban Regen Ltd. (Operations Director)	21/05/26	Dave Brackley	
Taylor Wimpey North West			

Table 2.1 Approval record

2.2 Distribution

Copy No.	Name	Position	Location
MASTER	Andy Geering	Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager	Site
2	Andy Wilde	Urban Regen Ltd. Health, Safety & QA Manager	Head Office
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

Table 2.2 Distribution record

2.3 Revision record

Revisions to this *Demolition Plan* are to be detailed below. Any revisions must be approved before being implemented on-site.

Rev	Date	Revision details	By	Approved
00	23/01/26	INITIAL <i>-Demolition Plan prepared for Client review</i>	D J Woodrow	A Walker
01	27/01/26	REVISION 01 <i>-Demolition Plan prepared for Section 80 submission</i>	D J Woodrow	A Walker
02	24/02/26	REVISION 02 <i>-Demolition Plan updated to Client comments</i>	D J Woodrow	A Walker
03	12/03/26	REVISION 03 <i>-Section 5.4 updated to include live services and proposed decommissioning schedule</i> <i>-Plan 6.1 updated to the latest building references</i> <i>-Appendix F demolition methodologies for Buildings 1B and 1D updated to the latest building references and programmed sequencing</i>	D J Woodrow	A Walker
04	26/03/26	REVISION 04 <i>-Appendix F demolition methodologies for Buildings 1C, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H prepared.</i> <i>-Appendix F demolition methodologies for Buildings 1B and 1D minor updates to maintain consistency.</i>	D J Woodrow	A Walker
05	09/04/26	REVISION 05 <i>-Appendix F exclusion zones for Buildings 1B - 1H updated to correspond with programme VO 001</i> <i>-Minor updates to Appendix F demolition methodologies (Buildings 1B - 1H) to correspond with programme VO 001</i>	D J Woodrow	A Walker
06	23/04/26	REVISION 06 <i>-Minor updates to Appendix F demolition methodologies (Buildings 1C and 1G)</i> Cont.....	D J Woodrow	A Walker

Rev	Date	Revision details	By	Approved
07	21/05/26	<i>REVISION 07</i> <i>-Demolition Plan updated to Local Authority comments</i> <i>5.1 Site security updated</i> <i>5.3 Traffic Management requirements updated</i> <i>5.3.1 Construction traffic details added</i> <i>5.3.2 Access/egress details expanded</i> <i>5.3.3 Signage details added</i> <i>5.3.4 Holding area details added</i>	D J Woodrow	D Brackley

Table 2.3 Revision record

3.0 Notifications

Prior to any demolition works commencing the following notifications must be made:

3.1 F10

Under the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015*, the *Client* must notify the HSE of the *Project* using the form *F10*.

A copy of the *F10* notification is to be provided to the *Principal Contractor* by the *Client* prior to any works commencing. This form is to be displayed on the site *Notice Board* at all times and a copy held within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

3.2 ASB5

Under *The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012*, the removal of any licensable asbestos must be notified to the HSE a minimum of 14 days prior to the works commencing.

Prior to any licensable asbestos removal works being carried out, the suitably licensed asbestos contractor must submit an *ASB5* (accompanied by all requested information), to the HSE a minimum of 14 days prior to commencing the works, detailing how the works are to be carried out.

A copy of the *ASB5* submission is to be provided to the *Principal Contractor* by the licensed asbestos removal contractor prior to any works commencing. A copy of the *ASB5* is to be held on site at all times within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

3.3 Section 80/81

Under the *Building Act 1984*, notification must be made to the *Local Authority* of the intention to demolish the whole or part of a building.

Prior to any works commencing, the *Client* is to make a *Section 80 – Notice of Intended Demolition* submission (accompanied by all requested information), to the *Local Authority*. No demolition works are to commence until a period of 6 weeks have elapsed from the date of the *Section 80 – Notice of Intended Demolition* submission, or the *Local Authority* has given notice under *Section 81 – Notice to Person undertaking demolition*.

Completed copies of the *Section 80/81* are to be provided to the *Principal Contractor* by the *Client*, being held on site at all times within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

3.4 Letter drop

Prior to any works commencing, Urban Regen Ltd., on behalf of Taylor Wimpey North West, are to arrange for a letter drop to be carried out notifying adjacent residents of the works, and the relevant contact details of both the Developer, and the Principal Contractor.

4.0 Resources

4.1 Plant and equipment

Plant to be employed for the works include:

- 1 no 50T tracked demolition excavator c/w attachments
- 1 no 30T tracked demolition excavator's c/w attachments
- 1 no 30T articulated dump truck
- Motofog dust suppression units (as required).
- 40m³ roll-on-off skips for general waste, timber, and scrap metal.
- 1 no mobile crusher.
- Oxy-acetylene burning equipment (as necessary).

All plant/equipment must be accompanied with the relevant certification in accordance with *PUWER Regulations 1998*; copies being entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

All plant/equipment must be accompanied with the relevant certification in accordance with *LOLER Regulations 1998*; copies being entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

All machines carrying out demolition must be of demolition specification; being fitted with a *Falling Object Protection Structure* (FOPS) and *Falling Object Guard Screen* (FOGS) to the cab, conforming to *BS EN ISO 3449* and *ISO 10262* respectively.

All machines must allow the operator to have a minimum of 1m visibility around the full perimeter of the machine at all times.

All self-propelled mobile plant operated on site must have an amber warning beacon to alert pedestrians and other plant users of operational equipment in the immediate vicinity.

All plant (inc' attachments), must be inspected and maintained daily in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations prior to use (or post re-configuration); a written report made weekly and entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

4.2 Personnel

Personnel to be employed for the works include:

- 1no.Contract Director (visiting).
- 1no.Plant and Production Director (visiting).
- 1no.Project Manager.
- 1no.Demolition Supervisor (working).
- Plant operatives for the above plant.
- 6no. Demolition operative.

Additional site personnel (as necessary)

- Licensed asbestos contractor.
- Construction materials testing consultant.

All personnel are to be in possession of a valid and suitable CPCS/CCDO/CSCS/NPORS card or similar/specialist certification. Copies of all certification are to be kept in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*. Random certification checks are to be carried out, as necessary.

All personnel are to sign in and out of site daily using the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

All site personnel are to receive a site-specific *Safety Induction*. This is to be signed for and entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

All site personnel are to receive a works associated *Method Statement Briefing* prior to commencing any works on site. This is to be signed for and entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

4.2.1 Site visitors

Any visitors to the site are required to undertake a visitor's *Site Induction*, and be accompanied by a member of Urban Regen Ltd. (as instructed by the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager/Supervisor), at all times, when on operational site.

5.0 Enabling works

Prior to any demolition works being carried out, the following operations must be completed:

5.1 Site security

High standards of site security are to be maintained at all times.

Existing boundaries are fully secured with existing hard walls/fencing inc' brick, concrete panels, wrought iron and palisade.

HERAS type construction fencing is to be established within the existing site boundary to form Exclusion Zones around the demolition works, with integral gates kept locked at all times; except for access.

Boundary/fencing inspections are to be carried out daily by site personnel at the start of each shift, with formal boundary/fencing inspections carried out weekly by the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager/Supervisor; being recorded on the fencing inspection form, and held on-site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*. Temporary repairs to any damaged boundary/fencing are to be carried out immediately upon discovery to prevent third party access, with permanent repairs carried out as soon as is practicable. All repairs are to be documented and entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

The site is to be accessed off Stoney Lane using the existing site entrance to the north east and associated hard standings. The site entrance is to remain secure at all times, except for access/egress, with a gate man present at the start and end of each shift to facilitate access/egress. During working hours, access into site is to be arranged via the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager/Supervisor.

Due to the location of the site, and the potential risks to intruders, security is to be employed out of hours (17:30-07:30 Mon-Fri, 24hrs Sat-Sun/bank holidays) for the duration of the demolition works.

Outside of working hours the following actions are also to be taken (as necessary):

- Immobilise vehicles and plant.

- Isolate electricity and gas supplies or enclose them in a locked compound.
- Remove ladders which may provide access to areas above ground level.
- Secure potential access points to buildings, including windows.

5.2 Site compound/welfare facilities

The site compound is to be established on the hard standing to the east; to provide suitable and sufficient off-street parking, as well as controlling site access.

The welfare facilities are to provide suitable sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, and facilities to prepare and eat food as detailed in *HSE Document HS (G) 150 Health and Safety in Construction*. A list of the welfare provisions is detailed in the *Construction Phase Plan*.

No smoking is allowed within the welfare facilities or on operational site. Smoking is only to be permitted in an area specifically designated by the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager.

HERAS fencing or similar is to be established to define the extent of the welfare facilities, with pedestrian barriers used to segregate vehicle and pedestrian transit routes.

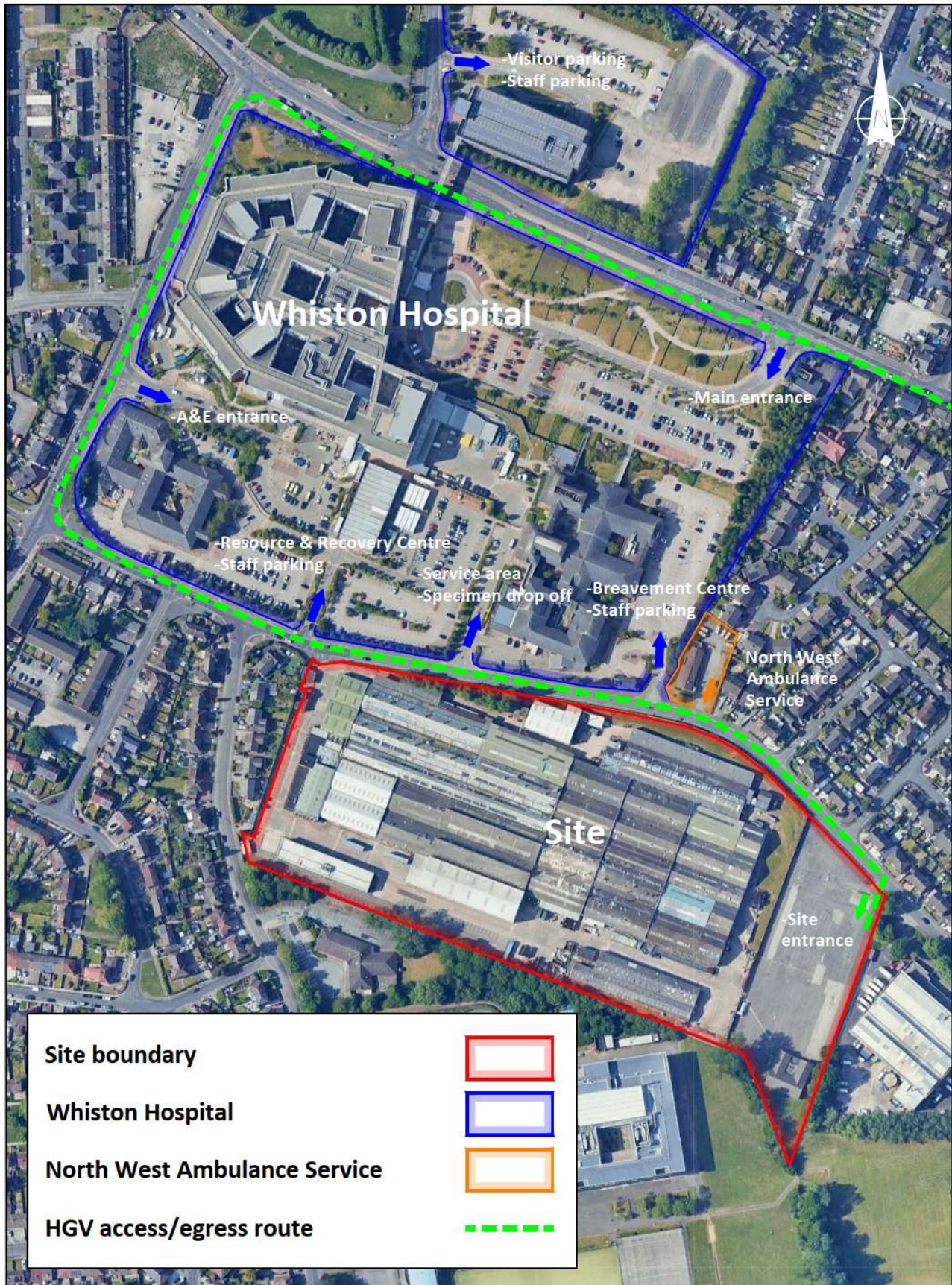
Site compound/welfare facilities are to be detailed on the site-specific *Traffic Management Plan*.

5.3 Traffic management

On-site traffic movements (including those immediately off-site), both vehicular and pedestrian, are to be managed/controlled at all times.

A suitable traffic management system is to be prepared to detail access arrangements and control vehicle/plant/pedestrian movements around site, to minimise interface/potential conflicts. This document is to be based on *HS (G) 144 The Safe Use of Vehicles on Construction sites*, with off-site supplemental controls conforming to *Traffic Safety Measures and Signs for Road Works and Temporary Situations – Chapter 8*.

Traffic Management arrangements are to be prepared to mitigate any potential disruption to Whiston Hospital and the adjacent North West Ambulance Station – see Plan 5.1



Plan 5.1 - Site/Whiston Hospital/North West Ambulance Service location plan

These measures are to ensure that:

- All construction vehicles using the local highway network adhere to the *Highway Code*, including mandatory speed limits, at all times.
- No construction vehicles block public highways/highway access at any time.
- Priority is to be given to emergency services at all times.
- Priority is to be given to local vehicles and pedestrians at all times.
- There is to be no off-site parking at any time.

The Urban Regen Ltd., Project Manager will ensure that the *Traffic Management Plan* is updated as necessary, and that a current copy of the plan is provided to all sub-contractors. The Urban Regen Ltd., Project Manager is also to ensure that:

- a copy of the *Traffic Management Plan* is held on-site in the *Construction Phase Plan*.
- the *Traffic Management Plan* is displayed on the *Site Notice Board*.
- the *Traffic Management Plan* is communicated to all site personnel and visitors.

5.3.1 Construction traffic

Anticipated construction traffic associated with the demolition of the site is to be minimal, consisting of plant mobilisation/demobilisation, import of fuels, export of demolition arisings, and workforce attendance (for a summary see Table 5.1).

Mobilisation/demobilisation – likely to consist of 6no low-loader movements at either end of the works duration (currently programmed to be 29 weeks).

Import – weekly delivery of fuel.

Export – estimated to be an average of 2no hook skip wagons daily during the works – on turn around (with a maximum of 5no on any one day).

Workforce – 10no light vehicles attending site daily with peak periods being 07:00 – 07:30, and 17:00 – 17:30.

Task	Light goods vehicle	HGV	Frequency
Site mobilisation		6	Item
Site demobilisation		6	Item
Import of fuels		1	Weekly
Export of demolition arisings		2 (average)	Daily
Workforce	10		Daily

Table 5.1 - Summary of anticipated construction traffic

5.3.2 Access/egress

The site is to be accessed via the north east entrance off Stoney Lane only (maximising the distance from both Whiston Hospital and the adjacent North West Ambulance Station). This entrance is to remain secured at all times, whilst ensuring that vehicles can access site without impacting the local highway network (by means of a secure on-site holding area capable of accommodating multiple HGV's).

Out of working hours, the site perimeter gate immediately adjacent to Stoney Lane, is to remain secure; being locked and monitored by the on-site security guard. Prior to personnel attending site i.e., before 07:00, the security guard is to unlock and open the gate to allow light goods vehicles to drive directly into the secure on-site holding area, and into the gated on-site carpark located adjacent to the welfare facilities; preventing disruption to the local highway. Similarly, when all of the site personnel have left site, the out of hours security guard is to secure the perimeter gate.

Vehicles attending site during the working day are to drive directly into the secure on-site holding area where they are to contact the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager/Supervisor. Urban Regen Ltd. site personnel will then attend the vehicle and escort it to the required location. Delivery vehicles accessing the *Project* are to be accompanied by a member of the Urban Regen Ltd. site personnel at all times.

Road vehicles delivering plant and materials to the site are to remain on hard standings at all times, being maintained/cleaned as necessary, to minimise off-site dust/trafficking.

A suitable turning point is to be established on-site to enable all vehicles to exit site in a front facing manner i.e., do not need to reverse onto adjacent highways. Turning operations are to be supervised by Urban Regen Ltd. site personnel at all times.

Prior to leaving site vehicles are to be inspected to ensure that they are sufficiently clean, a record of which is to be maintained, and entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

When vehicles exit from the site, it will be the responsibility of the Urban Regen Ltd. site personnel and the vehicle driver to:

- carry out a visual inspection of all tyres to ensure that no off-site trafficking will be caused by the vehicle. If any material is identified which may cause off-site trafficking, it is to be cleaned off/removed on-site prior to the vehicle exiting.
- Ensure, where necessary, that open topped wagons and skips are sheeted, prior to the vehicle leaving site.

In the event that any off-site trafficking occurs on the adjacent highway, the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager/Supervisor is to be informed, and a road sweeper employed to clean the road(s), as necessary.

Vehicles leaving the site are to be controlled to minimise/prevent congestion of the local highway network e.g., staggered exit procedure, with Urban Regen Ltd. site personnel assisting the vehicle driver exiting the site with specific regards to pedestrians using the footway at the entrance.

Contractors delivering to the site are to be provided with *Traffic Management Rules* detailing all access requirements prior to attending site.

HGV movements are to be confined to normal working hours only (07:30-17:30 (Mon-Fri) and 08:00-13:30 (Sat)); with no movements during peak times i.e., 08:00 – 09:30 and 15:00 – 16:30 (school runs and rush hour).

All deliveries/collections are to be co-ordinated by the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager, with full and detailed records kept in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

Careful consideration is to be taken with regards to large vehicles. Suitable assessments are to be made prior to large vehicles attending site to determine the most suitable route.

A full list of *Traffic Management Rules* is to be included on the *Traffic Management Plan*.

5.3.3 Signage

Off-site signage - is to be established on Stoney Lane in accordance with *Traffic Safety Measures and Signs for Road Works and Temporary Situations – Chapter 8*, providing notification to users of the local highway network of the site entrance (and the potential for vehicles slowing/turning) – see Plan 5.2. This signage is to be established on the adjacent footways during working hours as detailed, ensuring that pedestrian access is maintained; being recovered within the site boundary out of working hours.

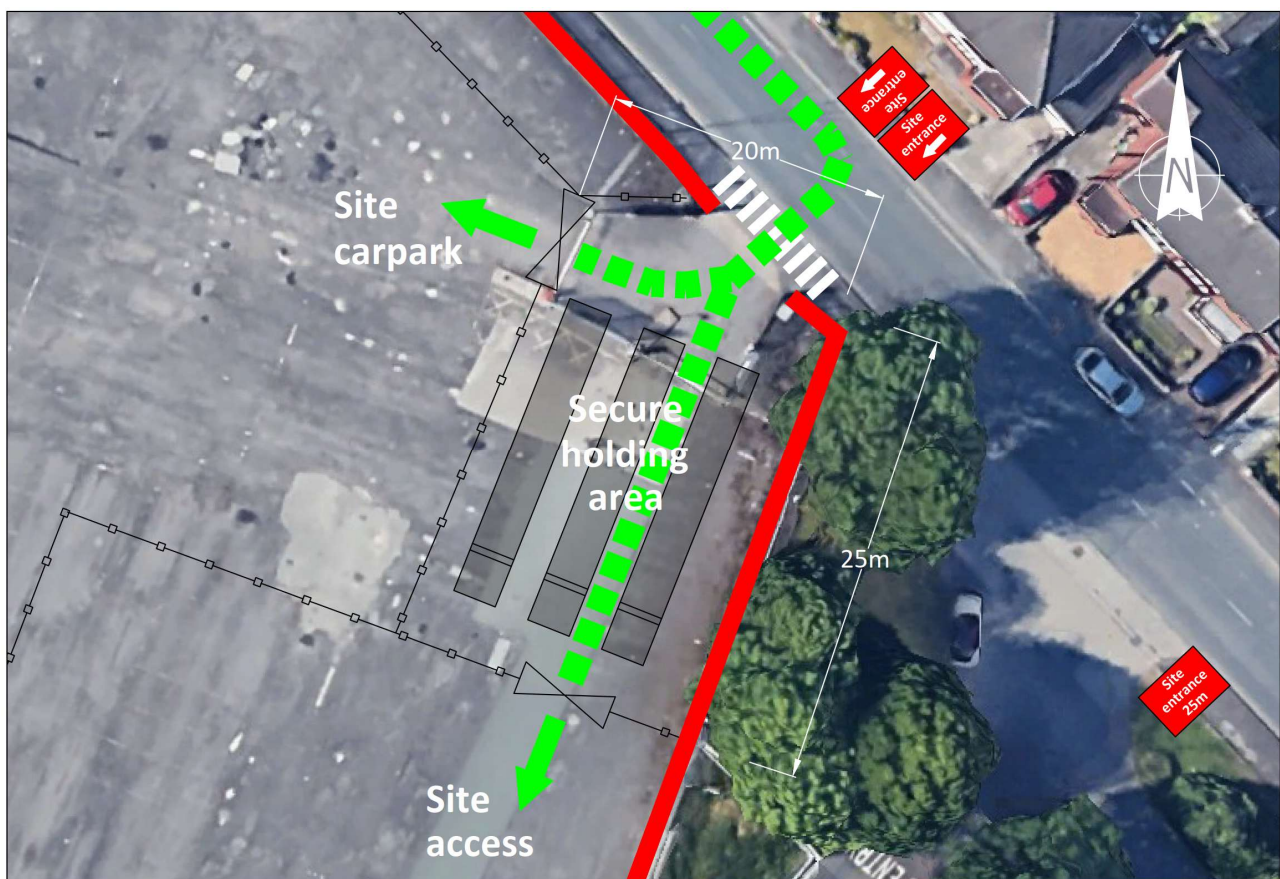


Plan 5.2 - Off-site signage locations

Site entrance signage - is to be established in clear visible positions warning both vehicles and pedestrians of the site entrance. *Company* details, site contact details, and the on-site health and safety requirements are also to be displayed.

5.3.4 Holding area

To ensure that HGV's attending site do not cause congestion on the local highway network (specifically turning right into the site), a secure on-site holding area a minimum of 25m x 20m is to be established immediately inside the main site entrance to enable multiple HGV's to directly access site. When located within the holding area they are to contact the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager to advise of their arrival and obtain further instruction/direction. If necessary, the adjacent hard standing area can be utilised to further manage vehicles – see Plan 5.3.



Plan 5.3 - Secure holding area

Note: The secure holding area shows 3no. low-loaders parked within it whilst maintaining access to the site carpark.

5.3.5 On-site storage

All plant/materials are to be stored within the confines of the site only.

Demolition arising's – Are to be located immediately adjacent to the associated demolition operation; being segregated into their relevant waste streams prior to processing/re-use on site/off-site recycling/off-site disposal.

Site materials - Construction materials are to be stored in the designated hard standing storage area as detailed on the *Traffic Management Plan*.

Plant - When not in use, plant associated with demolition operations are to remain on hardstanding, being stored securely as detailed on the *Traffic Management Plan*.

Equipment - Pressurised bottles containing flammable gasses are to be stored in a suitable ventilated lockable container located on hard-standing/compact earth, away from any sources of heat/fuels; the location being detailed on the *Traffic Management Plan*.

5.4 Existing services

Details of all services in and around the immediate work area have been provided to the *Principal Contractor* by the *Client* prior to any works commencing (in the supplied PCI). This information is to be held on-site at all times within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

All services to the building(s) to be demolished, are to be terminated by the *Client* prior to works commencing, with the associated disconnection certification provided to the *Principal Contractor* and entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*. The disconnection of the services is to include the removal of any heads of water which may be present within the structures.

Any services which are to remain live within or around the immediate work area, or may be impacted by the works i.e., subject to the movement of heavy plant, such as crossing public footways, ground-transmitted vibration from the operation of plant, or from falling debris, are to be protected at all times. Protective measures implemented should be as specified by the service providers.

Prior to any demolition works commencing within a specific work area, the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager will carry out a thorough CAT and Genny survey to locate/identify live services, a record of which is to be held on-site at all times within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

Currently, live services are present on-site. These are to be decommissioned by the Client as advised/detailed below:

Electricity

The main incoming substation (Sub1) has been isolated by Scottish Power (05/03/26), with the associated private substation (Sub2) also isolated (05/03/26). Subsequently, the LV cables from Sub2 feeding the wider site have been cut by SAP/Energetics (09/03/26). The looping out of Sub1 by Scottish Power is currently scheduled for April 2026, however, this is dependent upon Local Authority permitting.

Gas

A 75mm low pressure main is still live to Building 1G, entering the building from the south. It is anticipated that this will be disconnected from the 90mm gas main located within Cumber Lane by the middle of May 2026.

A 180mm medium pressure gas main is still live to gas governor 1 (although the governor itself has been removed), located to the eastern end of Building 2A. It is anticipated that this will be disconnected from the 355mm gas main located within Stoney Lane by the middle of May 2026.

