N.STONES
Builders Ltd

Method Statement & Risk Assessment

Springfield Livery

Barnburgh Lane

Goldthorpe, Barnsley,

S63 8PG

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1: Introduction

This method statement details the proposed method for the agreed works at Springfield Livery, Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe, Barnsley. The work comprises of the demolition of small existing outbuildings, erection of a new single storey dwelling.

Access to the site is via a shared driveway off Barnburgh Lane which is to remain clear and unobstructed throughout the works.

2: Site Constraints

The constraints listed below have been identified on site. These will be separately assessed and have the appropriate control measures implemented.

• Limited access of shared driveway.

3: Communication

The general responsibilities of communications will be with the principal contractor (N Stones Builders). We will however adopt the following practices to ensure that the impression of the site is a positive one.

• A pre start letter will be posted to all local residents informing them the proposed works, start date, and N Stones Builders contact details.

• N Stones Builders are aware that issues regarding pollution and dust migration are a concern with this project due to its close proximity to nearby residents. Best endeavours will be made to eliminate any pollution or dust/particle migration from the site.

•Site meetings will be held In accordance with the requirements of the client and N Murray Design.

•A copy of the H&S Phase plan is made available on site for all on site personnel to read, subcontractors are issued with the relevant sections relating to their scope of works.

•In the event of a complaint from a neighbour or a member of the public in relation to any site activity, they will be given the site managers details. Should complaints about odour, noise, dust or vibration be received, they will be addressed directly by N Stones Builders to enable results at the time of the complaint to be reviewed, and where appropriate immediate actions employed to rectify the problem. Where a valid grievance is raised measures will be put in place where practicable to avoid recurrence of the complaint. NSB will notify N Murray Design as soon as practicable once a complaint has been received and inform them of the actions that were taken to resolve it.

4: Scope of Works

The scope of works are listed below. Each item will be specifically referred to in the methodology section

Establish site set up, secure with fencing and install signage.

Demolition of single storey outbuildings

Erection of new masonry and stud walling

Roofing works

First and second fix joinery

First and second fix plumbing and electrical works

Finishes and decorating works

External hardstanding works

5: Access, Egress and Site Logistics.

The safe access and egress to the site for labour, plant and vehicles is paramount. NSB are aware of the constraints of the site and will install a logistics regime to cope with them in a manner that ensures that the effects on neighbouring roads and the general public is minimal and that their safety remains paramount. There is minimal access space on site for construction vehicles making a precise traffic management plan crucial for the smooth operation of the site. Drivers of vehicles must adhere to the traffic plan at all times. Under no circumstances will a vehicle reverse without the attendance of a traffic marshal. All drivers must adhere to all traffic rules and local authority restrictions and be courteous toward neighbours.

6: Hoarding.

The site hoarding 2.4 mtrs high is to be erected by NSB. This hoarding will come under the category of temporary works. As part of their role of principal contractor it is NSB responsibility to make sure the hoarding is of sound condition.

The hoarding will have our statutory signs displayed around the external face of the perimeter. These signs warn potential intruders of entering the site and to discourage children from playing within the site.

7: Welfare.

Welfare facilities are to be supplied and maintained by NSB and will be positioned in a suitable place on the site away from the demolition works.

Facilities should exceed the requirements of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 and incorporate the smoke-free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations 2006.

The site welfare should consist of the following,

•A suitable sanitary convenience which is adequately ventilated.

•A site mess cabin with washing facilities, which provide basins large enough to allow people to wash their faces hands and forearms and a supply of clean hot and cold, or warm, water.

•A suitable supply of drinking water and drinking vessels. Any problems with the welfare must be informed to the site manager as soon as possible.

8: Outline Methodology.

Temporary Electrics, Service Isolations.

We must receive confirmation that the services have been disconnected prior to the works starting on site. This will be via a disconnection certification for each of the services.

Requirements for dust suppression during demolition will be gained from a metered hydrant which will be licensed by the local water supplier.

Any foul and surface water drains that are identified as disused within the site boundary will need to be permanently sealed within the site either by using a bung and/or concrete. An onsite assessment should be made to ensure that no drain runs from neighbouring properties come within the site boundary.

Asbestos Removal

A full refurb/demolition asbestos survey was carried out on 17/1/22. A copy of the report has been issued to N Stones from N Murray Design.

All NSB operatives have received training to recognise ACM's, should any ACM's be located within the buildings during demolition, work will cease and the Site Manager notified, an asbestos surveyor will be called to site and a sample taken for testing to confirm, prior to works in that area continuing.

Removal / disposal of Hazardous Substances.

Any unidentified cylinders / drums / containers will be collected and tested for contamination, these carried and stored in a fenced off area in the site. All COSHH substances will then be collected and appropriately disposed offsite by one of our specialist subcontractors. Hazardous waste consignment notes will be provided documenting the type, quantity and disposal address of the COSHH items removed offsite.

Should any storage containers situated in the site boundary contain any liquids these will be tested and removed by a specialist waste collector. Any hazardous liquid found on site will be treated with the upmost care.

Scaffold Erection

To aid in the safe removal of the roof of the property we propose to erect a fully boarded scaffold.

Scaffolds will only be erected by a competent registered company for all works at height and will include a safe system of work and any other relevant documentation.

All onsite scaffolds are to be inspected and recorded on a daily basis, and made safe and secure at the end of each working day and to ensure that all ladders are removed to prevent unauthorised access.

Mechanical Demolition

Prior to any demolition the building will be finally checked for possible intruders and the external doors secured shut to prevent the possible entry of people during the demolition works.

This demolition will be completed by an excavator fitted with a munching attachment. The machine will position itself as tight to the main building as possible. Dust suppression will be gained by an operative using a water hose. The operative will be positioned in a safe position away from the machine and from any falling debris. An exclusion zone will be erected around the machine/area to be demolished and will have warning signage displayed. This will be progressively moved as the demolition works progress.

Slab/Footings/Foundations Removal

The slabs are to be removed once the building has been reduced to the ground. The slab is to firstly be broken using a pneumatic breaker. Where possible the slab is to be pulled up using the excavator bucket. This will help to reduce the noise created from the pneumatic breaker.

The footings throughout the footprint of the building are to be removed and in addition to this all the hardstanding's that make up the site. At no point must the stability of the boundary fencing be jeopardised.

9: Environment.

Noise : Will be minimised by the use of modern, silenced plant, contractors and visitors are to wear hearing protection in any hearing protection zones that have been established (these will be identified by the relevant signage).

Dust : Will be minimised by the use of water spray (as required)

All reasonable measures will be taken by during construction works to prevent dirt being deposited on the site access road and the main