Note: Gas governor 2 has already been disconnected from the live 180mm main.

A 355mm medium pressure main is still live, running along the north eastern edge of the site (northern side of the carpark). This main is to be retained with its existing easement.

Note: This main is out with the extent of demolition operations and as such, should not be impacted by these works.

Openreach

The box to the south west corner of the site is to be disconnected from the underground connection from Cumber Lane (awaiting proposed date).

Overhead supply to Building 1A located in the north west of the site is to be diverted (awaiting proposed date).

Demolition works are to be planned around the proposed disconnection dates to ensure that there are no potential conflicts between live services and demolition operations.

5.5 Asbestos removal

Prior to any demolition works being carried out a *Refurbishment and Demolition Survey* must be carried out to all structures/facilities to identify any asbestos containing material's (ACM's) present. If ACM's are identified, they must be removed prior to any demolition works being carried out to the associated building.

All asbestos removal is to be carried out by a suitably licensed and certificated asbestos contractor. Suitable clearance certification carried out by an independent analyst is to be provided to the *Principal Contractor* in confirmation that all ACM's detailed in the relevant *Refurbishment and Demolition Surveys* have been removed, and that the building is safe for reoccupation. All clearance certification is to be held on site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

All asbestos waste is to be disposed of by the suitably licensed and certificated asbestos contractor, at a suitably licensed waste facility, using a suitably licensed waste carrier, in accordance with the *Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012*. Copies of all *Duty of Care* documentation is to be provided to the *Principal Contractor*, and held in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

If during the demolition operations any suspect material is encountered which may be asbestos, all works are to cease, the immediate work area evacuated, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager/Supervisor informed immediately.

Note: Asbestos containing materials may be present within the mechanical equipment located within the buildings. Due to access restrictions to this equipment, it is not possible to identify all such ACM's, as such, during the mechanical deconstruction of such equipment a suitably trained asbestos operative should be present to identify any suspicious materials, directing works accordingly.

5.5.1 Licensed asbestos removal

These works are to be carried out under an ASB5 Notification to the HSE, and in accordance with the submitted *Plan of Works* (as provided by the specialist contractor). All personnel must be suitably trained and in possession of relevant in date certification.

In the event that the works cannot be carried out as detailed in the approved *Plan of Work*, all works are to cease until the *Plan of Work* has been revised, approved, and briefed, to allow works to continue.

5.5.2 Non-Licensed asbestos removal

These works do not need to be notified to the HSE; they are carried out in accordance with HSE guidelines by suitably trained personnel in possession of relevant in date certification. However, in some cases, it may be necessary to disturb the matrix in which the asbestos is bound. These works are classed as Notifiable Non-Licensed Works (NNLW) and will require the appropriate notification to the HSE in advance of works being carried out e.g., large volumes of asbestos cement sheeting.

All non-licensed asbestos removal works are to be carried out as detailed in the approved *Plan of Work* (as provided by the specialist contractor).

In the event that the works cannot be carried out as detailed in the approved *Plan of Work*, all works are to cease until the *Plan of Work* has been revised, approved, and briefed, to allow works to continue.

5.6 Structural assessment

Prior to any demolition being carried out, structural assessments are to be made by suitably competent personnel, to all buildings/structure/plant, to reduce the risk of unplanned collapse, and to inform the demolition process. The assessment should identify potential causes of structural instability including, the potential interruption of load paths, the effects of gravity, and the inability of the remaining structure to support itself due to redistribution of forces.

Dependent upon the complexity of the structure to be demolished, formal 3rd Party structural assessments may be required. These are to be held on-site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

For detailed information on the structural assessments associated with individual buildings/structures, see *Section 6.4.8 Mechanical Demolition Methodologies*.

Note: Due to the relative simplicity of the structures being demolished, the structural assessment/sequencing, has been carried out by an experienced Urban Regen Ltd., Demolition Manager.

5.7 Ground assessment

Prior to any mechanical demolition being carried out, ground assessments are to be made by suitably competent personnel, to ensure that the bearing capacity of the ground is adequate for the specified heavy plant.

Any formal ground assessments are to be held on-site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

For detailed information on the ground assessments associated with individual buildings/structures, see *Section 6.4.8 Mechanical Demolition Methodologies*.

Note: Due to the scale of the works, the heavy plant to be used, and the existing site conditions, it is not anticipated that there will be any issues with regards to the bearing capacity.

5.8 Demolition Exclusion Zones

Prior to any demolition being carried out, suitable *Exclusion Zones* are to be established around demolition operations as detailed in *BS6187 Code of Practice for Demolition*, to ensure that persons outside the zone are not exposed to physical hazards associated with the demolition activities. The *Exclusion Zones* are to be defined by the use of fencing no less than 2m high e.g. HERAS type temporary fencing. This fencing is to be maintained and effective at all times, so as to prevent any unauthorised access. Suitable warning signage is to be established on the fencing in clear visible positions to clearly identify the nature of the works being carried out within the *Exclusion Zones*, and the dangers therein.

Where personnel directly involved in the demolition need to be within the *Exclusion Zone*, they are to be located in a position of safety no closer to the demolition than the designated *Buffer area* (for the areas of an *Exclusion Zone* see Table 5.1).

5.8.1 Exclusion Zone assessment

Exclusion zone assessments are to be carried out for each individual building/demolition zone by a suitably competent and experienced *Demolition Manager*, taking into account the height of the building, the demolition machine being used, and the materials that the building/structure is constructed from.

For detailed information on the *Exclusion Zone* assessments, and fencing requirements associated with individual buildings/structures, see *Section 6.4.8 Mechanical Demolition Methodologies*.

Any *Temporary Works* are to be designed by a suitably competent and experienced *Designer*; being implemented by the *Temporary Works Co-ordinator*, with a record held on site within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

Area	Description
Plan area	The area of the structure or part of the structure that is to be demolished and is the subject of the assessment.
Designed drop area	The immediate hazard area where the principal mass of the collapsing structure is planned to drop. Also included in this area is the plan area.
Predicted debris area	The perimeter of this second hazard area is the predicted limit or extent to which any debris from, or secondary material resulting from, the structure being demolished will travel and come to rest.
Buffer area	A hazard area that is planned to allow for any unpredictable events. People beyond the external perimeter of this area (the theoretical boundary of the exclusion zone) are safe from the effects of the demolition activity.

Table 5.2 – *Areas of an Exclusion Zone*

5.9 Tree Protection fencing

Prior to any demolition works being carried out, tree protection fencing in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*, is to be established, as necessary, around trees, as required by the Local Planning Authority. The fencing is to be no less

than 2m high e.g., HERAS type construction fencing, secured in place such that it cannot be readily moved, and a minimum of 1m beyond the outer edge of the tree canopy.

5.10 COSHH hazards

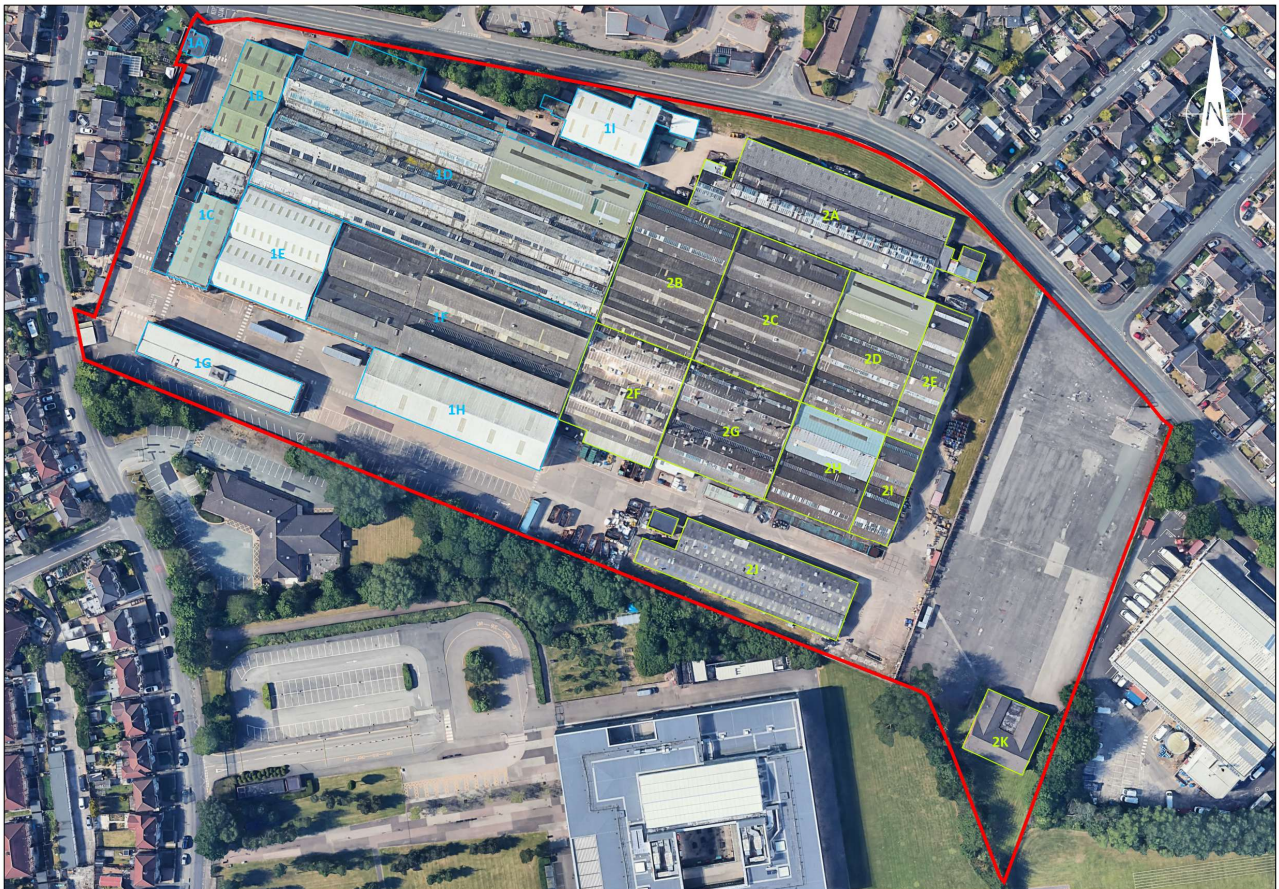
Prior to any associated demolition being carried out, any COSHH hazards e.g., enamel slurry, cleaning/degreasing chemicals located in/around the buildings etc., are to suitably tested, before being disposed of at a suitable off-site facility.

6.0 Demolition

6.1 Phasing (see Plan 6.1)

Demolition works are to be carried out sequentially in 2no. Phases;

- Phase 1 – Buildings 1A-1I
- Phase 2 – Buildings 2A-2K



Plan 6.1 – Demolition reference plan

6.2 Pre-demolition checks

Prior to any mechanical demolition being carried out the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager and the demolition plant operator are to carry out a *Pre-demolition and De-commissioning Survey* (see *Appendix A*), to ensure that all live or charged systems are dead, or have been removed from the work area. They are also to satisfy themselves with the construction of the structure, and the procedures outlined in the associated *Method Statement*.

Prior to any mechanical demolition works being carried out, the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager and the demolition plant operator, are to satisfy themselves that the working environment is suitable for the demolition operation. This is to include the confirmation that all known asbestos containing materials have been removed, all other hazardous substances have been assessed/removed/disposed of, and that the operation can proceed safely.

Prior to any mechanical demolition works being carried out all *Exclusion Zone* fencing and gates are to be inspected and secured, as necessary. Any fencing inspections are to be recorded and a copy held on-site within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

Prior to any mechanical demolition works being carried out the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager must issue a *Permit to Work* detailing the work area and any constraints therein, as well as certification for service disconnections and asbestos removal.

Prior to any works being carried out the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager will carry out a thorough CAT and Genny survey to ensure that all known live services as detailed on the *Permit to Work* have been located and protection measures implemented, as necessary. Also, the working area is to be checked to identify any additional services that may be present. If any are found, works are to cease until confirmation of isolation/protection have been obtained from the Client.

High winds, direct sunlight, poor visibility, and fog, may affect the safe operation of the demolition machine in extreme conditions. Prior to any works being carried out, the weather conditions are to be assessed by the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager and demolition machine operator. If the weather conditions are deemed to be unsuitable, works are not to start/cease. No works are to take place in poor weather conditions i.e., strong and gusty winds or poor visibility.

Any amendments made to the associated *Method Statement* on site are to be issued to the Urban Regen Ltd. Head Office for review, prior to any mechanical demolition works being carried out.

When all of the above items have been satisfied, mechanical demolition operations can progress.

6.3 Soft stripping

Soft stripping is the careful removal of non-structural elements within a building/structure e.g., fixtures and fittings, internal ceilings and partitions, mechanical and electrical systems/plant, floor coverings etc., prior to mechanical demolition being carried out.

Usually, soft strip operations are carried out post asbestos removal but prior to mechanical demolition operations being carried out, with all relevant buildings being soft stripped as much as is practicable to minimise the cross contamination of demolition arisings. However, in some instances, it is necessary for soft strip operations to be carried out to facilitate the access to/remove, asbestos containing materials (ACM's)

All soft strip materials are to be segregated into their relevant waste streams and placed into the associated skip for recycling/disposal off site.

6.3.1 Manual soft stripping

Manual soft stripping is labour intensive, being restricted to the hand-based removal of non-structural components from within the building/structure.

For more detailed information on manual soft stripping see *General soft strip method statement (430-MS-01)*, contained within *Appendix B*.

Note: Much of the soft stripping is to be carried out manually, prior to asbestos removal, to enable safe access. As such, any asbestos containing materials are to be clearly identified to prevent accidental removal.

6.3.2 Mechanical soft stripping

Mechanical soft stripping is the heavy-duty counterpart to manual soft stripping - using heavy plant when speed, scale, or material type makes hand removal not possible/inefficient.

Mechanical soft stripping is to be carried out using small scale demolition plant only e.g., 9T 360° tracked demolition machine on grab/shear attachment, Bobcat etc. No manual labour is to be associated with the works.

For more detailed information on mechanical soft stripping see *Mechanical soft strip method statement (430-MS-02)*, contained within *Appendix C*.

Note: Buildings containing internal heavy plant/equipment/structures are to be mechanically soft stripped prior to asbestos removal, to enable safe access. As such, any asbestos containing materials are to be clearly identified to prevent accidental removal.

6.4 Mechanical demolition

Buildings/structures are to be demolished by a 30T-50T 360° tracked demolition machine on grab/shear/pulveriser attachment, in a progressive top-down manner working to points of strength, assisted by a labourer working adjacent to the demolition operation (as necessary).

For more detailed information on working adjacent to demolition operations see *General picking method statement (430-MS-03)*, contained within *Appendix D*.

Processing of all demolition arisings is to be carried out by the 30T-50T 360° tracked demolition machine on grab/shear/pulveriser attachment.

6.4.1 Progressive demolition

Progressive demolition involves the controlled removal of sections of the building/structure, whilst retaining stability and avoiding collapse of part or whole of the remaining building. This is achieved by working to the *points of strength* of the building/structure in a systematic manner.

Progressive demolition should be employed at the majority of demolition sites, particularly in confined and restricted areas.

During the demolition process the building/structure being demolished may become weakened (e.g., by the removal of supporting walls). If the demolition works cannot be completed during the working day, the remaining structure is to be left in a condition capable of withstanding wind loads (taking into account seasonal changes and local conditions).

6.4.2 Ground level elevation changes

When demolishing any buildings in close proximity to any *step/change in level* feature, care is to be taken to ensure that no plant/personnel can accidentally tip over/fall off the *step* – the *step/change*

in level being protected, as necessary i.e., bunding/fencing/machine working restrictions etc., installed to the necessary specifications.

Note: Although the site is generally flat, ground level changes may be present through the structures. These may dictate the relevant mechanical demolition methodologies. Also, care is to be taken as the works progress, to ensure that all walls/structures are reduced down to slab level to prevent any uneven working surfaces.

6.4.3 Access ramps/working platforms

In the event of level changes, ramps/working platforms may be required to enable mechanical demolition to be carried out. If any ramp/working platforms are required they will be classed as *Temporary Works*.

Any *Temporary Works* are to be designed by a suitably competent and experienced *Designer*; being implemented by the *Temporary Works Co-ordinator*, with a record held on site within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

Note: Due to the type of demolition machine being used, and the relative simplicity of any likely platform required to access the structures, platforms will be designed by an experienced Urban Regen Ltd. Demolition Manager.

6.4.4 Labour assisting with demolition operations

Any labourer assisting with the demolition operations must adhere to the following instructions at all times:

- attend a *Site Induction* and *Method Statement Briefing* associated with the works.
- attend site with the machine operator to discuss the works prior to commencement.
- identify the evacuation route and ensure that it remains clear of obstructions at all times.
- identify the area designated for *picking* (external to the *Buffer area*) and ensure that the works are contained therein.
- maintain good communications with the machine operator.
- always work to the cab side of the machine.
- always face towards the mechanical demolition.

- never turn your back to the machine operator.
- ensure that the machine operator knows where you are at all times.
- minimise the working time within the reach of the machine.

For more detailed information on working adjacent to demolition operations see *General picking method statement (430-MS-03)*, contained within *Appendix D*.

6.4.5 Safe stand-off of machines

The demolition machines are to maintain a safe stand-off from the buildings/structures at all times. Debris should not strike the cab or machine directly at any time. Material striking the tracks after rolling towards the machine can be deemed acceptable, however, any direct contact with the tracks without hitting the ground first is unacceptable. Machine operators are to maintain the maximum safe distance from the *Exclusion Zone Plan area* at all times.

6.4.6 Safe use of high reach demolition machines

All high reach demolition equipment should be adequately operated, inspected, maintained, and repaired, as necessary. Operation, maintenance, and repair should be conducted in strict accordance with the requirements detailed in the owner and operator manual provided by the machine's manufacturer.

Operators should operate all controls in a smooth, steady, manner, and avoid any sharp or sudden movements that might affect the safe operation and stability of the machine.

In the case of telescopic booms, any lifting or lowering must be carried out with the boom fully vertical, on firm level ground.

The machine should be operated in line with the tracks, aligned over the front idlers (with the drive sprockets to the rear), for maximum stability. This allows the machine to be reversed quickly and safely in the event that falling debris may strike the machine.

Operators should ensure that they do not operate the attachment in line with the boom as loose debris may roll down the boom and onto the cab. Good practice dictates that the operator should

be able to see the jaws of the attachment. To achieve this the attachment should be angled down when cutting/shearing/pulverising.

Operators should never allow the working attachment to become entangled in the debris as this could lead to an overload or loss of stability of the machine.

Care should be taken when cutting into structures to ensure that the arm is not retracted with materials lodged in the jaws of the attachment.

Attachments should never be used to bludgeon, push, or pull a structure to weaken it.

The machine should be stowed in a safe manner at the end of each working day. The main and intermediate dippers should be fully lowered; any telescopic sections should be fully retracted, and the main boom should be lowered until the attachment is on the ground, in accordance with the procedure detailed within the operating manual.

6.4.7 Demolition arisings

The work area is to be kept tidy at all times. All arisings are to be separated into their different waste streams and stockpiled/skipped accordingly in preparation for disposal/recycling at a suitable off-site facility.

Non-retained materials are to be loaded into suitable skips in preparation for removal off-site.

Materials that are to be retained on-site are to be relocated adjacent to the demolition operation in preparation for processing.

6.4.8 Mechanical demolition methodologies

Mechanical demolition methodologies (Phase 1) (see *Appendix F*)

-*Buildings 1A-1C (prepared)*

-*Buildings 1D-1K (to be prepared as required)*

Mechanical demolition methodologies (Phase 2) (see *Appendix G*)

-*Buildings 2A-2K (to be prepared as required)*

Note: Unless otherwise stated, the demolition methodologies detailed above assume that all ACM's/other hazardous substances have been removed, and soft strip operations have been completed (as much as is practicable).

6.5 Processing of demolition arising's

6.5.1 Scrap metal

Demolition operations generate large quantities of scrap metal. Where possible, these materials are to be processed by machine, separated into their relevant waste streams, and stockpiled on-site, prior to being recycled at a suitable off-site facility. Where machine processing is not possible, ground burning will be necessary.

Ground burning - uses hot cutting equipment to reduce oversized scrap metal to a suitable size for removal off-site. Any ground burning operations must adhere to the following instructions at all times:

- Access to ground burning processing is permitted to essential personnel only.
- Hot cutting works are to be conducted within an *Exclusion Zone*, a safe distance from third parties/other site personnel.
- The *Exclusion Zone* is to be cleared of all combustible material prior to works commencing.
- All materials requiring hot cutting are to be assessed to prevent risk to lead exposure e.g., from lead based paints.
- All hot works are to be controlled using a *Hot Works Permit* issued by the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager, a copy of which is to be entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.
- The use of hot cutting equipment produces noise in excess of 85dB(A). Operatives are required to wear suitable hearing protection whilst carrying out these works.
- Operatives are to receive regular blood lead monitoring via an HSE approved medical provider throughout the project; a copy of which is to be entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.
- Oversized scrap is to be spread using an excavator on grab attachment.

- Burning operatives are to be asbestos trained and experienced. Operatives are to remain vigilant for potential ACM's e.g. gaskets, during operations. If suspected ACM's are encountered, works are to cease and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed.

For more detailed information on burning see *Hot works method statement (430-MS-04)*, contained within *Appendix E*.

6.5.2 Hard materials

The processing of all hard materials is to be undertaken as detailed in the NFDC's guidance document *Safe Use of Mobile Crushers in demolition*.

Pre-processing - During the demolition works, hard materials will be generated (brickwork, concrete etc.). As the demolition works progress, these materials are to be separated, as necessary, and relocated to the relevant stockpile, for processing.

Pre-processing operations are to be carried out utilising 50T-30T 360° demolition excavator on breaker/pulveriser/shear attachment. Oversize arising's are to be pre-processed to a size suitable for a mobile crusher to be used.

Processing - is to be carried out post demolition, utilising a mobile crushing plant licensed by the relevant authority. All processing operations are to be carried out as stipulated in the specific licence.

During all processing operations, works are to be carried out to ensure minimal impact on the surrounding environment e.g. noise, vibration, dust, and surface water run-off.

Processing operations are to be carried out in a designated area remote from other works and located sympathetically with regards to any environmental receptors.

Prior to any processing being carried out, suitable dust suppression control measures are to be available to control any potential dust generation during the processing operation. The location of the dust suppression equipment is to be determined by the type of hard material being processed and the point of dust generation. No processing is to be carried out until suitable and sufficient dust suppression is established and operational.

The mobile crushing plant is to be serviced by a 1 no 30T 360° demolition excavator on bucket attachment. Care is to be taken to ensure that only suitable hard materials are *fed* into the mobile crusher. Any oversized or unsuitable materials are to be removed as the stockpile is worked, for further processing or disposal/recycling at a suitable off-site facility.

Processed materials are to be stockpiled separately adjacent to the mobile crushing plant for grading, chemical analysis, and asbestos screening, prior to re-use.

6.6 Waste management

The Environment Agency's Waste Hierarchy is to be used as the basis for site waste management and disposal/recycling. The various waste streams must also ensure compliance with the *Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010*, *EPA 1990*, *Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005*, and the *List of Waste Regulations 2005*.

All waste is to be minimised, with materials recycled for re-use on-site where possible.

All materials are to be segregated as much as is practicable into individual waste streams e.g., slates, timber, plaster board, various metals, general waste etc.; being skipped accordingly.

Aggregate materials generated from demolition operations, which are to be re-used, are to be prepared in accordance with a site *Materials Management Plan* (MMP), prepared in-line with the *CL:AIRE Code of Practice* (which requires approval from the Environment Agency as well as the local Planning Authority).

Aggregate materials are to be stockpiled at specified locations and tested for grading, chemical composition, and asbestos, prior to re-use. In the event that materials do not comply with requirements, they are to be removed off-site to a suitably licensed facility.

Note: Materials generated from demolition operations only become waste if they are discarded or are unsuitable for re-use without treatment.

6.6.1 Asbestos containing materials (licenced and non-licensed)

Asbestos materials are classified as hazardous if fibre concentrations are in excess of $0.1\text{f}/\text{cm}^3$. To prevent exposure, all asbestos containing materials (both licensed and non-licensed) are to be removed by licenced contractor in accordance with the *Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012*.

Asbestos containing materials are to be removed off-site in enclosed skips by a licenced carrier and disposed of at a licenced facility. Details of the carrier, the disposal facility, and the associated transfer note, are all to be held on site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*, to verify *Duty of Care* compliance.

6.6.2 Used oils, chemicals, and acids

All liquid wastes identified during the decommissioning of the site are to be tested prior to removal, or where appropriate, relocated to a temporary storage vessel on-site to facilitate the advancement of the demolition works. Any temporary storage is to be sited on hard standing, away from existing drainage inlets, surface waters, or adjacent watercourses. Suitable emergency spill measures are to be located adjacent to the storage vessel for use in the event of a leak/spillage. Once the liquid is classified in accordance with *Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification (WM3)*, the waste product is to be collected by a licenced carrier and removed off-site to a licenced facility for disposal/recycling. Details of the carrier, the disposal facility, and the associated transfer note, are all to be held on site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*, to verify *Duty of Care* compliance.

6.6.3 Timber

All timber generated during the soft strip operations, and during the main mechanical demolition works, is to be segregated into separate streams; clean untreated (Type A), clean treated (Type B), and chipboard/plywood (Type C). Type A timber is to be segregated from Types B and C, being placed in separate skips for collection by a licenced carrier and removed off-site to a licenced facility for; Type A – recycling, or Types B and C – energy from waste. Details of the carrier, the disposal facility, and the associated transfer note, are all to be held on site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*, to verify *Duty of Care* compliance.

6.6.4 Ferrous/non-ferrous metals

These materials are recovered during the demolition process and separated into heavy metals (girders/columns), light metals (secondary bracing/light metal plate), copper, low value cabling etc. All materials are to be processed and segregated into different skips and collected by licenced carrier, and removed off-site to a licenced facility for recycling. Details of the carrier, the disposal facility, and the associated transfer note, are all to be held on site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*, to verify *Duty of Care* compliance.

6.6.5 Other contaminated materials

Any other contaminated materials are to be tested and classified prior to disposal off-site in accordance with *Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification (WM3)*. This allows for the materials to be classified as hazardous, non-hazardous, or inert, and enable the correct hazard designation and material code to be assigned. Once classified, the materials can be collected by a licenced carrier and removed off-site to a licenced facility for disposal/recycling. Details of the carrier, the disposal facility, and the associated transfer note, are all to be held on site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*, to verify *Duty of Care* compliance.

6.6.6 Stockpiles

All stockpiles are to be located away from existing drainage inlets, surface waters, or adjacent watercourses. Stockpile inspections are to be carried out daily by the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager/Supervisor, to mitigate against the risk of cross contamination, stockpile instability, environmental risk, and general security.

6.6.7 Testing/record keeping

All on-site materials require the appropriate level of testing to enable full categorisation prior to removal off-site. Hauliers and disposal facilities are to be fully verified prior to them being used, with full and detailed records retained on-site in the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*, to verify *Duty of Care* compliance. This information is to include:

- Date/time (of removal off-site)
- Waste type/EWC code/description
- Re-used/recycled/disposal

-
- Waste carrier/EA registration/vehicle registration
 - Transfer note
 - Disposal facility/EA registration/completion

This information is to be supplemented with as-built surveys of retained products (complete with testing), as part of the completion reporting/*Health and Safety File* information, prepared upon completion of the works.

7.0 Health and safety

Urban Regen Ltd. operates a zero-tolerance policy with regards to health and safety. All site personnel are to adhere to health and safety protocols at all times.

7.1 Risk assessments and method statements

All works on site are to be risk assessed, and suitable *Method Statement* prepared and approved, prior to any associated works commencing. No work is to be carried out outside the scope of any work specific *Risk Assessment* and *Method Statement* (RAMS). In the event that unforeseen circumstances are encountered, work is to stop, a revised *Method Statement* prepared, and a re-briefing carried out, prior to works re-commencing.

Risk Assessments associated with this demolition plan are included within *Appendix 2* of the *Construction Phase Plan*, and include:

- Abrasive wheels
- Asbestos in Buildings (Pre-Demolition)
- Burning and cutting equipment
- Crushing and Screening
- Cut/trapped limbs/fingers or hands
- Demolition low-rise
- General operations (Health/Fire/Skin/Disease/Trips/Electric/Injury)
- Handling and storage of gas cylinders
- Hazards of Demolition (HAZDEM)
- Low Loader 2022 and Procedures Notes
- Management of underground services
- Manual handling
- Operation of Articulated Dump trucks
- Refuelling
- Safe use of construction plant
- Slings and Chains
- Site specific risk assessment

- Standard Lift Operations
- Use of Operated Construction Plant
- Use of Portable Pneumatic Equipment

Demolition *Method Statements* are included within the appendices of this *Demolition Plan*.

7.2 COSHH

COSHH data sheets providing recommended precautions and PPE requirements for substances likely to be encountered on-site during the demolition operation are included within *Appendix 3* of the *Construction Phase Plan*; and include diesel, petrol, hydraulic oil.

Other COSHH data sheets are also available within the *Construction Phase Plan*; however, it is not anticipated that these are relevant to these works.

7.3 Personal protective equipment

PPE is to be supplied to protect against those risks associated with the works that cannot be avoided. Appropriate training is to be provided to all site personnel in the safe use of PPE. Spare PPE is to be available at all times.

Minimum PPE requirements:

- Hard hat (EN397)
- Hi-visibility vest/coat (EN471)
- Safety footwear (EN345)

Additional task specific PPE requirements (as necessary):

- Eye protection (EN166)
- Gloves (EN388)
- Dust mask (EN149)
- Ear protection (EN352)

If any other PPE is required to carry out works on site, it is to be provided by Urban Regen Ltd. as *Principal Contractor*.

Where required, PPE is to be certificated, being inspected prior to use. These inspections are to be recorded, being entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

7.4 First aid

First aid facilities are to be available on-site at all times.

The site First Aider(s) will be identified during the site *Safety Induction*, with contact details promoted on the site *Notice Board*.

Accidents are to be reported to the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager, and entered into the site accident book.

8.0 Occupational Health

8.1 Noise

In construction there are various action levels to control exposure to noise. These are:

- **LEAV - Lower Exposure Action Value 80dB(A)** – provide information.
- **UEAV - Upper Exposure Action Value 85dB(A)** – provide hearing protection.
- **ELV - Exposure Limit Value 87dB(A)** – maximum level personnel can be exposed to.

For any plant/equipment with the potential to cause excessive noise (as detailed above) e.g., disc saw, grinder etc, a noise assessment must be carried out to determine the maximum duration of usage without PPE, and if PPE is required, the level of hearing protection required.

Any assessment is to utilise the following:

- **Noise specifications of the equipment (provided by the manufacturer).**
- **HSE Daily Noise Exposure Value Calculator.**
- **HSE Daily Noise Exposure Value Calculator.**

Copies of all noise assessments are to be entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

8.2 Vibration

In construction there are various action levels to control exposure to vibration. These are:

- **Daily exposure** - the extent of mechanical vibration a worker is exposed to during the working day which takes into account both the magnitude and duration of vibration.
- **Exposure Action Value (EAV)** - the level of daily exposure that, if exceeded, requires specific action to be taken to reduce risk.
- **Exposure Limit Value (ELV)** - the level of daily exposure for any worker that must not be exceeded.

Dependent upon the type of exposure to vibration being monitored there are different values.

<u>Hand-arm vibration</u>	Daily Exposure Action Value	2.5m/s ² A(8)
	Daily Exposure Limit Value	5.0m/s ² A(8)
<u>Whole-body vibration</u>	Daily Exposure Action Value	0.5m/s ² A(8)
	Daily Exposure Limit Value	1.15m/s ² A(8)

(where A(8) represents a working day of 8 hours).

For any plant/equipment with the potential to cause excessive vibration (as detailed above) e.g., disc saw, grinder etc, a vibration assessment must be carried out to determine the maximum duration of usage.

Any assessment is to utilise the following:

- **Vibration specifications of the equipment (provided by the manufacturer).**
- **HSE *The Hand-arm Exposure Calculator*.**

Copies of all vibration assessments are to be entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

8.3 Dust

Dust is produced when solid materials are broken down into finer particles. The longer that the dust stays in the air the easier it is to breathe in. Airborne dust is usually respirable dust.

Excess levels of construction dust can cause health problems, with harmful effects ranging from minor skin irritation to severe respiratory illnesses. Such problems are not likely to arise if occupational exposure limits and regulations are observed, and safe systems of work maintained.

Exposure to any unlisted substance or general nuisance dust should be limited by reducing the dust levels to the minimum reasonably practicable. These levels should not exceed 10mg/m³ of air when measured over an 8-hour period. Within this figure, only 4mg/m³ should be respirable dust. If this level is exceeded the substance becomes hazardous under COSHH.

Generally speaking, if dust can be seen in the air, it is highly possible that the 10mg/m³ limit is being approached (or exceeded).

8.3.1 Silica dust

With regards to the works detailed in this *Demolition Plan*, site personnel are likely to be exposed to silica dust.

Silica is a natural substance found in most rocks, sand, and clay products, such as bricks and concrete. In the workplace these materials create dust when they are cut, sanded, carved etc. Some of this dust is sufficiently fine that it can be drawn into the lungs during breathing and cause harm to health (including Silicosis, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and Lung Cancer). This fine dust is called *Respirable Crystalline Silica* (RCS), and is not visible to the naked eye.

The quantity of silica contained within different materials varies (see Table 8.1).

Approximate crystalline silica content of different materials	
Sandstone	70-90%
Concrete, mortar	25-70%
Tile	30-45%
Granite	20-45%, typically 30%
Slate	20-40%
Brick	Up to 30%
Limestone	2%
Marble	2%

Table 8.1 - Approximate crystalline silica content of different materials

8.3.2 Asbestos

Asbestos is a general name given to several naturally occurring fibrous minerals that have crystallised to form fibres. Asbestos fibres do not dissolve in water or evaporate, are resistant to heat, fire, chemical and biological degradation, and are mechanically strong.

The properties of asbestos made it an ideal material for use in a number of products, including insulation, roofing, and pipes, however, in 1999 the use of all asbestos in the United Kingdom was banned due to health risks following inhalation exposure.

Asbestos is widespread in the environment, entering the atmosphere due to natural weathering of asbestos containing ores or damage/breakdown of asbestos containing products.

Exposure to intact asbestos containing material poses very little risk, however, if the product is damaged, fibres may be released, allowing them to become suspended in the air; and subsequently breathed in.

The presence of asbestos in the environment does not always lead to exposure as you must first come into contact with the fibres. Also, the amount that you are exposed to, as well as the duration of exposure, and how you are exposed, will greatly influence any adverse health effects.

All forms of asbestos are hazardous as they can induce cancer following inhalation exposure. Breathing in high concentrations of asbestos for long periods mainly affects the lungs, causing a disease called Asbestosis which leads to breathing becoming difficult and the heart enlarging. Sufferers are also at an increased risk of Cancer

8.3.3 Managing the risk

The generation of any dust is to be kept to a minimum at all times.

Wherever necessary dust suppression techniques are to be implemented to prevent dust from becoming airborne/respirable.

Likely dust sources during the works detailed in this *Demolition Plan* include:

- Dust generated during the demolition process by pulverising/crushing brick/concrete materials.

The majority of dust generated from these materials will be during the demolition process, and to a lesser degree, during processing. Whilst carrying out these operations, the following control measures are to be implemented to mitigate dust generation:

- Exclusion of unauthorised personnel/remote mechanical demolition only.
- Use of trained/authorised/competent personnel only.
- Ventilation of the work area.
- Dust suppression/damping down.
- Reduction of exposure/monitoring of exposure duration.
- Provision of RPE (inc' face fit testing where required).

Note: Dust generated during the demolition process should be silica based only. All sources of asbestos dust should have been removed; the area being validated by an independent analyst, during the asbestos removal process.

8.4 Manual handling

Manual handling is to be minimised during the works, with equipment/materials lifted mechanically wherever possible. In the event that manual handling is required, a *Manual Handling Assessment* is to be carried out using the *Lifting and lowering risk filter* extracted from the *Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992* to determine weights which can be lifted (see Table 10.2).

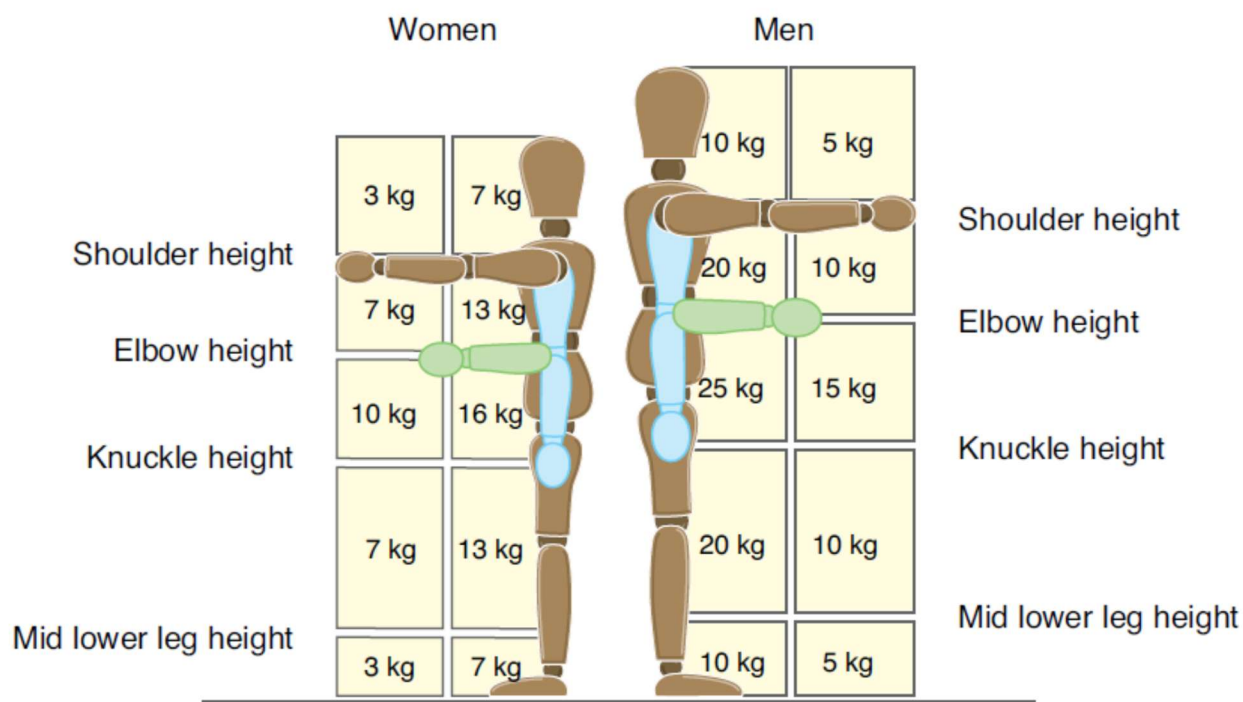
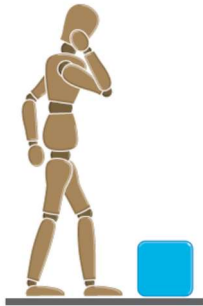


Table 8.2 Lifting and lowering risk filter

8.4.1 Manual handling procedure

Plan



Consider where the load is to be placed, the distances involved, and any potential obstructions/raised areas. Assess whether assistance is required, or lifting aids/other equipment is necessary.

Load



Keep the heaviest side of the load to the body, with the load close to the waist for as long as possible whilst lifting, to reduce the amount of pressure on the spine and back muscles. In the event that your body cannot be positioned close to the load, slide the load towards your body (if possible) before attempting to lift.

Position



Adopt a stable position. Feet should be shoulder width apart with one leg slightly forwards (alongside the load if it is on the ground) to maintain the stability. Ensure that appropriate clothing and footwear is worn.

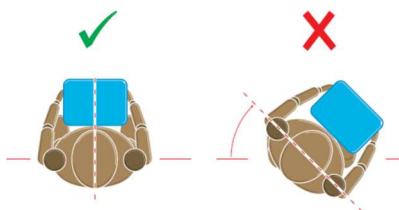
Hold

Wherever possible, hug the load close to the body rather than gripping the load tightly with your hands. This should allow a stronger more solid lift.

Lift



A slight bending of the back, hips and knees at the start of the lift is preferable, rather than stooping and/or squatting. Do not flex your back any further. To ensure this, lift the load before straightening your legs.



Avoid twisting the back or leaning sideways, especially when the back is bent. Keep shoulders level and facing the same direction as the hips, turning by moving feet as opposed to twisting the body to turn.

Look/Move

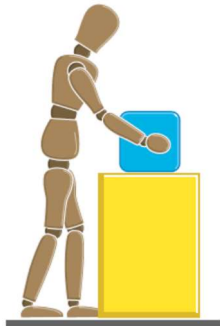


Keep your head up whilst handling the load, looking ahead, not down. Move slowly, do not jerk, twist, or snatch the load as this can make it harder to control and increases the risk of injury.

Limits

Do not lift or handle more than you can easily manage. There is a difference between what someone can lift, and what they can safely lift. If in doubt, seek advice.

Lower



Put the load down carefully. If you need to position the load precisely, put it down first and slide it into the desired position (if possible).

Team Handling

Handling/lifting a load using more than one person may make an operation possible which is beyond the capability of a single person. It can also reduce the risk of injury. All parties must have a clear path prior to commencing the lift in order to avoid any risks which are heightened due to additional handlers.

Copies of all *Manual Handling Assessments* are to be entered into the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

9.0 Environmental Considerations

9.1 Contamination/Pollution

It is not anticipated that any contamination/pollution will be encountered during the demolition operations, however, if during the works any suspected contamination/pollution is encountered all works are to cease, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

9.2 Noise

Noise generation is to be kept to a minimum at all times. To achieve this, the following points are to be considered:

- The condition of machinery being used, e.g., efficient engines, silencers, covers and compliance with manufacturers' maintenance requirements.
- The siting of machinery, e.g., the use of available shielding such as walls or buildings, the placing of material stores and distance from noise sensitive premises.
- The method of operation, e.g., the use of operational time restraints to avoid disturbance.
- Substitution of machinery, e.g., electric power in place of internal combustion power.
- Substitution of methodology, e.g., pressure bursting instead of percussive methods.
- Reduction of boundary noise levels by appropriate positioning of preformed shielding.
- Be aware of the planning conditions with reference to permitted working hours (see 10.1).

Site based noise monitoring is to be carried out for the duration of the works to verify that noise levels remain <65dB at the site boundary. All noise monitoring is to be recorded and copies of the information held on site within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

If necessary, formal noise monitoring is to be carried out. All noise monitoring is to be recorded and copies of the information held on site within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

9.3 Dust

The generation of any dust is to be kept to a minimum. Attention must be given to wind direction during the demolition process and best practice employed to ensure that this is achieved. Mitigation methods are to be employed, if necessary, to achieve this e.g. Motofog etc.

If during the works, any nuisance dust cannot be controlled with the existing methods, all works are to cease, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

Dust monitoring is to be carried out for the duration of the works using the proprietary Dust Scan system. All dust monitoring is to be recorded and copies of the information held on site within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

9.4 Vibration

The generation of any nuisance vibration is to be kept to a minimum.

Prior to any demolition works being carried out, a dilapidation survey is to be carried out by the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager to record the existing condition of the boundary and 3rd Party structures, immediately adjacent to the site.

Attention must be given to the movement of the demolition machines at all times. This operation is to be kept to a minimum.

Where necessary, layers of suitable material should be placed within the *Designed drop area* to reduce vibration by ground impact.

If during the works any nuisance vibration is suspected all demolition works are to cease, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

If necessary, formal vibration monitoring is to be carried out, especially adjacent to unstable 3rd Party structures. All vibration monitoring is to be recorded and copies of the information held on site within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

9.5 Odour

The generation of any odour is to be kept to a minimum. Attention must be given to wind direction during the works and best practice employed to ensure that this is achieved. Mitigation methods are to be employed, if necessary, to achieve this e.g., odour atomiser.

If, during the works, any nuisance odour cannot be controlled with existing methods, all works associated with the odour are to cease and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

If necessary, formal odour monitoring is to be carried out. All odour monitoring is to be recorded and copies held on site within the relevant register of the *Construction Phase Plan*.

Note: It is not anticipated that nuisance odour will be generated as part of the demolition works detailed in this Demolition Plan.

9.6 Surface water

During site works surface water run-off generated by dust suppression activities is to be managed at all times, to ensure that it does not impact on the works or lead to contamination of adjacent properties/the local drainage network.

Grips/bunds are to be utilised on-site to ensure that surface waters do not directly exit off-site.

All on-site gullies are to be protected with straw to prevent siltation of the local drainage network.

If during the works any issues arise due to surface waters, all demolition works are to cease, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

Note: There is a potential underground stream/culvert passing north-south beneath the centre east of the site.

9.6.1 Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease)

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease which is mainly present in the urine of infected rats (and other animals), and consequently in water/drains (and soils) where rats are living. Infected by being physically exposed to the infected urine or the blood of the infected animal, most people show no symptoms/mild flu symptoms. However, some people become seriously ill.

To mitigate the risk of being infected, do not become directly exposed to potential sources of infection e.g. don't touch water/soils unless suitable gloves are being worn, and maintain high degrees of personal hygiene.

The risk of exposure during the works is low as the vast majority of the works are to be carried out mechanically, however, if you start to feel unwell inform the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager, immediately.

9.6.2 Legionella

The *legionella* bacteria cause a pneumonia-type illness called *Legionnaires Disease*, or a mild flu-like illness called *Pontiac Fever*. It is common in many environments, including soil and aquatic systems.

Infection is caused by breathing in tiny droplets of water containing the bacteria, however, most people who are exposed to the bacterium do not become ill. It is not transmissible between people.

The risk of exposure during the works is low as the vast majority of the works are to be carried out mechanically. Also, there are no substantial water bodies present within the work area, however, if you start to feel unwell inform the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager, immediately.

9.7 Bird Droppings

There is the potential for bird droppings to be in/around the buildings/structures to be demolished.

9.7.1 Cryptococcosis

Cryptococcosis is a fungal infection carried by birds, particularly pigeons, which can infect humans through direct contact of an infected bird/bird droppings. Mainly affecting people with weakened immune systems, the infection initially affects the lungs causing mild chest pains and coughing, however, it can spread throughout the body causing symptoms such as abdominal pain and swelling, blurred vision, confusion, fatigue, fever, nausea, numbness/tingling, skin rash etc.

To mitigate the risk of being infected, do not become directly exposed to potential sources of infection e.g. ensure suitable gloves are being worn, and maintain high degrees of personal hygiene.

The risk of exposure during the works is low as the vast majority of the works are to be carried out mechanically, however, if you start to feel unwell inform the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager, immediately.

9.7.2 Histoplasmosis

Histoplasmosis is a fungal infection which thrives in soil where there are large amounts of bird droppings. The infection develops after the disturbance of dried bird droppings and the subsequent inhalation of the fungal spores. Whilst most people exposed to the spores do not become ill, some may develop mild flu-like symptoms including fever, cough, fatigue, headaches, and chest pains.

However, the infection can spread to other parts of the body via the blood stream in people with weakened immune systems causing more severe illness, including fungal meningitis.

To mitigate the risk of being infected, do not become directly exposed to potential sources of infection e.g. the source is to be removed by specialist contractor, do not disturb areas with large amounts of bird droppings, ensure that suitable dust masks are worn, and maintain high degrees of personal hygiene.

The risk of exposure during the works is low as the vast majority of the works are to be carried out mechanically, however, if you start to feel unwell inform the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager, immediately.

9.7.3 Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidiosis is a parasitic infection which can develop in humans after contact with infected water, soil, or surfaces contaminated with infected bird droppings. Exposure to the parasite can lead to severe watery diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, nausea, and vomiting. The infection typically last for one to three weeks, however, it can become chronic or life-threatening in people with a weakened immune system.

To mitigate the risk of being infected, do not become directly exposed to potential sources of infection e.g. ensure suitable gloves are being worn, and maintain high degrees of personal hygiene.

The risk of exposure during the works is low as the vast majority of the works are to be carried out mechanically, however, if you start to feel unwell inform the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager, immediately.

9.8 Ecological

In the absence of any formal information, the following have been assumed:

- No designated sites within close proximity of the site (e.g., SSSI, Heritage sites etc.).
- No tree protection orders within the site – no tree protection measures required.
- There are no invasive species on the site.

If any ecological issues are discovered, all works are to cease, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

9.8.1 Bats

Although bat roosts have not been identified on-site, bats have been identified foraging through sections of the main building complex. As such, there is a residual risk that that bats may use the buildings for roosting.

To mitigate the potential risk of future bat roosting, the demolition works are to be carried out under a non-licensed method statement prepared and implemented by the Client appointed ecological consultant; site personnel being given a toolbox talk detailing the procedure to follow in the event that a bat is encountered during the works.

9.8.2 Birds

Although no bird nesting has been identified on the site, there is potential for birds to access the building complex. As such, there is a residual risk that that birds may nest in the future.

To mitigate the potential risk of future nesting, obvious access into the buildings e.g., via doors and windows, is to be prevented. In the event that a bird nest is encountered, works in the immediate work area are to cease, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed (to contact the Client appointed ecological consultant).

9.9 Archaeology

In the absence of any formal information, the following has been assumed:

- There are no items of archaeological significance within the extent of the site.

If any archaeology is discovered, all works are to cease, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

10.0 Operations that may affect Others

3rd Parties are present immediately adjacent to the site, and may be impacted by the works.

All deliveries/traffic movements are to be co-ordinated taking into account the requirements of the local community; being carried out during normal working hours with special consideration for any local schools.

Local traffic is to given priority at all times.

All necessary environmental control measures are to be implemented to ensure that any impacts are minimised at all times.

If during the works, any suspected issues are identified, all works are to cease, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

10.1 Working hours

All operations (including deliveries etc.), are to be restricted to the following hours to minimise any impact to local residents:

- Mon-Fri 08:00-18:00
- Sat 08:00-13:00

No works are to be carried out on Sundays or Bank Holidays without prior permission from the *Local Authority*.

11.0 Emergency Procedures

All persons on site are to be instructed in the *Emergency Procedure* at the *Site Induction*. The *Emergency Procedure* is also to be displayed on the site *Notice Board* at all times.

In the event of an emergency situation arising, i.e., physical injury, mechanical damage, fire, etc. all work is to stop, and the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager informed immediately.

Project Manager	Andy Geering
Plant and Production Director	Brett Carter
Contracts Director	Gary Owen
Managing Director	Andy Walker

The Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager is the designated *First Aider* for the works.

The first aid box is located in the site office.

11.1 Injury

In the event that a person is injured, they are to be recovered as necessary. This will vary dependent upon the type of injury, and severity.

11.1.1 Minor injury

The person may be able to recover themselves, or alternatively, with assistance from other site personnel. Inform the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager as soon as possible, and administer on-site first aid as necessary. If the symptoms persist obtain medical advice.

Prior to any works re-commencing, the cause of the injury is to be determined.

11.1.2 Major injury

A major injury will require assistance from the *Emergency Services*. Inform the Urban Regen Ltd. Project Manager immediately, and contact the *Emergency Services*, providing them with as much information as possible. Ensure that they are met at the site entrance, and directed to the required location.

Whilst the *Emergency Services* are enacting a recovery, assist them as requested.

Prior to any works re-commencing, the cause of the injury is to be determined.

This is to certify that I have read/had read to me, this *Demolition Plan* and associated documents, and understand its/their contents.

[illegible]

13.0 Appendices

Appendix A	Pre-Demolition and De-commissioning Survey
Appendix B	General soft stripping method statement (430-MS-01)
Appendix C	Mechanical soft stripping method statement (430-MS-02)
Appendix D	General picking method statement (430-MS-03)
Appendix E	Hot works method statement (430-MS-04)
Appendix F	Mechanical demolition methodologies (Phase 1)
Appendix G	Mechanical demolition methodologies (Phase 2)

Appendix A **Pre-demolition and De-commissioning Survey**

Pre-demolition and De-commissioning Survey

Project:		Site Code	
Project Address		Building Ref:	

Prior to the partial/full demolition of any building, structure, or plant; all live/charged/hazardous systems are to be rendered 'dead', or reduced to the lowest hazard level, by means of a planned de-commissioning procedure carried out by the Client, or person responsible for the facility. Where possible, written confirmation should be provided to the demolition contractor prior to works commencement, confirming such procedures have been carried out, and to what extent.

To confirm that the de-commissioning procedure has been sufficiently carried out, the Urban Regen Ltd., Project Manager, is to carry out a thorough inspection of the building, structure, or plant, prior to any demolition commencing; the results of which are to be detailed in the table below.

In the event that it is deemed insufficient de-commissioning has been carried out, no demolition works are to commence.

Electricity/Power			
Has the isolation/earthing/spiking/cutting of high voltage cables supplying the building/structure/plant to be demolished, been carried out at locations outside the demolition zone?	Y	N	N/A
Have medium and low voltage cables associated with the building/structure/plant to be demolished, not rendered 'dead' by the above, been isolated at locations outside the demolition zone?	Y	N	N/A
Have any other cables, which supply buildings that are not to be demolished, but cross the demolition zone, been isolated/disconnected/protected?	Y	N	N/A
Have any emergency/standby direct current battery systems associated with the building/structure/plant to be demolished, been disconnected/removed?	Y	N	N/A
Has isolation/disconnection certification been provided?	Y	N	N/A
Comments			

Gas			
Has the isolation of gas infrastructure supplying the building/structure/plant to be demolished, been carried out at locations outside the demolition zone?	Y	N	N/A
Has the gas infrastructure directly associated with the building been purged?	Y	N	N/A

Has any other gas infrastructure, which supplies buildings that are not to be demolished, but cross the demolition zone, been isolated/disconnected/protected?	Y	N	N/A
Has isolation/disconnection certification been provided?	Y	N	N/A
Comments			

Water			
Has the isolation of water infrastructure supplying the building/structure/plant to be demolished, been carried out at locations outside the demolition zone?	Y	N	N/A
Has any other water infrastructure, which supplies buildings that are not to be demolished, but cross the demolition zone, been isolated/disconnected/protected?	Y	N	N/A
Have any substantial heads of water been drained?	Y	N	N/A
Has isolation/disconnection certification been provided?	Y	N	N/A
Comments			

Other			
Have bulk process or other chemicals, including battery acids and oils, been removed?	Y	N	N/A
Have substances that can give rise to biological, chemical, explosive, fire, or radiological hazard been removed/eliminated?	Y	N	N/A
Have pressurised vessels inc' fire extinguishers, oxygen/propane bottles, halon bottles etc., been removed?	Y	N	N/A
Has removal certification been provided?	Y	N	N/A
Comments			

Sign Off				
Has sufficient de-commissioning of the building been carried out?			Y	N
Can demolition be carried out safely?			Y	N
Position	Project Manager		Signature/Date	
Name				
Position	Director		Signature/Date	
Name				

Appendix B General soft stripping method statement (430-MS-01)

Site Name:	Glen Dimplex, Rainhill	Date:	16/01/26	SSW No.	430-MS-01	
Written By:	D J Woodrow	Site Approval:	B Carter			
Client Review:	*	Signature:	*			
* If this Safe System of Work is issued to several persons each should sign the associated Record of method statement briefing						
Activity:	General soft stripping					
Examples of Common Hazards: Put 'x' by the ones that apply						
Fall from height	☒	Trip on level	☒	Falling objects	☒	
Explosion	☐	Noise	☒	Dust	☒	
COSHH	☒	Fire	☒	Lighting	☒	
Collapse of excavation	☐	Contact with hot surface	☐	Collapse of structure	☒	
Fragile material	☐	Striking object	☐	Cutting accident	☒	
Electrocution	☒	Asbestos	☒	Lifting Equipment failure	☐	
Manual Handling	☒	Struck by traffic	☐	Drowning or flooding	☐	
Struck by plant	☐	Confined Spaces	☐		☐	
Using this list and your knowledge of the activity, select the SIGNIFICANT hazards						
Significant Hazards: (Section 'A')	Persons at Risk (Number, Staff, Public, Children)	Likelihood L,M or H	Severity L,M or H	Risk L,M or H		
Falling from working platform	Site ops	L	H	H		
Falling objects/collapse of structure during dismantling	Site ops	L	H	H		
Cutting accident/electrocution	Site ops	L	H	H		
Slips/trips/falls due to poor lighting	Site ops	L	M	M		
Noise/dust (inc' asbestos)/vibration	Site ops	L	H	H		
Manual handling	Site ops	L	M	M		
Give priority to hazards where the persons at risk, likelihood or severity are high. Include any controls that reduce the risks from the significant hazards						
Control Measures: (For example, Work at height = Full scaffold instead of ladders, Electrocution = Battery powered drill instead of 110V or mains electric, Confined spaces = Forced air ventilation instead of BA)						
Ensure working platform suitable for task. Scaffold to be erected by suitably qualified PASMA operative. When dismantling assess the structure. Dismantle from top down. Ensure that nothing is going to fall unexpectedly. Ensure building is electrically disconnected. Only use 110V tools (yellow). Ensure equipment is in good order. Keep work area tidy. Ensure a clear evacuation route at all times. Use 110V lighting (yellow) where necessary. Asbestos to be removed by licensed contractor prior to soft stripping. If not possible, asbestos to be signed and excluded until the asbestos can be accessed. All asbestos is to be disposed of in lockable skips and at a suitable facility. Any unknown substances e.g., liquids, encountered, are to be left in-situ until they have identified and a suitable COSHH assessment has been prepared. Wear suitable PPE to minimise the effects of noise and dust. Use tools with minimal vibration and monitor. Minimise manual handling. Assess all loads. Use more than one person if necessary. Preferably use mechanical means. Ensure adequate FFE is available.						
Control measures using PPE -	Only select PPE where you cannot control or remove the hazard another way Remember PPE is the last resort					
Put 'x' by the ones that apply:	Head protection	☒	Eye Protection	☒	Dust mask	☒
	Toe Protection	☒	Ear Protection	☒	Respirator	☐
	High-vis clothing	☒	Harness or line	☐	Escape BA	☐
Details / other PPE required:	Gloves	☒	Safety torch	☐	Full BA	☐
Arrangements for Work:						
Name of work Supervisor for this method statement			Project Manager/Supervisor			
Level of supervision required (e.g. full time/part time/hourly)			Part time			
Permits required (e.g. permit-to-dig/permit-to-enter etc.)			Permit to Work			
Level of competence/training standard required by operatives			CSCS/CCDO or similar			
Other arrangements:			This method statement is to be read in conjunction with the associated Demolition Plan.			

Resources		Sketch or diagram
Plant & tools required (as necessary):		
6kV diesel generator 110V lighting and extension cables 110V reciprocating saws Working scaffolds/podiums Miscellaneous hand tools		
Materials:		
Labour:		
Demolition operatives		
Safety Method Statement (Section : 'B'):		
Listing your sequence of work will help you, and your operatives, carry out the task safely and cost effectively. It can reduce errors and cut downtime due to lack of planning.		
1	Attend an Urban Regen site induction and method statement briefing with the Project Manager/Supervisor.	
2	Obtain a <i>Permit to Work</i> from the Project Manager/Supervisor (inc' service disconnection and asbestos removal certificates).	
3	All associated personnel to visit the work area and assess/discuss the soft stripping operation and determine the emergency evacuation route.	
4	If lighting is required a 6kV generator is to be established externally to the building at a suitable location and 110V lighting established.	
5	If working platforms are required, they are to be erected by a suitably qualified PASMA operative and relocated as necessary as works progress. Do not use ladders as working platforms.	
6	Any structures to be soft stripped are to be assessed to determine the order of deconstruction – usually from the top down to prevent objects falling unexpectedly.	
7	If a structure is required to fall, an <i>Exclusion Zone</i> is to be established and all personnel informed to ensure that no personnel are impacted by the operation.	
8	Where buildings contain multiple floors, <i>Drop Zones</i> are to be established to allow materials to be ejected. The <i>Drop Zones</i> are to be HERAS fenced off and signed to prevent any access, other than via <i>Permit</i> .	
9	Soft stripped materials are to be segregated and stockpiled in separate piles externally to the building to allow mechanical removal. Some stockpiles will be required to remain in the building. These locations are to be agreed with the Project Manager/Supervisor.	
10	Keep the workplace as tidy as is practicable, maintaining an emergency access/egress route at all times. Use all necessary PPE at all times.	

This is to certify that I have read/had read to me, this *Method Statement* and associated documents, and understand its/their contents.

[illegible]

Appendix C **Mechanical soft strip method statement (430-MS-02)**

Site Name:	Glen Dimplex, Rainhill		Date:	16/01/26		SSW No.	430-MS-02		
Written By:			D J Woodrow		Site Approval:		B Carter		
Client Review:			*		Signature:		*		
* If this Safe System of Work is issued to several persons each should sign the associated <i>Record of method statement briefing</i>									
Activity:	Mechanical soft stripping								
Examples of Common Hazards: Put 'x' by the ones that apply									
Fall from height	☒	Trip on level	☐	Falling objects	☒	Fragile material	☐	Electrocution	☒
Explosion	☐	Noise	☒	Dust	☒	Striking object	☐	Asbestos	☒
COSHH	☒	Fire	☒	Lighting	☒	Cutting accident	☐	Eye injury	☐
Collapse of excavation	☐	Contact with hot surface	☐	Collapse of structure	☒	Lifting Equipment failure	☐	Drowning or flooding	☐
Manual Handling	☐	Struck by traffic	☐	Struck by plant	☒	Confined Spaces	☐		
Using this list and your knowledge of the activity, select the SIGNIFICANT hazards									
Significant Hazards: (Section 'A')				Persons at Risk (Number, Staff, Public, Children)	Likelihood L, M or H	Severity L, M or H	Risk L, M or H		
Falling from working surface				Site ops	L	H	H		
Falling objects/collapse of structure during dismantling				Site ops	L	H	H		
Cutting accident/electrocution				Site ops	L	H	H		
Poor lighting				Site ops	L	H	H		
Noise/dust (inc' asbestos)				Site ops	L	H	H		
Fire				Site ops	L	H	H		
Give priority to hazards where the persons at risk, likelihood or severity are high. Include any controls that reduce the risks from the significant hazards									
Control Measures: (For example, Work at height = Full scaffold instead of ladders, Electrocution = Battery powered drill instead of 110V or mains electric, Confined spaces = Forced air ventilation instead of BA)									
Ensure that all equipment is isolated with disconnection certification received. Ensure that all plant and personnel are suitably certificated. Ensure that the building being soft stripped is well ventilated. Be aware of increased noise in restricted spaces. Keep the work area as tidy as practicable. Ensure that the work area is sufficiently lit. Do not work near high edges, only work in the designated working area. Ensure a clear evacuation route at all times. Do not work directly beneath the structure being demolished. Only demolish the specified soft strip materials. Asbestos to be removed by licenced contractor prior to soft stripping. If not possible, asbestos is to be signed and excluded until the asbestos can be accessed. Any unknown substances e.g., liquids, encountered, are to be left in-situ until they have been identified and a suitable COSHH assessment has been prepared. Do not stack up flammable materials. Ensure that sufficient and suitable FFE is available.									
Control measures using PPE -				Only select PPE where you cannot control or remove the hazard another way Remember PPE is the last resort					
Put 'x' by the ones that apply:				Head protection	☒	Eye Protection	☒	Dust mask	☒
				Toe Protection	☒	Ear Protection	☒	Respirator	☐
				High-vis clothing	☒	Harness or line	☐	Escape BA	☐
Details / other PPE required:				Gloves	☒	Safety torch	☐	Full BA	☐
Dependent upon the plant being used, operators may need to wear PPE e.g., Bobcat operator.									
Arrangements for Work:									
Name of work Supervisor for this method statement						Project Manager/Supervisor			
Level of supervision required (e.g. full time/part time/hourly)						Part time			
Permits required (e.g. permit-to-dig/permit-to-enter etc.)						Permit to Work			
Level of competence/training standard required by operatives						CSCS/CCDO or similar			
Other arrangements:		This method statement is to be read in conjunction with the associated Demolition Plan.							

Resources		Sketch or diagram
Plant & tools required (as necessary):		
9T 360° demolition excavator Bobcat 6kV diesel generator 110V lighting and extension cables		
Materials:		
Labour:		
Demolition plant operatives		
Safety Method Statement (Section : 'B'):		
Listing your sequence of work will help you, and your operatives, carry out the task safely and cost effectively. It can reduce errors and cut downtime due to lack of planning.		
1	Attend an Urban Regen site induction and method statement briefing with the Project Manager/Supervisor.	
2	Obtain a <i>Permit to Work</i> from the Project Manager/Supervisor (inc' service disconnection and asbestos removal certificates).	
3	All associated personnel to visit the work area and assess/discuss the soft stripping operation and determine the emergency evacuation route.	
4	If lighting is required a 6kV generator is to be established externally to the building at a suitable location and 110V lighting established.	
5	Identify the extent of the work area and establish any protection measures as necessary. Ensure that the work area is free from obstructions.	
6	Any structures to be soft stripped are to be assessed to determine the order of deconstruction – usually from the top down to prevent objects falling unexpectedly.	
7	If a structure is required to fall, an <i>Exclusion Zone</i> is to be established and all personnel informed.	
8	Where buildings contain multiple floors, <i>Drop Zones</i> are to be established to allow materials to be ejected. The <i>Drop Zones</i> are to be HERAS fenced off and signed to prevent any access, other than via <i>Permit</i> .	
9	Soft stripped materials are to be segregated and stockpiled in separate piles externally to the building to allow mechanical removal. Some stockpiles will be required to remain in the building. These locations are to be agreed with the Project Manager/Supervisor.	
10	Keep the workplace as tidy as is practicable, maintaining an emergency access/egress route at all times. Use all necessary PPE at all times.	

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[illegible]

Appendix D General picking method statement (430-MS-03)

Site Name:	Glen Dimplex, Rainhill		Date:	16/01/26		SSW No.	430-MS-03		
Written By:			D J Woodrow		Site Approval:			B Carter	
Client Review:			*		Signature:			*	
* If this Safe System of Work is issued to several persons each should sign the associated <i>Record of method statement briefing</i>									
Activity:	General picking adjacent to mechanical demolition operations								
Examples of Common Hazards: Put 'x' by the ones that apply									
Fall from height	☐	Trip on level	☒	Falling objects	☒	Fragile material	☐	Electrocution	☒
Explosion	☐	Noise	☐	Dust	☒	Striking object	☐	Asbestos	☒
COSHH	☐	Fire	☐	Lighting	☐	Cutting accident	☐	Eye injury	☒
Collapse of excavation	☐	Contact with hot surface	☐	Collapse of structure	☒	Lifting Equipment failure	☐	Drowning or flooding	☐
Manual Handling	☒	Struck by traffic	☐	Struck by plant	☒	Confined Spaces	☐		
Using this list and your knowledge of the activity, select the SIGNIFICANT hazards									
Significant Hazards: (Section 'A')	Persons at Risk (Number, Staff, Public, Children)		Likelihood L,M or H		Severity L,M or H		Risk L,M or H		
Slips/trips/falls	Site ops		L		M		M		
Falling objects/collapse of structure during dismantling	Site ops		L		H		H		
Struck by plant	Site ops		L		H		H		
Dust	Site ops		L		M		M		
Manual handling	Site ops		L		M		M		
Give priority to hazards where the persons at risk, likelihood or severity are high. Include any controls that reduce the risks from the significant hazards									
Control Measures: (For example, Work at height = Full scaffold instead of ladders, Electrocution = Battery powered drill instead of 110V or mains electric, Confined spaces = Forced air ventilation instead of BA)									
Keep work area as tidy as practicable. Ensure a clear evacuation route at all times. DO NOT pick close to buildings being demolished (loose materials may fall at any time). Only work in the designated zone agreed with the machine operator. Never work directly behind the machine. Remain in view of the machine operator at all times. If you need to leave the work area inform the machine operator. Ensure Hi-vis clothing is worn at all times + minimum PPE requirements. Ensure that any dust is suppressed, as necessary. Minimise working within the working radius of the machine. Minimise manual handling. Assess all loads. Use more than one person if necessary. Preferably use mechanical means. Be vigilant for asbestos containing materials.									
Control measures using PPE -			Only select PPE where you cannot control or remove the hazard another way Remember PPE is the last resort						
Put 'x' by the ones that apply:			Head protection	☒	Eye Protection	☒	Dust mask	☒	
			Toe Protection	☒	Ear Protection	☐	Respirator	☐	
			High-vis clothing	☒	Harness or line	☐	Escape BA	☐	
Details / other PPE required:			Gloves	☒	Safety torch	☐	Full BA	☐	
Arrangements for Work:									
Name of work Supervisor for this method statement					Machine operator				
Level of supervision required (e.g. full time/part time/hourly)					Full time				
Permits required (e.g. permit-to-dig/permit-to-enter etc.)					Permit to Work				
Level of competence/training standard required by operatives					CSCS/CCDO or similar				
Other arrangements:		The Project Manager/Supervisor is to supervise the works on a part-time basis. This method statement is to be read in conjunction with the associated Demolition Plan.							

Resources		Sketch or diagram
Plant & tools required (as necessary):		
Materials:		
Labour:		
Safety Method Statement (Section : 'B'): Listing your sequence of work will help you, and your operatives, carry out the task safely and cost effectively. It can reduce errors and cut downtime due to lack of planning.		
1	Attend an Urban Regen site induction and method statement briefing with the Project Manager/Supervisor (The mechanical demolition is covered by a thorough method statement which provides details of the demolition methodology/services/disconnections/asbestos etc.).	
2	All associated pickers to attend the demolition work area and discuss the works with the machine operator prior to commencing any picking works.	
3	Identify the preferred evacuation route and ensure it remains clear.	
4	Identify the area designated for picking operations and ensure works are contained therein.	
5	Maintain good communications with the machine operator at all times.	
6	Do not turn your back on the machine operator. Always face towards the mechanical demolition.	
7	Ensure that the machine operator knows where you are at all times.	
8	Minimise working within the reach of the machine.	
9	Demolition arisings are to be picked through separating them out for disposal/recycling by the machine into the relevant skips held on site.	
10	If in doubt ASK.	

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[illegible]

Appendix E **Hot works method statement (430-MS-04)**

Site Name:	Glen Dimplex, Rainhill	Date:	16/01/26	SSW No.	430-MS-04
Written By:		D J Woodrow		Site Approval:	
		B Carter			
Client Review:		*		Signature:	
		*			
* If this Safe System of Work is issued to several persons each should sign the associated Record of method statement briefing					
Activity:	Hot works				
Examples of Common Hazards: Put 'x' by the ones that apply					
Fall from height	☐	Trip on level	☒	Falling objects	☒
Explosion	☒	Noise	☒	Dust	☐
COSHH	☒	Fire	☒	Lighting	☐
Collapse of excavation	☐	Contact with hot surface	☒	Collapse of structure	☒
Fragile material	☐	Striking object	☐	Cutting accident	☒
Electrocution	☐	Asbestos	☐	Lifting Equipment failure	☐
Manual Handling	☒	Struck by traffic	☐	Drowning or flooding	☐
Struck by plant	☒	Confined Spaces	☐		
Using this list and your knowledge of the activity, select the SIGNIFICANT hazards					
Significant Hazards: (Section 'A')	Persons at Risk (Number, Staff, Public, Children)		Likelihood L,M or H	Severity L,M or H	Risk L,M or H
Slips/trips/falls due to uneven surfaces	Site ops		L	H	H
Gas bottles leaking	Site ops		L	H	H
Fire/contact with hot surface during burning	Site ops		L	H	H
Injury due to hot works	Site ops		L	H	H
Manual handling	Site ops		M	M	M
Struck by plant	Site ops		L	H	H
Give priority to hazards where the persons at risk, likelihood or severity are high. Include any controls that reduce the risks from the significant hazards					
Control Measures: (For example, Work at height = Full scaffold instead of ladders, Electrocution = Battery powered drill instead of 110V or mains electric, Confined spaces = Forced air ventilation instead of BA)					
Ensure that a suitable exclusion zone is established around the work area, with all none essential personnel excluded.					
Ensure that the work area is clear of obstructions.					
Ensure that the works are controlled in accordance with the associated <i>Hot Works Permit</i> .					
Ensure that all burning equipment is in good working order, with the regulators/flash back arrestors and hoses checked prior to each use. If any faults are discovered dispose of the faulty equipment and replace.					
Ensure that the burning equipment is secure, located outside of the immediate work area.					
Minimise any manual handling. Use multiple persons if necessary. Preferably use mechanical means.					
Ensure that items being cut are suitably secure prior to cutting to prevent uncontrolled collapse.					
Wear all necessary PPE.					
Control measures using PPE -		Only select PPE where you cannot control or remove the hazard another way Remember PPE is the last resort			
Put 'x' by the ones that apply:		Head protection	☒	Eye Protection	☒
		Toe Protection	☒	Ear Protection	☒
		High-vis clothing	☒	Harness or line	☐
Details / other PPE required:		Gloves	☒	Safety torch	☐
				Full BA	☐
Suitable overalls are to be worn at all times whilst carrying out hot works					
Arrangements for Work:					
Name of work Supervisor for this method statement			Project Manager/Supervisor		
Level of supervision required (e.g. full time/part time/hourly)			Part time		
Permits required (e.g. permit-to-dig/permit-to-enter etc.)			Permit to Work/Hot Works Permit		
Level of competence/training standard required by operatives			CSCS/CCDO or similar		
Other arrangements:		This method statement is to be read in conjunction with the associated Demolition Plan.			

Resources		Sketch or diagram
Plant & tools required (as necessary):		
Oxy/acetylene burning equipment		
Materials:		
Oxygen Acetylene		
Labour:		
1no. Site operative		
Safety Method Statement (Section : 'B'):		
Listing your sequence of work will help you, and your operatives, carry out the task safely and cost effectively. It can reduce errors and cut downtime due to lack of planning.		
1	Attend an Urban Regen site induction and method statement briefing with the Project Manager/Supervisor.	
2	Obtain a <i>Permit to Work</i> and a <i>Hot Work Permit</i> from the Project Manager/Supervisor (inc' service disconnection and asbestos removal certificates).	
3	Check the work area with the Project Manager/Supervisor.	
4	Ensure that the exclusion zone is fully established and suitable for the task, with all none associated personnel excluded.	
5	Check the burning equipment prior to use, replacing any faulty items.	
6	Locate the burning equipment a suitable distance from the structure to be cut, and ensure that the work area is clear of all combustible material.	
7	Confirm the extent of cuts to be made.	
8	Using the burning equipment, cut through the metal structure as required. If sit cuts are being prepared, ensure that the structure remains secure.	
9	If a structure is required to fall, ensure that it remains secure until all personnel are removed from the drop zone e.g., secured by heavy plant.	
10	Keep the workplace as tidy as is practicable, maintaining an emergency access/egress route at all times. Use all necessary PPE at all times.	

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Appendix F **Mechanical demolition methodologies (Phase 1)**

Mechanical demolition methodology – Building 1B

Building description

Structural assessment

Ground assessment

Exclusion zone assessment

Mechanical demolition

Record of demolition methodology briefing

Plan 1B(1)

Building 1B location plan

Plan 1B(2)

Building 1B exclusion zone

Image 1B(1)

Building 1B

Building description - see Plan 1B(1) and Image 1B(1)

Building 1B consists of a 2no. bay portal framed canopy structure located to the north west corner of the main building complex. The structure is of a steel construction with metal cladding to the sides and to the pitched roof. The pitch of the roof is circa 7.5m high. A concrete floor is consistent across the whole of the building.



Plan 1B(1) – Building 1B location plan

Structural assessment – see Image 1B(1)

Steel portal frames established to form 2no. bays form the main structural components of the building. Side beams and bracing are also present between the portal frames to the northern and southern walls, with purlin and bracing present to the roof. Buildings 1C (which will already be demolished) and 1D are located immediately adjacent to the structure.



Image 1B(1) – Building 1B viewed from the south west

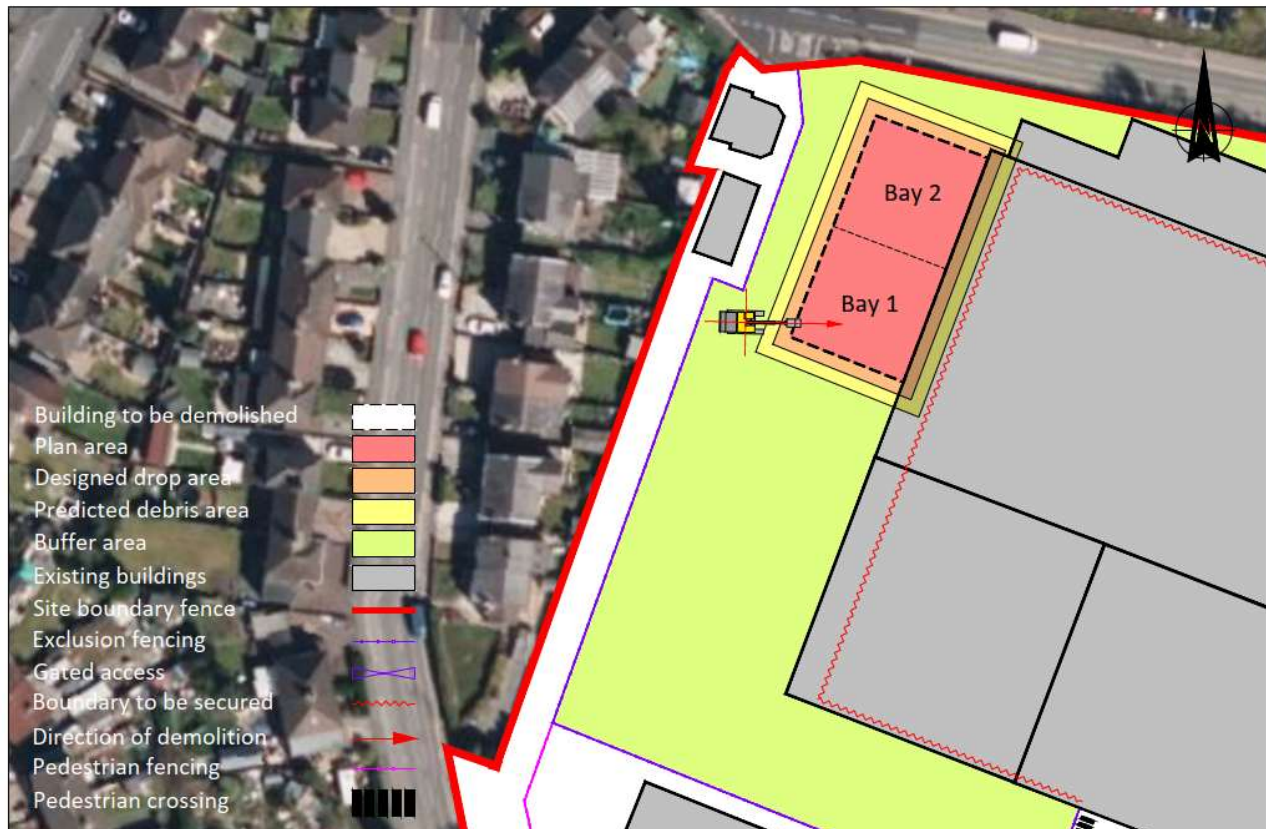
Ground assessment

Concrete is established across the full extent of the building footprint. The nearest site investigation location (WS107) identifies that this is likely to be circa 300mm thick, established directly on a sandy gravelly made ground sub-base, with natural sand/gravel/clay beneath. There are no records of formal basements beneath the structure, however, service ducts/man access may be present, as such, the immediate work area is to be checked/assessed further for potential voids which may impact the bearing capacity of the surface.

Considering the provided information, the immediate hard-standing will provide a sufficient bearing surface for the specified heavy plant.

Exclusion zone assessment - see Plan 1B(2)

Building 1B is a regular shaped portal framed structure circa 7.5m high. It is to be demolished using a 50T 360° tracked demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment in a progressive top-down manner, working to points of strength. To accommodate this a minimal *Designed drop area* of 2m has been specified, with a *Predicted debris area* of another 2m. To secure the immediate area, HERAS type construction fencing is to be erected as detailed to form a secure *Exclusion zone*. Doors/openings associated with immediately connecting buildings are also to be secured to prevent any unauthorised access.



Plan 1B(2) – Building 1B exclusion zone

Mechanical demolition

- I. Mechanical demolition is to be carried out systematically, in a generally easterly direction, by a 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment, supported by a 1 no 30T 360° demolition excavator. Processing of materials is to be carried out on the hard standing to the south as works progress; the work area being kept as clear as is practicable.
- II. Initially, any wastes located immediately within the building are to be recovered mechanically; the arising's being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.
- III. With the work area cleared, the 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator is to remove the cladding from the exposed sides of the structure; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- IV. With the majority of the structure exposed, Bay 1 demolition can commence.
- V. Remove the roof cladding from between the initial portal frames of the bay; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

- VI. Shear out the steel frame infill to the western façade of the first portal frame, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- VII. With the infill steel removed, systematically shear through the western end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins, immediately adjacent to the first portal frame, carefully folding down the cut ends towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.
- VIII. With the first portal frame separated from the remaining structure, weaken the base of the southern leg (right-hand side), before shearing through the northern end (left-hand side) of the roof frame, folding it down to ground level in a controlled manner. The base of the leg can then be sheared at the weak point and the structure relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

- IX. With the first portal frame removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins suspended from the next portal frame, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- X. Repeat Points V-IX to demolish the remaining Bay 1 structure, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.
- XI. When Bay 1 has been removed and the work area cleared, Bay 2 demolition can commence.
- XII. Remove the roof cladding from between the initial portal frames of the bay; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- XIII. Shear out the steel frame infill to the western façade of the first portal frame, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- XIV. With the infill steel removed, systematically shear through the western end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins, immediately adjacent to the first portal frame, carefully folding down the cut ends towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.

- XV. With the first portal frame separated from the remaining structure, weaken the base of both legs, before folding it down to ground level in a controlled manner. The base of the legs can then be sheared at the weak points and the structure relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

- XVI. With the first portal frame removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins suspended from the second portal frame, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner, before relocating them for processing and removal off-site.
- XVII. Repeat Points XII-XVI to demolish the remaining Bay 2 structure, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.
- XVIII. Gather up all remaining arising's and relocate them for processing/back fill any open pits in preparation for continued demolition. If necessary, ground burning is to be carried out to remove any steel up-stands.
- XIX. Further to the demolition of the building, and dependent upon any adjacent structures, the associated slab/hard-standing is to be broken out/removed, followed by the associated foundations; the arisings being relocated for processing, and subsequent re-use.

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Building description

Ground assessment

Mechanical demolition

Record of demolition methodology briefing

Plan 1C(1)

Building 1C location plan

Plan 1C(2)

Building 1C exclusion zone

Image 1C(1)

Building 1C exterior viewed from the north west

Image 1C(2)

Building 1C canteen interior

Image 1C(3)

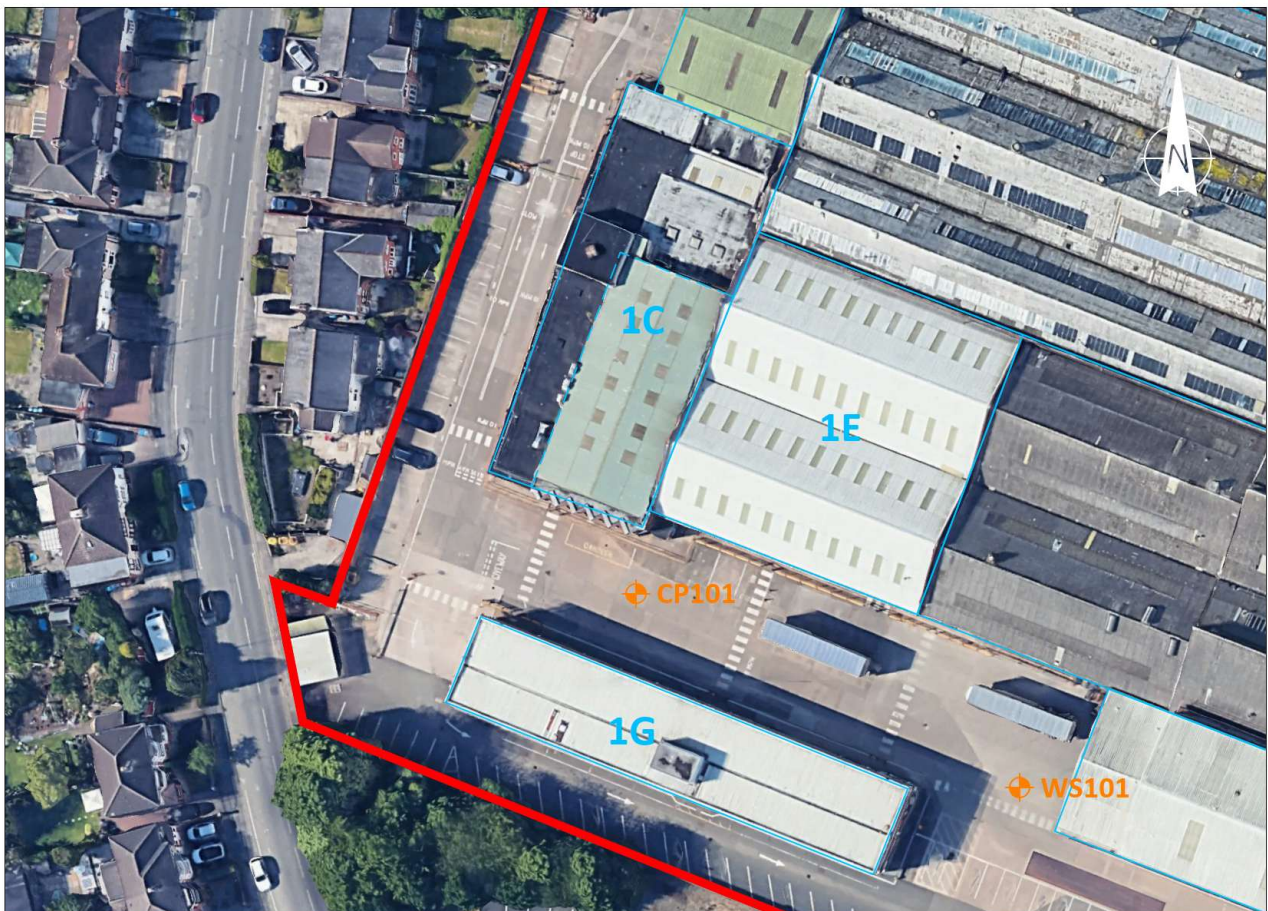
Building 1C meeting room interior (to the north of the portal frame)

Image 1C(4)

Building 1C portal frame interior

Building description - see Plan 1C(1) and Image 1C(1-4)

Building 1C is located to the south west corner of the main building complex. It consists of 2no. main components, a single-storey office/canteen (with plant room above), and an in-fill portal frame structure. The office/canteen is of a brick/block construction with an underlying concrete frame, the roof being generally flat with a felt covering. The portal framed structure is circa 1.5-storeys high and forms a large open storage space. A concrete floor is consistent across the whole of the building.



Plan 1C(1) – Building 1C location plan

Structural assessment – see Image 1C(1)

The main structural component of the single-storey office/canteen is a concrete frame, consisting of reinforced concrete legs positioned at regular intervals supporting a beamed reinforced concrete roof; seemingly constructed through several build phases, with brick/block infill. The portal framed section is of steel construction with associated beams and bracing to the sides and purlins/bracing present to the pitched roof.



Image 1C(1) – Building 1C exterior viewed from the north west

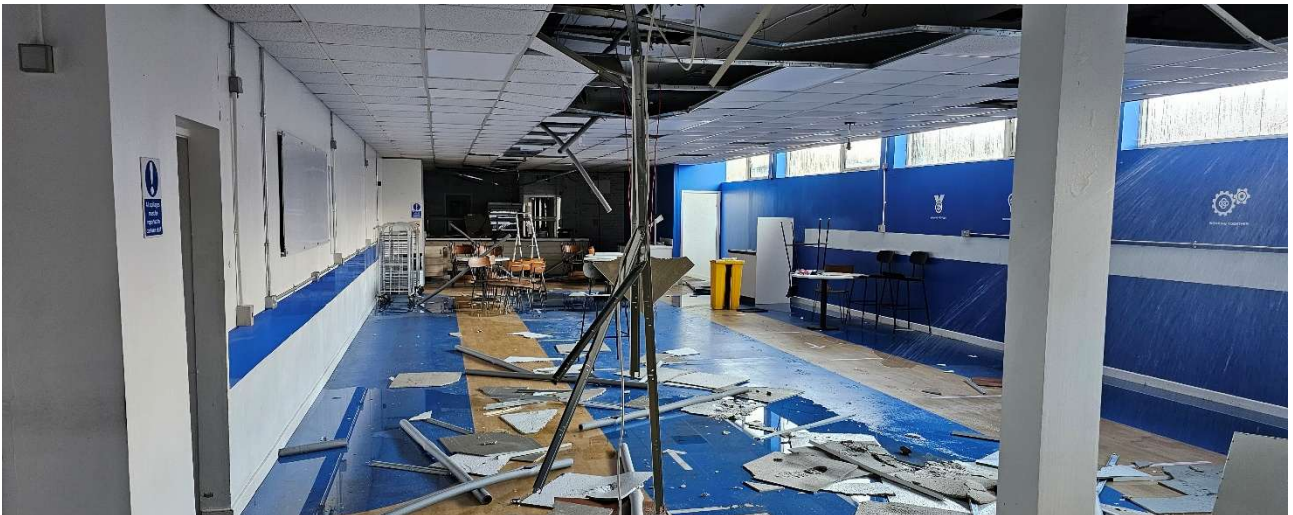


Image 1C(2) – Building 1C canteen interior

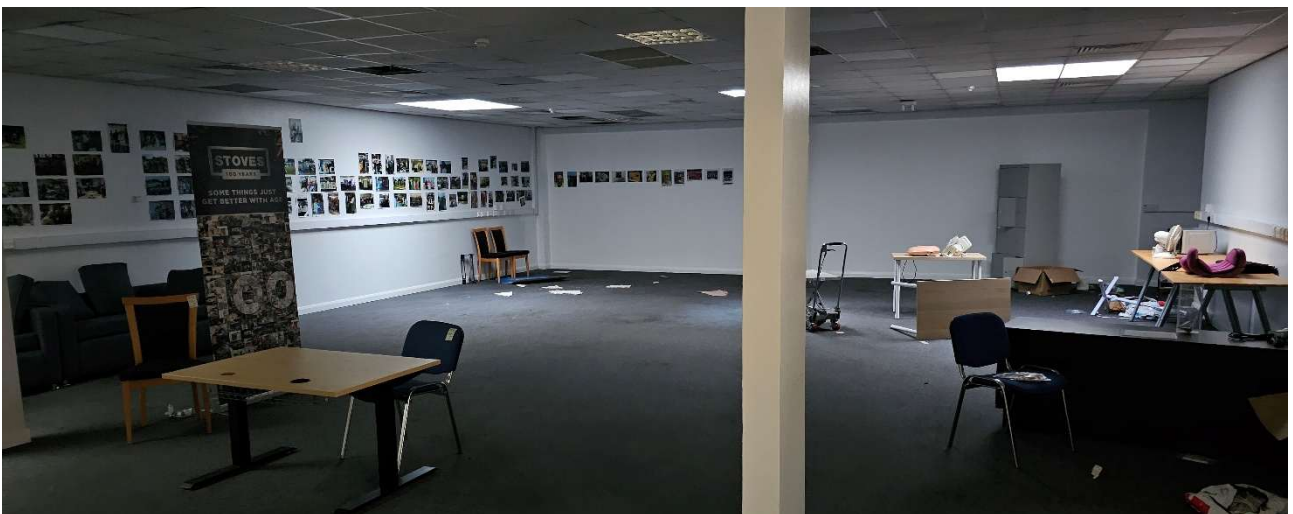


Image 1C(3) – Building 1C meeting room interior (to the north of the portal frame)



Image 1C(4) – Building 1C portal frame interior

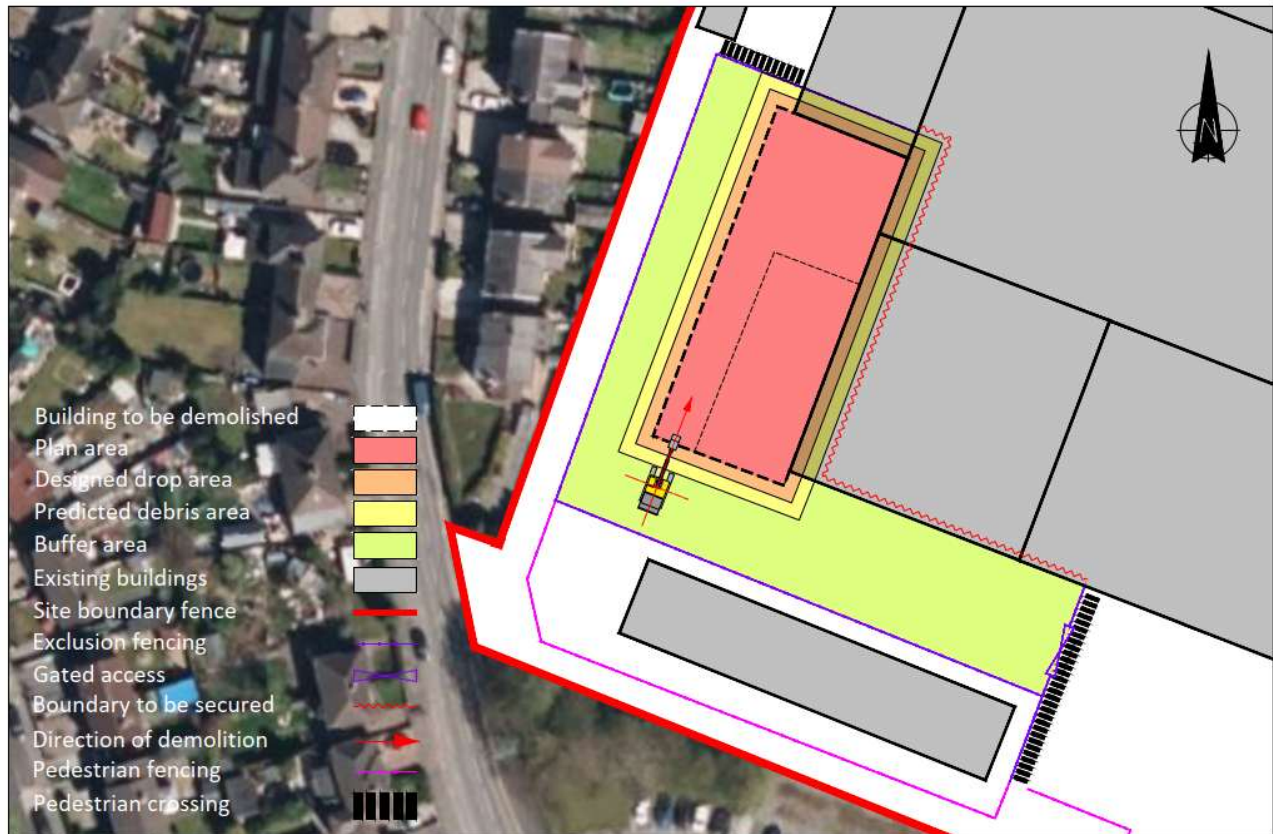
Ground assessment

Concrete is established across the full extent of the building footprint. The nearest site investigation location (CP101) identifies that this is likely to be a minimum of 100mm thick, established directly on a sandy gravelly made ground sub-base, with natural sand/gravel/clay beneath. There are no records of formal basements beneath the structure, however, service ducts/man access may be present, as such, the immediate work area is to be checked/assessed further for potential voids which may impact the bearing capacity of the surface.

Considering the provided information, the immediate hard-standing will provide a sufficient bearing surface for the specified heavy plant.

Exclusion zone assessment - see Plan 1C(2)

Building 1C is a rectangular shaped building consisting of an L-shaped concrete framed structure. It is generally circa 4.0m high, however, there is a small plant room on the roof which increases this height to circa 7.5m. The infill to the L-shaped structure is a portal frame building; the ridge of which also extends to circa 7.5m high. Both structures are to be demolished using a 50T 360° tracked demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment in a progressive top-down manner, working to points of strength. To accommodate this a minimal *Designed drop area* of 2m has been specified, with a *Predicted debris area* of another 2m. To secure the immediate area, HERAS type construction fencing is to be erected as detailed to form a secure *Exclusion zone*. Doors/openings associated with immediately connecting buildings are also to be secured to prevent any unauthorised access.



Plan 1C(2) – Building 1C exclusion zone

Mechanical demolition

- I. Mechanical demolition is to be carried out systematically, in a generally northerly direction, by a 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator on pulveriser/grab/shear attachment, supported by a 1 no 30T 360° demolition excavator. Processing of materials is to be carried out on the hard standing to the south as works progress; the work area being kept as clear as is practicable.
- II. Initially, the 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator is to remove the pedestrian barriers from the perimeter of the single-storey section of the building – both at ground level and around the edge of the roof; relocating the arising's to the processing area, as necessary.
- III. Commencing works from the south west, reduce down the brick/block infill to the single-storey building to expose the internal concrete structure; the brick/blockwork being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner before being relocated to the processing area.

Note: Windows/doors are to be removed as necessary as the wall is reduced.

-
- IV. With access to the interior of the building established, any wastes located immediately within the building are to be recovered mechanically; the arising's being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.
- V. With the immediate work area cleared and the main structure exposed, the initial cross beam and roof section is to be systematically pulverised with the arising's being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner.
- VI. With the initial section of roof removed, the associated western wall (left-hand side) is to be demolished in a top-down manner, with the concrete frame pulverised, and the brick/blockwork reduced down; all arising's being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner before being relocated to the processing area, as necessary.
- Note: The eastern wall (right-hand side) is to be retained to ensure that the adjacent portal framed building remains structurally sound.*
- Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.*
- Note: Any internal walls are to be reduced down, as necessary.*
- VII. Repeat Points IV-VI to demolish the remaining structure, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.
- VIII. As the demolition progresses and the plant room is reached, the mechanical demolition is to be carried out in a similar manner, with the plant room demolished first, followed by the ground floor structure.
- Note: When reducing the plant room, ensure that any arisings landing on the first floor are removed to prevent overloading of the structure (which has the potential to cause an uncontrolled collapse); being relocated to the processing area, as necessary.*
- IX. When the concrete framed portion of the building has been demolished, the mechanical demolition of the portal framed structure can commence.
- X. Commencing works from the southern end of the structure, reduce down the brick/block infill to expose the internal portal framed structure; the brick/blockwork being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner before being relocated to the processing area.
- Note: Windows/doors are to be removed as necessary as the wall is reduced.*
- XI. With the gable wall removed, any wastes located immediately within the building are to be recovered mechanically; the arising's being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.

-
- XII. With any wastes recovered, remove the roof cladding from between the immediate portal frames; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- XIII. With any wastes removed, systematically shear through the southern end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins, immediately adjacent to the first portal frame, carefully folding down the cut ends towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.
- XIV. With the first portal frame separated from the remaining structure, weaken the base of the eastern leg (right-hand side) before folding the frame down to ground level in a controlled manner. The base of the legs can then be sheared at the weak point and the structure relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- Note: It is anticipated that the western end (left-hand side) of the roof frame is secured to the top of the existing wall. Care is to be taken to ensure that the wall remains structurally sound whilst the portal frame is being demolished.*
- Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.*
- XV. With the first portal frame removed, systematically shear through the northern end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins suspended from the next portal frame, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- XVI. When the steel leg and associated lateral beam have been removed, the associated western brick/block wall (left-hand side) can be reduced down in a controlled manner; all arising's being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner before being relocated to the processing area, as necessary.
- XVII. Repeat Points XI-XVI to demolish the remaining structure, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.
- Note: Before demolishing the final portal frame, reduce the brick/block infill to the northern gable in a top-down manner.*
- XVIII. Gather up all remaining arising's and relocate them for processing/back fill any open pits in preparation for continued demolition. If necessary, ground burning is to be carried out to remove any steel up-stands.

- XIX. Further to the demolition of the building, and dependent upon any adjacent structures, the associated slab/hard-standing is to be broken out/removed, followed by the associated foundations; the arisings being relocated for processing, and subsequent re-use.

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[illegible]

Mechanical demolition methodology – Building 1D (canopy)

Building description

Structural assessment

Ground assessment

Exclusion zone assessment

Mechanical demolition

Record of demolition methodology briefing

Plan 1D(1) Building 1D (canopy) location plan

Plan 1D(2) Building 1D (canopy) exclusion zone

Image 1D(1) Building 1D (canopy) viewed from the west

Building description - see Plan 1D(1) and Image 1D(1)

Building 1D (canopy) is a mainly single sided cantilevered steel framed canopy clad with asbestos cement sheeting, which extends along the northern edge of Building 1D (main building). The pitch of the canopy is circa 7.0m high. A concrete floor is present beneath the whole of the structure. A step of circa 1.5m is present circa 1m away from the northern edge of the adjacent main building.



Plan 1D(1) – Building 1D (canopy) location plan

Structural assessment - see Image 1D(1)

Steel cantilevered frames form the majority of the structure, with a section of full steel portal frames present to centre west of the structure with associated side beams/bracing to the northern side. Purlins and bracing are present to the roof. The structure is integral to Building 1D (main building) located immediately to the south.



Image 1D(1) – Building 1D (canopy) viewed from the west

Ground assessment

Concrete is established across the full extent of the building footprint; however, soft landscaping is present immediately to the north of the portal framed section. The nearest site investigation locations (WS107 and WS108) identify that this is likely to be circa 300mm thick, established directly on a sandy gravelly made ground sub-base which increases in depth to the east, with natural sand/gravel/clay beneath. There are no records of formal basements beneath the structure, however, service ducts/man access may be present, as such, the immediate work area is to be checked/assessed further for potential voids which may impact the bearing capacity of the surface.

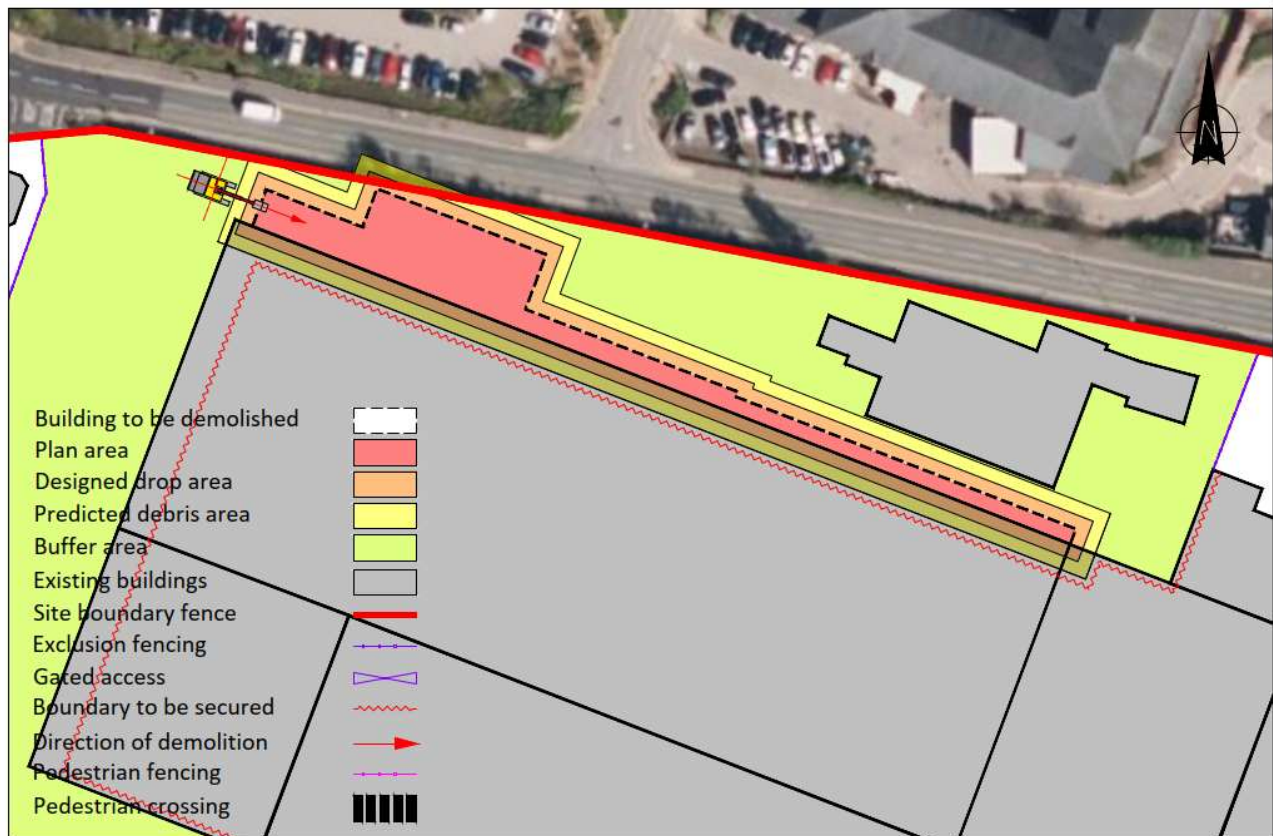
Considering the provided information, the immediate hard-standing will provide a sufficient bearing surface for the specified heavy plant.

Note: The cantilevered canopy is located directly above a concrete surface established at the same level as the main building complex to the south. However, the main concrete surface through this area, and beneath the full portal framed section, slopes down to a level circa 1.5m lower, to enable high sided vehicles to pass beneath the canopy. Also, due to the ineffective on-site drainage system, surface water gathers in this area.

Exclusion zone assessment - see Plan 1D(2)

Building 1D (canopy) is a long, thin, cantilevered/portal framed structure circa 7.0m high. It is to be demolished using a 50T 360° tracked demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment in a

progressive top-down manner, working to points of strength. To accommodate this a minimal *Designed drop area* of 2m has been specified, with a *Predicted debris area* of another 2m. To secure the immediate area, HERAS type construction fencing is to be erected as detailed to form a secure *Exclusion zone*. Doors/openings associated with immediately connecting buildings are also to be secured to prevent any unauthorised access.



Plan 1D(2) – Building 1D (canopy) exclusion zone

Mechanical demolition

- I. Mechanical demolition is to be carried out systematically, in a generally easterly direction, by a 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment, supported by a 1 no 30T 360° demolition excavator. Processing of materials is to be carried out on the hard standing to the west as works progress; the work area being kept as clear as is practicable.
Note: Asbestos cement sheeting has already been removed exposing the underlying structure.
- II. Initially, any wastes located immediately within the building are to be recovered mechanically; the arising's being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.

- III. With the work area cleared, the 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator is to remove the canopy up to the full portal frames by systematically shearing out the cross beams/purlins, from between the cantilever sections, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.
- IV. With the beams/purlins removed, systematically shear the cantilever sections immediately adjacent to the northern wall of Building 1D (main building), allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

- V. With the immediate work area cleared, the full portal sections are to be demolished.
- VI. Initially, shear through the western end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins, immediately adjacent to the first portal frame, folding the cut ends down towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.
- VII. With the first portal frame separated from the remaining structure, weaken the base of the northern leg, before shearing through the southern end of the roof frame immediately adjacent to the northern wall of the main building, folding it down to ground level in a controlled manner. The base of the leg can then be sheared at the weak point and the structure relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

- VIII. With the first portal frame removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins suspended from the second portal frame, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.
- IX. Repeat Points VI-VIII to demolish the remaining full portal frames, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.
- X. When the full portal frames have been removed, the remaining canopy can be demolished as detailed in Points III - IV.
- XI. Gather up all remaining arising's and relocate them for processing/back fill any open pits in preparation for continued demolition. If necessary, ground burning is to be carried out to remove any steel up-stands.

Note: Due to the proximity of Building 1I it may not be possible to demolish the eastern end of the canopy due to restricted access. Any remaining canopy is to be demolished as part of the Building 1D (main building) demolition works.

- XII. Further to the demolition of the building, and dependent upon any adjacent structures, the associated slab/hard-standing is to be broken out/removed, followed by the associated foundations; the arisings being relocated for processing, and subsequent re-use.

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Mechanical demolition methodology – Building 1D (main building)

Building description

Structural assessment

Ground assessment

Exclusion zone assessment

Mechanical demolition

Record of demolition methodology briefing

Plan 1D(3) Building 1D (main building) location plan

Plan 1C(4) Building 1D (main building) exclusion zone

Image 1D(2) Interior of the western end of Building 1D (main building) with the fabric wall evident

Image 1D(3) Interior of the eastern section of Building 1D (main building) immediately to the east of the fabric wall

Building description - see Plan 1D(3) and Images 1D(2)-1D(3)

Building 1D (main building) consists of a 3no. bay steel framed structure located to the north west of the main building complex. Solid brick walls are present to the gable ends, with brick infill to the northern façade. Asbestos cement sheeting covers the majority of the roof, with the exception of steel sheeting to the eastern end of the Bay 1. The pitch of the roof is circa 9.0m high. There is a fabric divide located within the structure to the western end. A concrete floor is consistent across the whole of the building with no known basement present.



Plan 1D(3) – Building 1D (main building) location plan

Structural assessment - see Images 1D(2-3)

Steel legs with linear beams supporting lightweight steel roof trusses with valley channels form the majority of the structural components of the building, with the exception of the brick gable ends which support the structure at each end. The southern side of Bay 3 is integral to Buildings 1E and 1F. The eastern gable wall is also integral to the adjacent Phase 2 structure – Building 2B.



Image1D(2) – Interior of the western end of Building 1D (main building) with the fabric wall evident

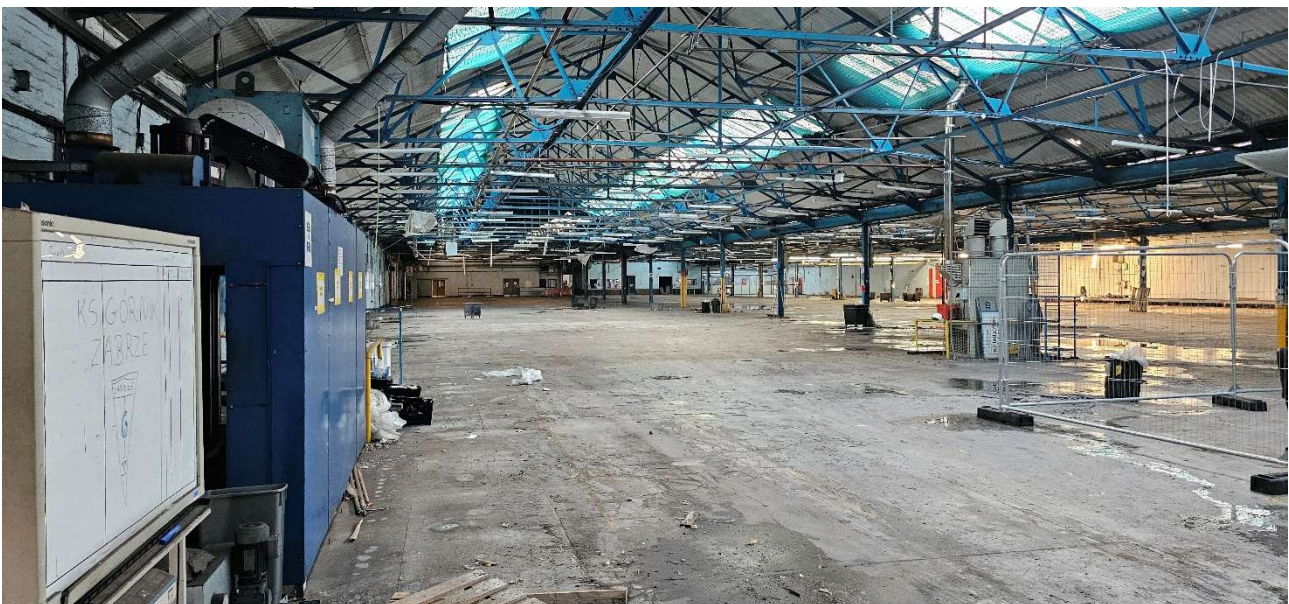


Image 1D(3) – Interior of the eastern section of Building 1D (main building) immediately to the east of the fabric wall

Ground assessment

Concrete is established across the full extent of the building footprint. The nearest site investigation locations (WS107 and WS108) identify that this is likely to be circa 300mm thick, established directly on a sandy gravelly made ground sub-base which increases in depth to the east, with natural sand/gravel/clay beneath. There are no records of formal basements beneath the structure, however, service ducts/man access may be present, as such, the immediate work area is to be checked/assessed further for potential voids which may impact the bearing capacity of the surface.

Considering the provided information, the immediate hard-standing will provide a sufficient bearing surface for the specified heavy plant.

Note: Beyond the northern wall of the building there is a circa 1.5m step. During the works, ensure that all demolition machine remain a safe distance away from the edge i.e., do not work immediately adjacent to it. As works progress establish a temporary brick bund along this boundary circa 1m high to provide edge protection for both plant and pedestrians.

Exclusion zone assessment - see Plan 1D(4)

Building 1D (main building) is a long 3no. bay steel framed structure circa 9.0m high. It is to be demolished using a 50T 360° tracked demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment in a progressive top-down manner, working to points of strength. To accommodate this a minimal *Designed drop area* of 2m has been specified, with a *Predicted debris area* of another 2m. To secure the immediate area, HERAS type construction fencing is to be erected as detailed to form a secure *Exclusion zone*. Doors/openings associated with immediately connecting buildings are also to be secured to prevent any unauthorised access.

Mechanical demolition

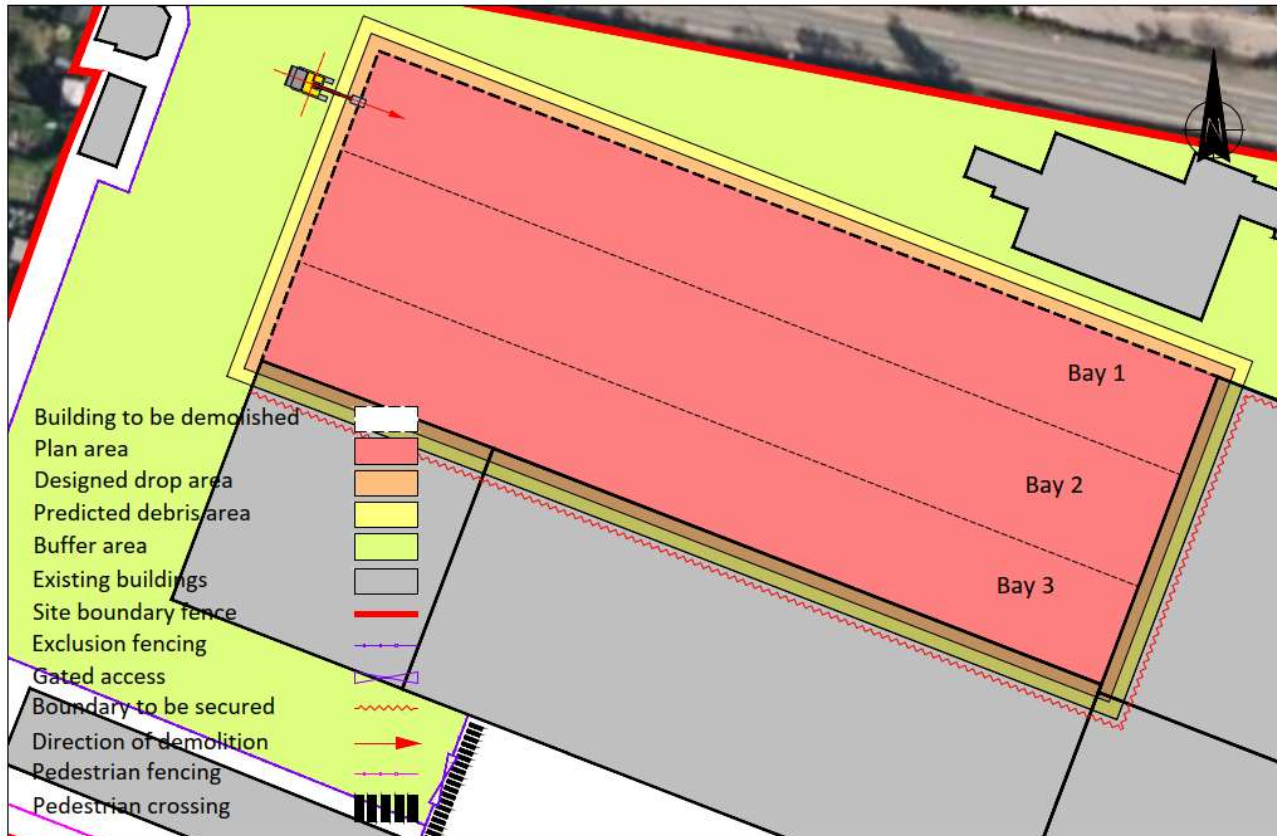
- I. Mechanical demolition is to be carried out systematically, in a generally easterly direction, by a 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment, supported by a 1 no 30T 360° demolition excavator. Processing of materials is to be carried out on the hard standing to the west as works progress; the work area being kept as clear as is practicable.

Note: Asbestos cement sheeting has already been removed exposing the underlying structure.

- II. Initially, the 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator is to break through the Bay 1 brickwork at the top of the western gable before reducing the brickwork down in a top-down manner to ground level ensuring that the remaining structure remains structurally sound; the arisings being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner, before relocating the materials to a temporary stockpile to the west.

Note: As the wall is reduced down, purlins associated with the roof structure will be exposed. As they become exposed, carefully fold them down towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.

Note: As Bay 1 is being demolished, the adjacent Building 1E is programmed to be demolished at the same time. Care is to be taken to ensure that the demolition operations do not conflict.



Plan 1D(4) – Building 1D (main building) exclusion zone

- III. With the gable wall removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the suspended roof purlins, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.
- IV. With access to the interior of the building established, any wastes located immediately within the building are to be recovered mechanically; the arising's being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.
- V. With the work area cleared, shear through the lateral beam located on the external brick wall to the north (left-hand side), immediately adjacent to the next roof truss; removing it out of the immediate work area for processing/removal off-site. The associated brick wall can then be reduced down to ground level in a controlled manner, and the arisings formed up into a bund to provide edge protection.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

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- VI. When the edge protection has been established, shear through the western end of the roof purlins associated with the next roof truss, immediately adjacent to the frame, folding the cut ends down towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.
- VII. With the roof truss separated from the purlins, weaken the northern end (left-hand side) of the truss immediately adjacent to the supporting linear beam, before shearing through the southern end (right-hand side) of the truss at a similar location, and folding it down to ground level. The northern end of the truss can then be sheared at the weak point and relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.
- Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.*
- VIII. With the roof truss removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the suspended roof purlins, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.
- IX. With the purlins removed weaken the exposed northern steel leg (left-hand side) at ground level before shearing through the associated lateral beam immediately adjacent to the next roof truss, folding the structure down to ground level. The base of the leg can then be sheared at the weak point and the structure relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.
- Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.*
- X. When the steel leg and associated lateral beam have been removed, the associated brick wall can be reduced down to ground level in a controlled manner, and the arisings formed up into a bund to provide edge protection.
- XI. Gather up all remaining arising's/wastes and relocate them for processing/separation/disposal/back fill any open pits in preparation for continued demolition. If necessary, ground burning is to be carried out to remove any steel up-stands.
- XII. Repeat Points VI-XI to demolish the first circa 40m of the Bay 1 structure, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.
- XIII. When the first section of Bay 1 has been demolished, the same sections of Bays 2 and 3 are to be demolished in the same manner, the only differences being:
- Bay 2 does not have a brick wall to reduce down.

-Bay 3 is the final bay, containing 2no. supporting legs, as such, the removal of the supporting leg and lateral beam detailed in Point VIII is to be carried out to either side. Also, the wall to be reduced down is located to the southern side (right-hand side) of the bay.

Note: As the initial sections of Bays 1-3 are being demolished, the adjacent Building 1F is programmed to be demolished at the same time. Care is to be taken to ensure that the demolition operations do not conflict.

Note: The demolition of the initial circa 40m of Building 1D is to be carried out to enable break-out of hardstanding's to the west, as the demolition works continue.

- XIV. When the initial sections of Bays 1-3 have been demolished, repeat Points VI-XIII to demolish the remaining structure, sequenced Bay 1, Bay 2, Bay 3, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

Note: The supporting brick wall to the eastern gable is to be demolished as part of Building 2B.

- XV. Further to the demolition of the building, and dependent upon any adjacent structures, the associated slab/hard-standing is to be broken out/removed, followed by the associated foundations; the arisings being relocated for processing, and subsequent re-use.

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Mechanical demolition methodology – Building 1E

Building description

Structural assessment

Ground assessment

Exclusion zone assessment

Mechanical demolition

Record of demolition methodology briefing

Plan 1E(1)

Building 1E location plan

Plan 1E(2)

Building 1E exclusion zone

Image 1E(1)

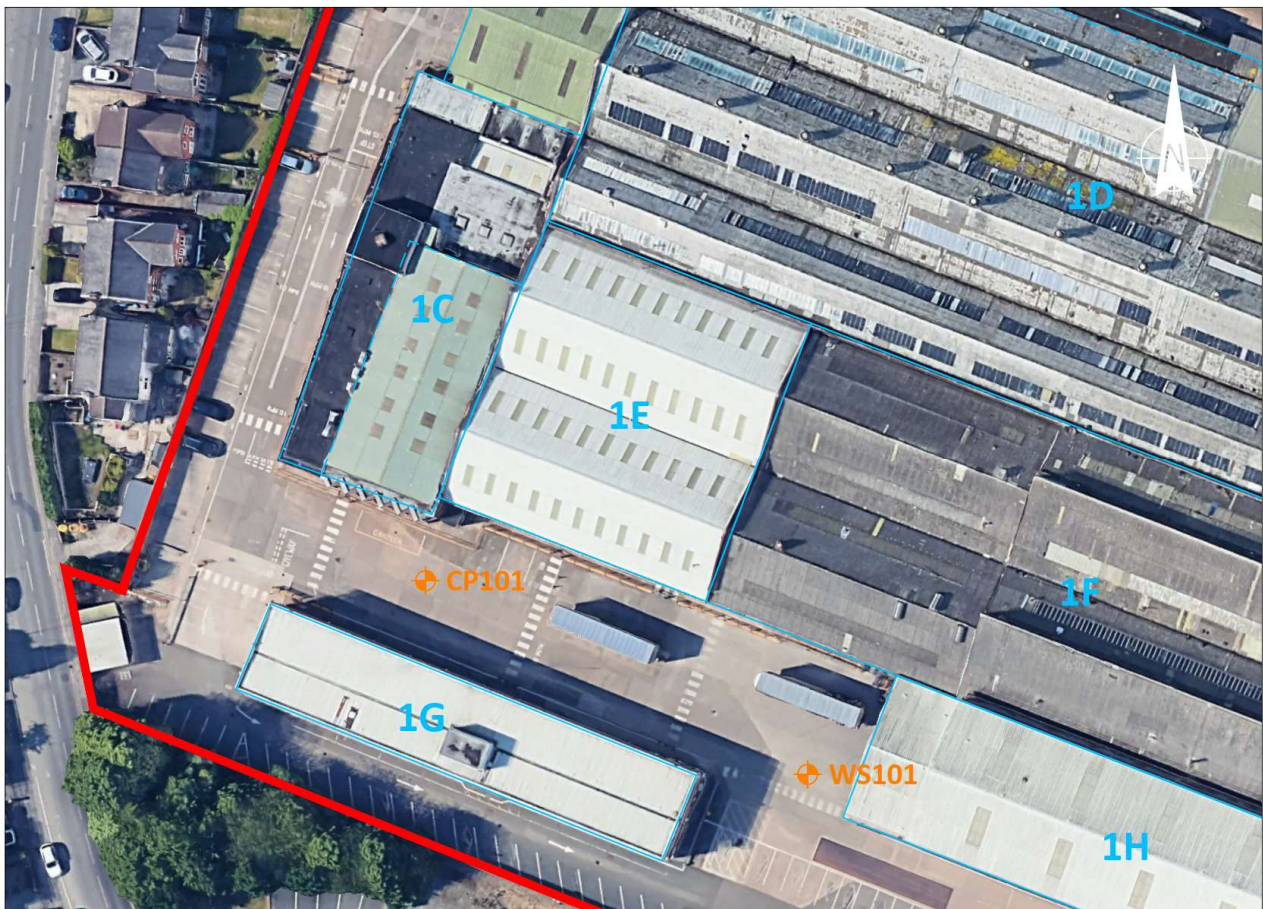
Interior of Building 1E looking west

Image 1E(2)

Interior of Building 1E looking north

Building description - see Plan 1E(1) and Images 1E(1-2)

Building 1E consists of a 2no. bay steel framed structure located to the south west of the main building complex. Solid brick walls are present to the exterior walls and gables. Steel sheeting forms the roof covering. The pitch of the roof is circa 10.0m high. A concrete floor is consistent across the whole of the building with no known basement present.



Plan 1E(1) – Building 1E location plan

Structural assessment - see Images 1D(1-2)

Steel legs with linear beams supporting lightweight steel roof trusses with valley channels form the majority of the structural components of the building, with the exception of the brick gable ends which support the structure at each end. The northern side of Bay 2 is integral to Buildings 1D. The eastern gable wall is integral to Building 1F.

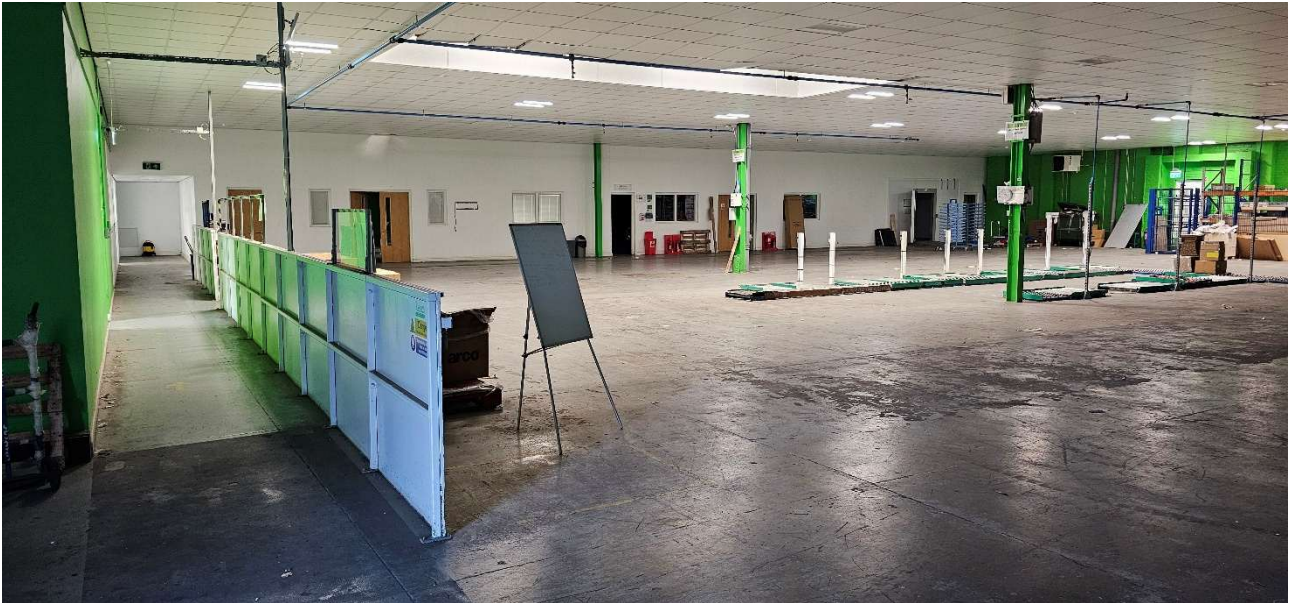


Image1E(1) – Interior of Building 1E looking west

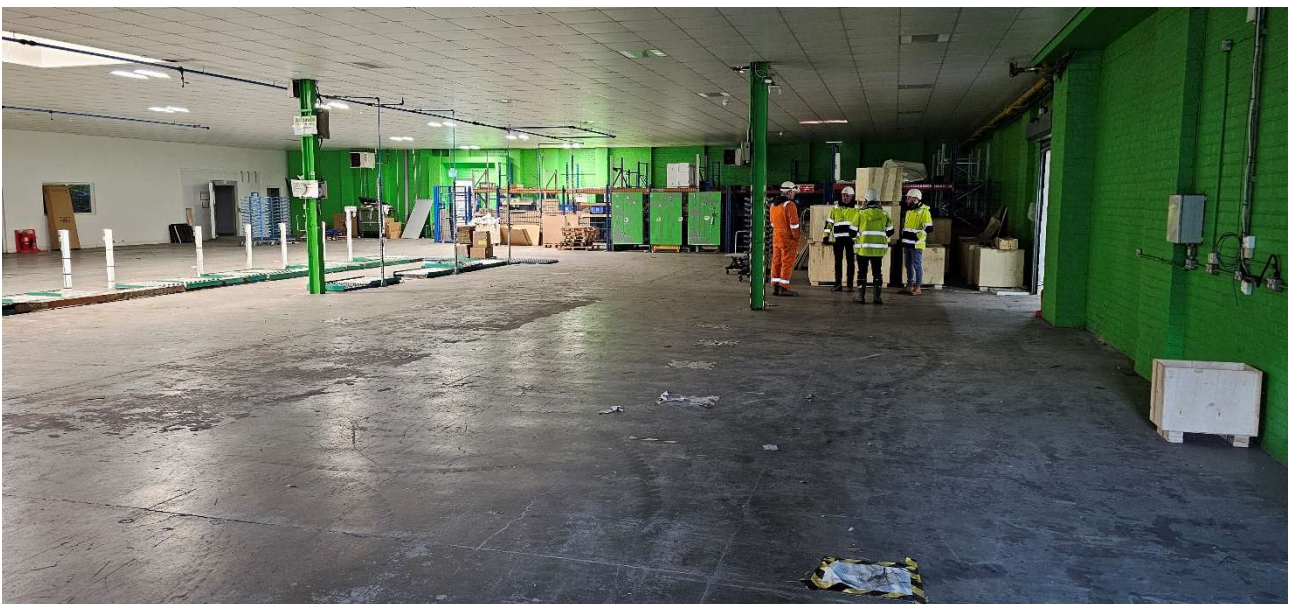


Image1E(2) – Interior of Building 1E looking north

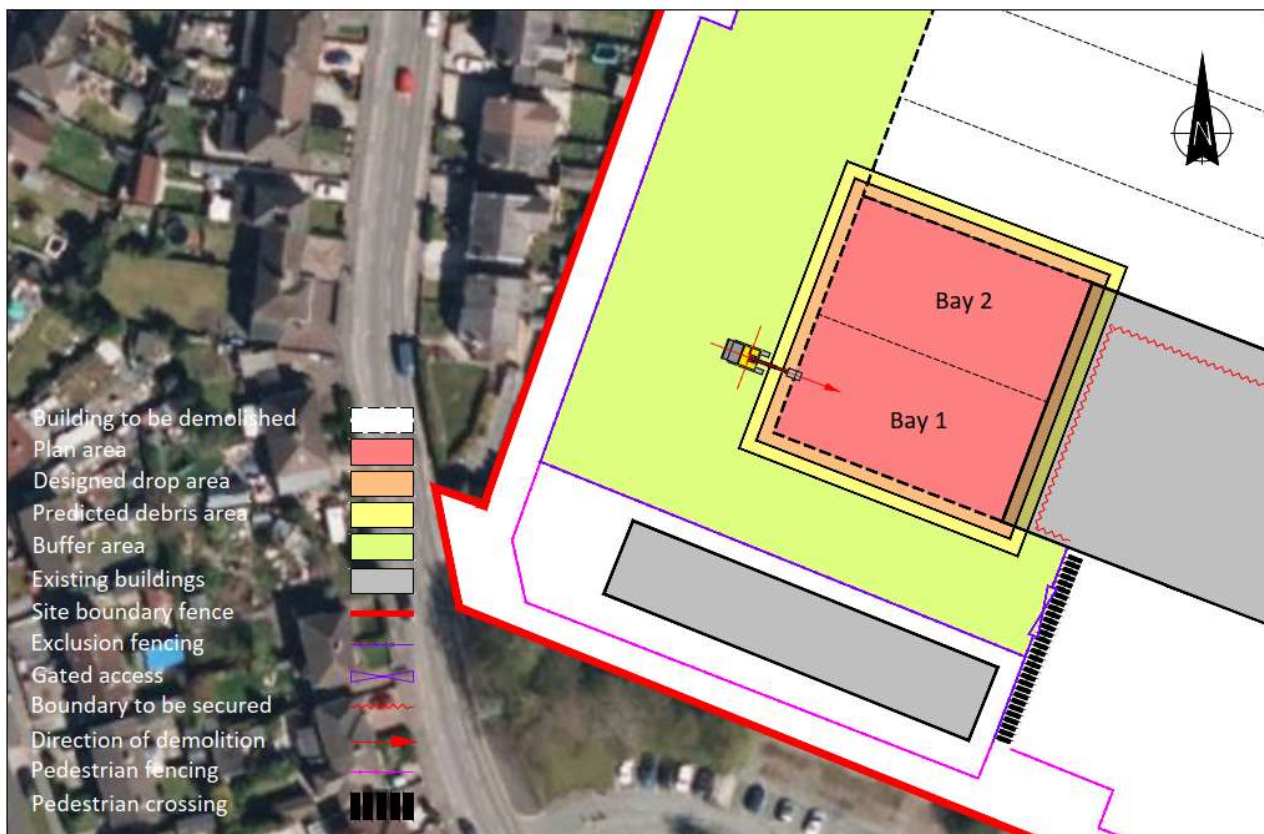
Ground assessment

Concrete is established across the full extent of the building footprint. The nearest site investigation location (CP101) identifies that this is likely to be a minimum of 100mm thick, established directly on a sandy gravelly made ground sub-base, with natural sand/gravel/clay beneath. There are no records of formal basements beneath the structure, however, service ducts/man access may be present, as such, the immediate work area is to be checked/assessed further for potential voids which may impact the bearing capacity of the surface.

Considering the provided information, the immediate hard-standing will provide a sufficient bearing surface for the specified heavy plant.

Exclusion zone assessment - see Plan 1E(2)

Building 1E is a 2no. bay steel framed structure circa 10.0m high. It is to be demolished using a 50T 360° tracked demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment in a progressive top-down manner, working to points of strength. To accommodate this a minimal *Designed drop area* of 2m has been specified, with a *Predicted debris area* of another 2m. To secure the immediate area, HERAS type construction fencing is to be erected as detailed to form a secure *Exclusion zone*. Doors/openings associated with immediately connecting buildings are also to be secured to prevent any unauthorised access.



Plan 1E(2) – Building 1E exclusion zone

Mechanical demolition

- I. Mechanical demolition is to be carried out systematically, in a generally easterly direction, by a 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment, supported by a 1 no 30T 360°

demolition excavator. Processing of materials is to be carried out on the hard standing to the south as works progress; the work area being kept as clear as is practicable.

- II. Initially, the 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator is remove the roof cladding from between the initial roof trusses to Bay 1; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- III. With the roof cladding removed break through the Bay 1 brickwork at the top of the western gable before reducing the brickwork down in a top-down manner to ground level ensuring that the remaining structure remains structurally sound; the arisings being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner, before relocating the materials to a temporary stockpile to the south.

Note: As the wall is reduced down, purlins associated with the roof structure will be exposed. As they become exposed, carefully fold them down towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.

- IV. With the gable wall removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the suspended roof purlins, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.
- V. With access to the interior of the building established, any wastes located immediately within the building are to recovered mechanically; the arising's being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.
- VI. With the work area cleared, shear through the lateral beam located on the external brick wall to the south (right-hand side), immediately adjacent to the next roof truss; removing it out of the immediate work area for processing/removal off-site. The associated brick wall can then be reduced down to ground level in a controlled manner.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

- VII. With the brick wall reduced, shear through the western end of the roof purlins associated with the next roof truss, immediately adjacent to the frame, folding the cut ends down towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.
- VIII. With the roof truss separated from the purlins, weaken the southern end (right-hand side) of the truss immediately adjacent to the supporting linear beam, before shearing through the northern end (left-hand side) of the truss at a similar location, and folding it down to ground

level. The southern end of the truss can then be sheared at the weak point and relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

IX. With the roof truss removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the suspended roof purlins, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

X. With the purlins removed weaken the exposed southern steel leg (right-hand side) at ground level before shearing through the associated lateral beam immediately adjacent to the next roof truss, folding the structure down to ground level. The base of the leg can then be sheared at the weak point and the structure relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

XI. When the steel leg and lateral beam have been removed, the associated brick wall can be reduced down to ground level in a controlled manner.

XII. Gather up all remaining arising's/wastes and relocate them for processing/separation/disposal/back fill any open pits in preparation for continued demolition. If necessary, ground burning is to be carried out to remove any steel up-stands.

XIII. Repeat Points VII-XII to demolish the remaining Bay 1 structure, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

Note: The supporting brick wall to the eastern gable is to be demolished as part of Building 1F.

XIV. When Bay 1 is complete, Bays 2 is to be demolished in the same manner, the only difference being that there will not be a brick wall to reduce down.

Note: Ensure that adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

Note: The northern wall (left-hand side) of Bay 2 is to be demolished as part of Building 1D.

XVI. Further to the demolition of the building, and dependent upon any adjacent structures, the associated slab/hard-standing is to be broken out/removed, followed by the associated foundations; the arisings being relocated for processing, and subsequent re-use.

Note: As Building 1E is being demolished, the initial section of the adjacent Building 1D is programmed to be demolished at the same time. Care is to be taken to ensure that the demolition operations do not conflict.

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Mechanical demolition methodology – Building 1F

Building description

Structural assessment

Ground assessment

Exclusion zone assessment

Mechanical demolition

Record of demolition methodology briefing

Plan 1F(1)

Building 1F location plan

Plan 1F(2)

Building 1F exclusion zone

Image 1F(1)

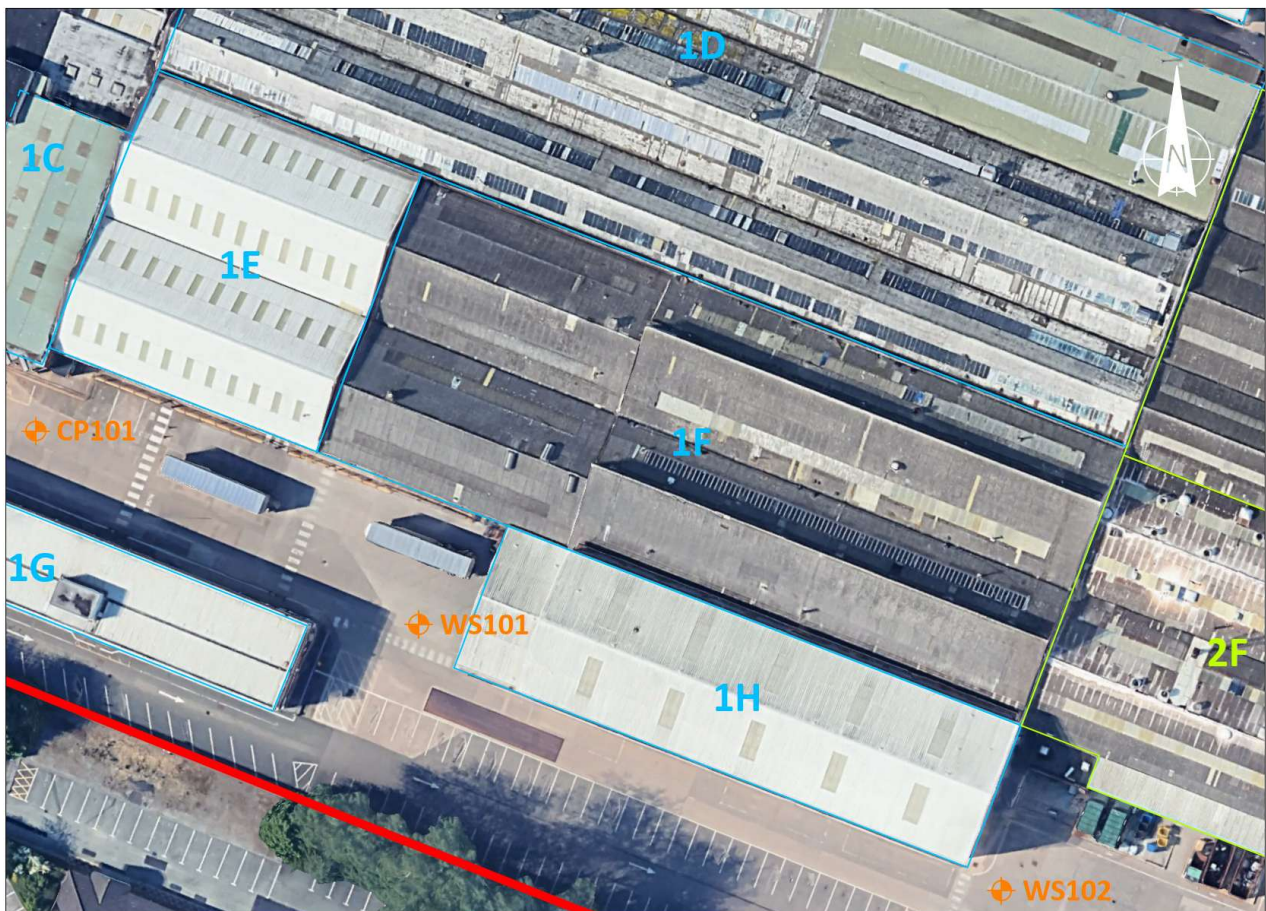
Interior of Building 1F looking west

Image 1F(2)

Interior of Building 1F looking east

Building description - see Plan 1F(1) and Images 1F(1-2)

Building 1F consists of a 2no. bay steel framed structure located to the centre south of the main building complex. Solid brick walls are present to the exterior walls and gables. Asbestos cement sheeting covers the majority of the roof. The western section of the pitched roof is circa 10.0m high, the eastern pitch of the roof is circa 12.0m high. At the transition of the roof there is an upper brick gable supported by intermediate legs and horizontal beams. A concrete floor is consistent across the whole of the building with no known basement present.



Plan 1F(1) – Building 1F location plan

Structural assessment - see Images 1F(1-2)

Steel legs with linear beams supporting lightweight steel roof trusses with valley channels form the majority of the structural components of the building, with the exception of the brick gable ends which support the structure at each end. The northern side of Bay 2 is integral to Buildings 1D. The eastern gable wall is integral to Building 2F.



Image1F(1) – Interior of Building 1F looking west



Image1E(2) – Interior of Building 1E looking east

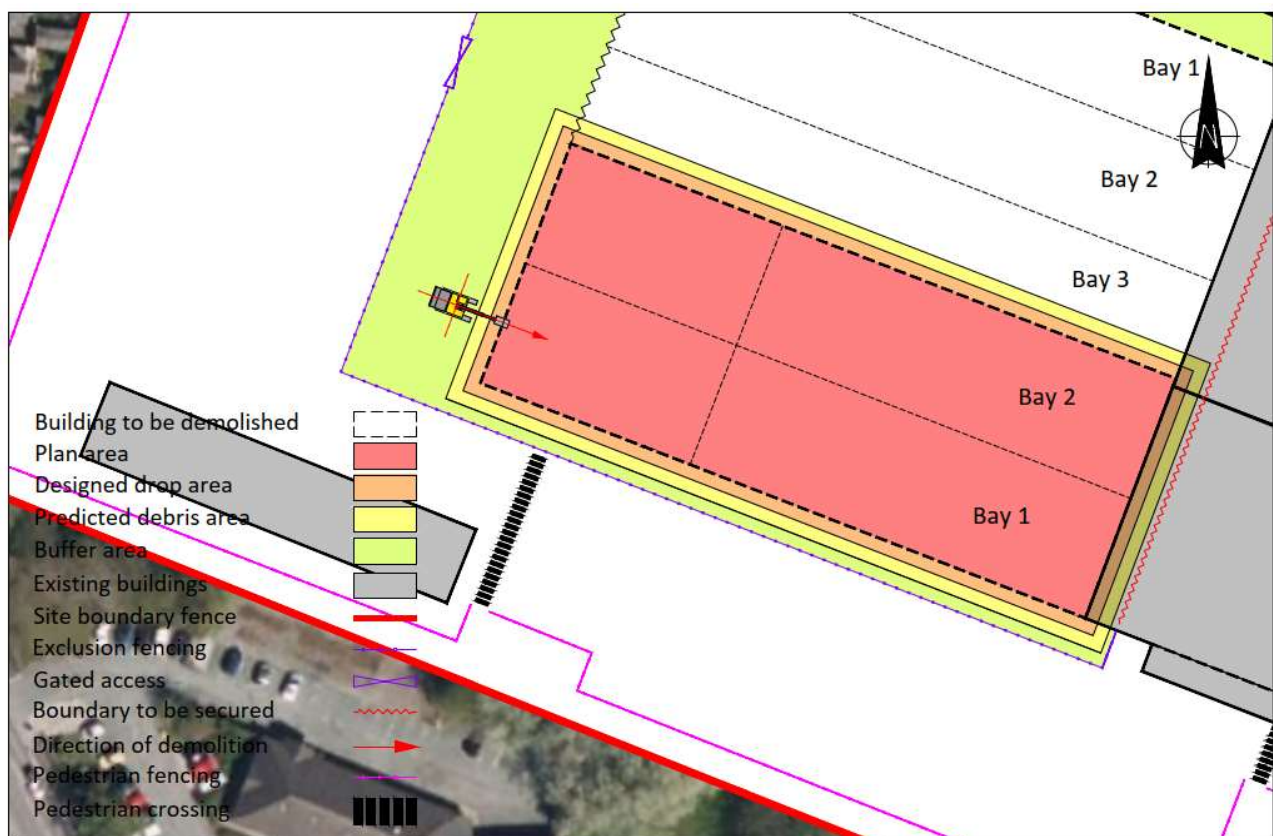
Ground assessment

Concrete is established across the full extent of the building footprint. The nearest site investigation locations (WS101 and WS102) identify that this is likely to be circa 200-300mm thick, established directly on a sandy gravelly made ground sub-base which increases in depth to the west, with natural sand/gravel/clay beneath. There are no records of formal basements beneath the structure, however, service ducts/man access may be present, as such, the immediate work area is to be checked/assessed further for potential voids which may impact the bearing capacity of the surface.

Considering the provided information, the immediate hard-standing will provide a sufficient bearing surface for the specified heavy plant.

Exclusion zone assessment - see Plan 1E(2)

Building 1F is a 2no. bay steel framed structure circa 10.0 -12.0m high. It is to be demolished using a 50T 360° tracked demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment in a progressive top-down manner, working to points of strength. To accommodate this a minimal *Designed drop area* of 2m has been specified, with a *Predicted debris area* of another 2m. To secure the immediate area, HERAS type construction fencing is to be erected as detailed to form a secure *Exclusion zone*. Doors/openings associated with immediately connecting buildings are also to be secured to prevent any unauthorised access.



Plan 1E(2) – Building 1E exclusion zone

Mechanical demolition

- I. Mechanical demolition is to be carried out systematically, in a generally easterly direction, by a 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment, supported by a 1 no 30T 360° demolition excavator. Processing of materials is to be carried out on the hard standing to the south as works progress; the work area being kept as clear as is practicable.

Note: Asbestos cement sheeting has already been removed exposing the underlying structure.

- II. Initially, break through the Bay 1 brickwork at the top of the western gable before reducing the brickwork down in a top-down manner to ground level ensuring that the remaining structure remains structurally sound; the arisings being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner, before relocating the materials to a temporary stockpile to the west.

Note: As the wall is reduced down, purlins associated with the roof structure will be exposed. As they become exposed, carefully fold them down towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.

- III. With the gable wall removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the suspended roof purlins, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the west for processing/removal off-site.
- IV. With the purlins removed, shear through the lateral beam located on the external brick wall to the south (right-hand side), immediately adjacent to the next roof truss; removing it out of the immediate work area for processing/removal off-site. The associated brick wall can then be reduced down to ground level in a controlled manner.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

- V. With access to the interior of the building established, any wastes located immediately within the building are to be recovered mechanically; the arisings being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.
- VI. With the work area cleared, shear through the western end of the roof purlins associated with the next roof truss, immediately adjacent to the frame, folding the cut ends down towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.
- VII. With the roof truss separated from the purlins, weaken the southern end (right-hand side) of the truss immediately adjacent to the supporting linear beam, before shearing through the northern end (left-hand side) of the truss at a similar location, and folding it down to ground

level. The southern end of the truss can then be sheared at the weak point and relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

VIII. With the roof truss removed, systematically shear through the eastern end of the suspended roof purlins, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

IX. With the purlins removed weaken the exposed southern steel leg (right-hand side) at ground level before shearing through the associated lateral beam immediately adjacent to the next roof truss, folding the structure down to ground level. The base of the leg can then be sheared at the weak point and the structure relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

X. When the steel leg and associated lateral beam have been removed, the associated brick wall can be reduced down to ground level in a controlled manner.

XI. Repeat Points V-X to demolish the Bay 1 structure up to the point of the roof transition, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

XII. Upon reaching the roof transition, break through the brickwork at the top of the transition before reducing the brickwork down in a top-down manner to the supporting cross beam, ensuring that the remaining structure remains structurally sound; the arisings being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner, before relocating the materials to a temporary stockpile to the south.

Note: As the wall is reduced down, purlins associated with the roof structure will be exposed. As they become exposed, carefully fold them down towards the ground.

XIII. With the transition wall removed, weaken the base of the central supporting leg and shear through either end of the cross beam, folding it down to ground level before shearing through the weak point of the leg and relocating it out of the work area for processing/removal off-site.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

XIV. With the roof transition removed, repeat Points III-X to demolish the remaining Bay 1 structure, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

XV. Gather up all remaining arising's/wastes and relocate them for processing/separation/disposal/back fill any open pits in preparation for continued demolition. If necessary, ground burning is to be carried out to remove any steel up-stands.

XVI. When Bay 1 is complete, Bays 2 is to be demolished in the same manner, the only difference being that there will not be a brick wall to reduce down.

Note: Ensure that adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

Note: The northern wall (left-hand side) of Bay 2 is to be demolished as part of Building 1D.

XVII. Further to the demolition of the building, and dependent upon any adjacent structures, the associated slab/hard-standing is to be broken out/removed, followed by the associated foundations; the arisings being relocated for processing, and subsequent re-use.

Note: As Building 1F is being demolished, the adjacent Building 1D is programmed to be demolished at the same time. Care is to be taken to ensure that the demolition operations do not conflict.

This is to certify that I have read/had read to me, this *Method Statement* and associated documents, and understand its/their contents.

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Mechanical demolition methodology – Building 1G

Building description

Structural assessment

Ground assessment

Exclusion zone assessment

Mechanical demolition

Record of demolition methodology briefing

Plan 1G(1)

Building 1G location plan

Plan 1G(2)

Building 1G exclusion zone

Image 1G(1)

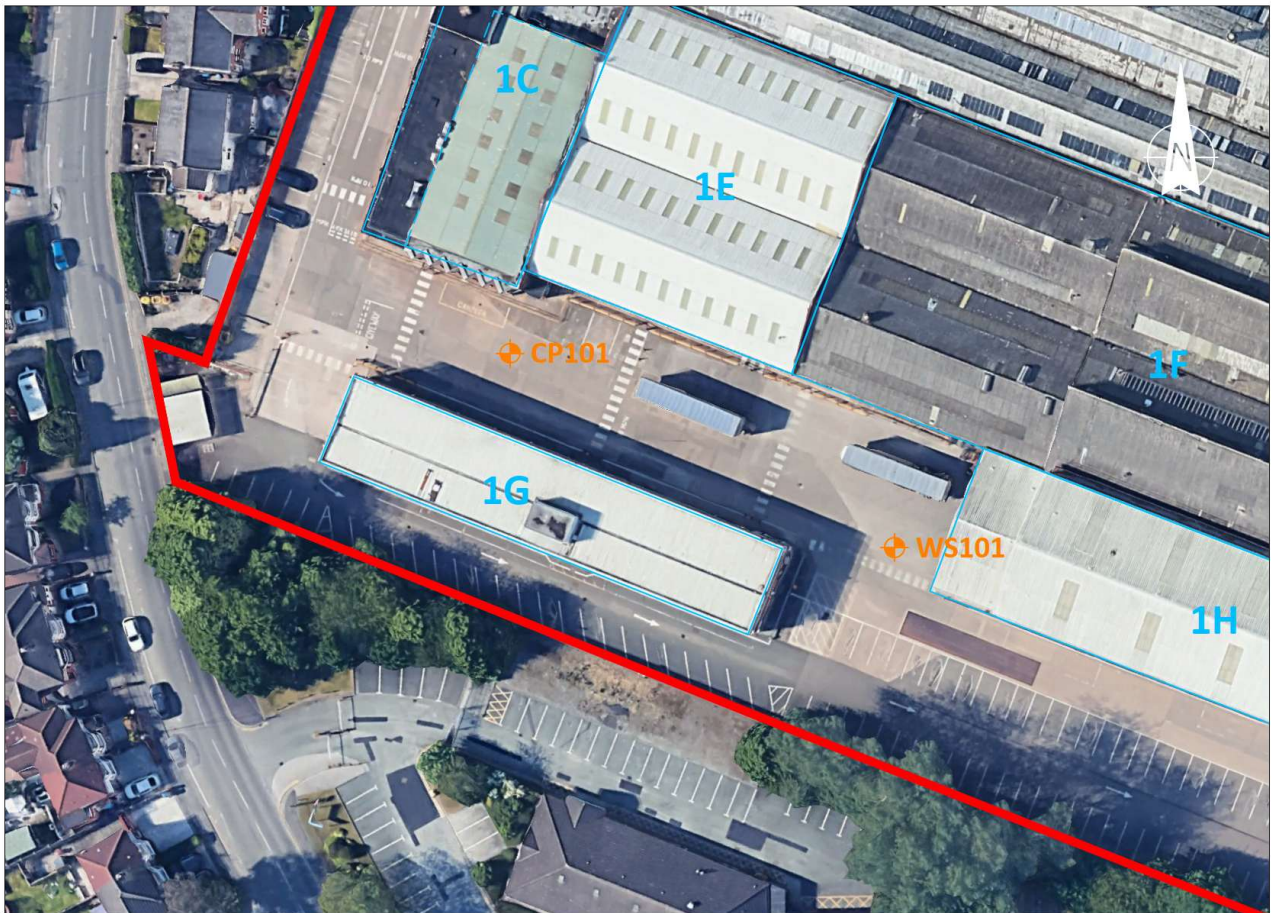
Building 1G exterior viewed from the west

Image 1G(2)

Building 1G ground floor interior

Building description - see Plan 1G(1) and Image 1G(1-2)

Building 1G is a two-storey office building located to the south west corner of the site. It is a regular shaped concrete framed building with a flat roof. The ground floor walls are generally block/brick/window infill, with the majority of the first-floor walls being glazed. A small plant room is present to the roof.



Plan 1G(1) – Building 1G location plan

Structural assessment – see Image 1G(1-2)

The main structural component of the two-storey office is a concrete frame established in 2no. Bays, consisting of reinforced concrete legs positioned at regular intervals supporting a beamed reinforced concrete floor. The legs extend through the first floor to support reinforced concrete roof beams, and the associated reinforced concrete flat roof.



Image 1G(1) – Building 1G exterior viewed from the west

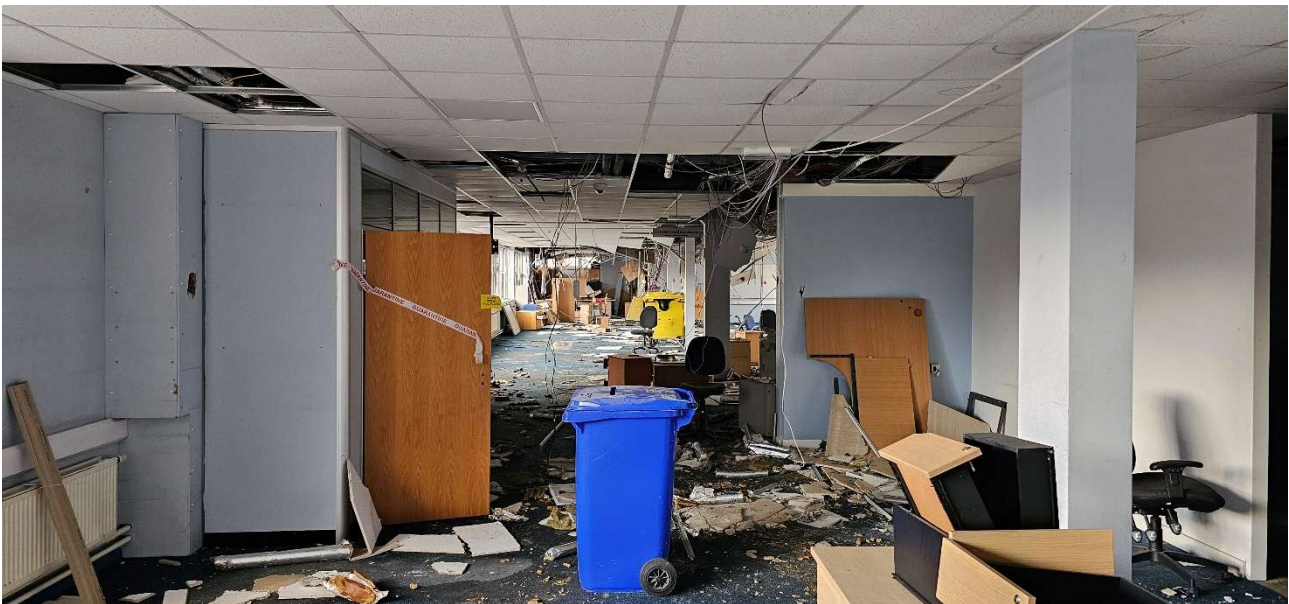


Image 1G(2) – Building 1C ground floor interior

Ground assessment

Concrete is established across the full extent of the building footprint. The nearest site investigation location (CP101 and WS101) identifies that this is likely to be between 100-200mm thick, established directly on a sandy gravelly made ground sub-base, with natural sand/gravel/clay beneath. There are no records of formal basements beneath the structure, however, service ducts/man access may be present, as such, the immediate work area is to be checked/assessed further for potential voids which may impact the bearing capacity of the surface.

Considering the provided information, the immediate hard-standing will provide a sufficient bearing surface for the specified heavy plant.

Exclusion zone assessment - see Plan 1G(2)

Building 1G is a rectangular shaped two-storey reinforced concrete framed structure. It is generally circa 6.0m high, however, there is a small plant room on the roof which increases this height to circa 8.0m. The structure is to be demolished using a 50T 360° tracked demolition excavator on grab/shear/pulveriser attachment in a progressive top-down manner, working to points of strength. To accommodate this a minimal *Designed drop area* of 2m has been specified, with a *Predicted debris area* of another 2m. To secure the immediate area, HERAS type construction fencing is to be erected as detailed to form a secure *Exclusion zone*. Doors/openings associated with the building are to be secured to prevent any unauthorised access.



Plan 1G(2) – Building 1G exclusion zone

Mechanical demolition

- I. Mechanical demolition is to be carried out systematically, in a generally easterly direction, by a 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator on pulveriser/grab/shear attachment, supported by a 1 no 30T 360° demolition excavator. Processing of materials is to be carried out on the hard standing to the south as works progress; the work area being kept as clear as is practicable.
- II. Initially, reduce down the brick/block infill to the western façade of Bay 1 to expose the internal concrete structure; the brick/blockwork being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner before being relocated to the processing area.

Note: Windows/doors are to be removed as necessary as the wall is reduced.

- III. With access to the interior of the building established, any wastes located immediately within the building are to be recovered mechanically; the arisings being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.
- IV. With the immediate work area cleared and the main structure exposed, demolition of Bay 1 is to commence on a cell-by-cell basis.
- V. Working in a top-down manner, pulverise the first-floor upper cross beam of the cell followed by the associated roof section. The northern lateral top beam (left-hand side) is then to be reduced, followed by the immediately adjacent front leg; all arisings being allowed to fall in a controlled manner onto the first floor below.

Note: When reducing the structure, ensure that any arisings landing on the first floor are removed to prevent overloading of the structure (which has the potential to cause an uncontrolled collapse); being relocated to the processing area, as necessary.

Note: The southern wall (right-hand side) is to be retained to ensure that the adjacent structure remains structurally sound.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.

Note: Any internal walls are to be reduced down, as necessary.

- VI. When the first-floor cell has been demolished repeat Point V to the ground floor cell; the arising's being allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner.

Note: Ensure that the adjacent structure remains structurally sound at all times.

Note: Any internal walls are to be reduced down, as necessary.

-
- VII. Gather up all remaining arising's/wastes and relocate them for processing/separation/disposal/ back fill any open pits in preparation for continued demolition. If necessary, ground burning is to be carried out to remove any steel up-stands.
 - VIII. Repeat Points III-VII to demolish the remaining Bay 1 structure, ensuring that the adjacent structure remains structurally sound at all times.
 - IX. When Bay 1 is complete, Bays 2 is to be demolished in the same manner, the only difference being that there will be 2no. wall structures to be reduced down; north and south (left and right-hand sides).

Note: Ensure that adjacent structure remains structurally sound at all times.

Note: When the plant room on the roof is encountered, it is to be demolished as part of the roof structure of the Bay 2 cell in a top-down manner.

- X. Further to the demolition of the building, and dependent upon any adjacent structures, the associated slab/hard-standing is to be broken out/removed, followed by the associated foundations; the arisings being relocated for processing, and subsequent re-use.

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[illegible]

Mechanical demolition methodology – Building 1H

Building description

Structural assessment

Ground assessment

Exclusion zone assessment

Mechanical demolition

Record of demolition methodology briefing

Plan 1H(1)

Building 1H location plan

Plan 1H(2)

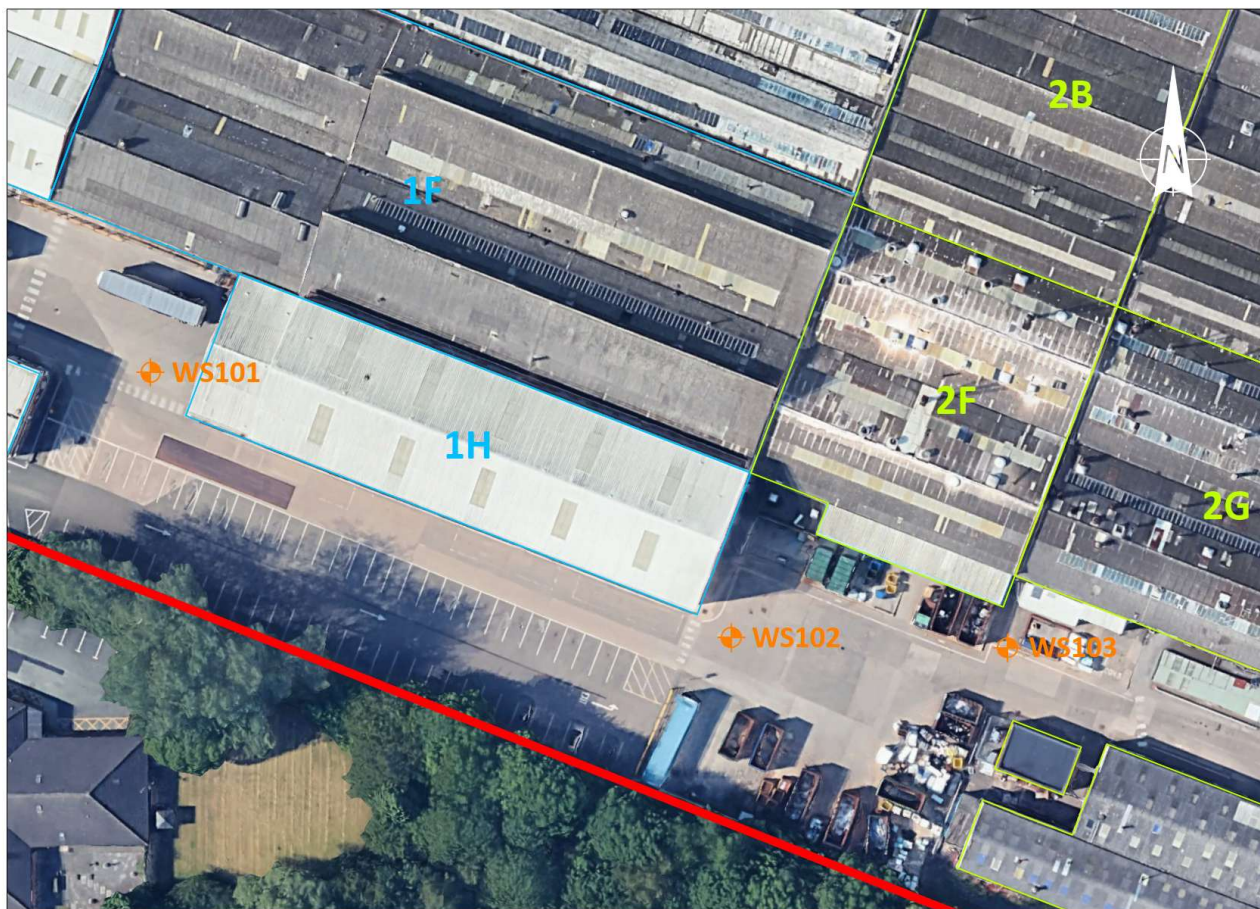
Building 1H exclusion zone

Image 1H(1)

Interior of Building 1H

Building description - see Plan 1H(1) and Image 1H(1)

Building 1H consists of a modern 2-storey portal framed structure abutting the centre south of the main building complex. The portal frames and associated side beams/bracing/roof purlins are of steel, as is the side cladding and roof panels. Brick/block infill forms the lower portion of the walls to 3no. sides – the northern wall being the existing brick wall of Building 1F. A similarly constructed single storey canopy structure is present to the western end of the main building. A concrete floor is consistent across the whole of the building with no known basement present.



Plan 1H(1) – Building 1H location plan

Structural assessment - see Images 1H(1)

Steel portal frames form the main structural components of the building. Side beams and bracing are also present to all sides, with purlins and bracing present to the roof. Buildings 1F, located immediately adjacent to the structure forms the northern wall – although not structurally part of Building 1H.



Image 1H(1) – Interior of Building 1H

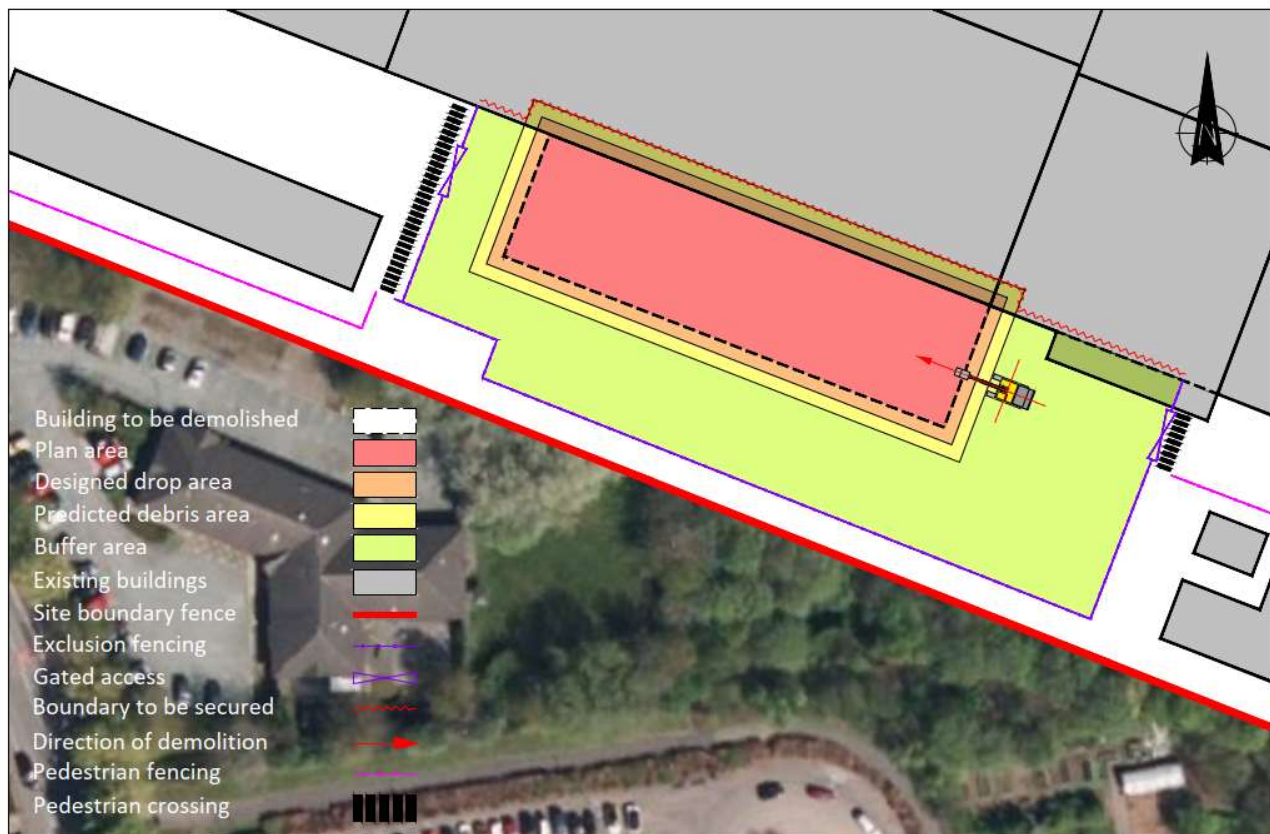
Ground assessment

Concrete is established across the full extent of the building footprint. The nearest site investigation locations (WS101 and WS102) identify that this is likely to be circa 200-300mm thick, established directly on a sandy gravelly made ground sub-base which increases in depth to the west, with natural sand/gravel/clay beneath. There are no records of formal basements beneath the structure, however, service ducts/man access may be present, as such, the immediate work area is to be checked/assessed further for potential voids which may impact the bearing capacity of the surface.

Considering the provided information, the immediate hard-standing will provide a sufficient bearing surface for the specified heavy plant.

Exclusion zone assessment - see Plan 1H(2)

Building 1H is a steel portal framed structure circa 9.0m high. It is to be demolished using a 50T 360° tracked demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment in a progressive top-down manner, working to points of strength. To accommodate this a minimal *Designed drop area* of 2m has been specified, with a *Predicted debris area* of another 2m. To secure the immediate area, HERAS type construction fencing is to be erected as detailed to form a secure *Exclusion zone*. Doors/openings associated with immediately connecting buildings are also to be secured to prevent any unauthorised access.



Plan 1H(2) – Building 1H exclusion zone

Mechanical demolition

- I. Mechanical demolition is to be carried out systematically, in a generally westerly direction, by a 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator on grab/shear attachment, supported by a 1 no 30T 360° demolition excavator. Processing of materials is to be carried out on the adjacent hard standing to the south as works progress; the work area being kept as clear as is practicable.
- II. Initially, the 1 no 50T 360° demolition excavator is to remove the cladding from the exposed sides of the structure; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- III. With the cladding removed, systematically reduce down the exposed brick/block infill in a top-down manner, ensuring that adjacent structures retain their integrity at all times. Arising's are to be allowed to fall to ground level in a controlled manner, before being relocated for processing and subsequent re-use on-site.
- IV. With the majority of the steel structure exposed, demolition of the frame can commence.

- V. Commencing from the eastern end of the building, remove the roof cladding from between the immediate portal frames; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- VI. Shear out the steel frame infill to the eastern façade of the first portal frame, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- VII. With access to the interior of the building established, any wastes located immediately within the building are to be recovered mechanically; the arising's being relocated for processing/separation/disposal.
- VIII. With the work area cleared, systematically shear through the eastern end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins, immediately adjacent to the first portal frame, carefully folding down the cut ends towards the ground (away from the demolition machine) to move them out of the immediate work area.
- IX. With the first portal frame separated from the remaining structure, weaken the base of both legs before folding the frame down to ground level in a controlled manner, away from Building 1F located immediately to the north. The base of the legs can then be sheared at the weak point and the structure relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
Note: Due to the presence of Building 1F immediately to the north of the structure, cladding will still be present to the upper portion of the structure.
Note: Ensure that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.
- X. With the first portal frame removed, systematically shear through the western end of the side beams, bracing and associated roof purlins suspended from the next portal frame, allowing the arisings to fall to ground level in a controlled manner; the materials being relocated to the south for processing/removal off-site.
- XI. Repeat Points V-X to demolish the remaining structure, ensuring that the adjacent buildings/structures remain structurally sound at all times.
- XII. Gather up all remaining arising's/wastes and relocate them for processing/separation/disposal/back fill any open pits in preparation for continued demolition. If necessary, ground burning is to be carried out to remove any steel up-stands.

- XIII. Further to the demolition of the building, and dependent upon any adjacent structures, the associated slab/hard-standing is to be broken out/removed, followed by the associated foundations; the arisings being relocated for processing, and subsequent re-use.

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Appendix G **Mechanical demolition methodologies (Phase 2)**

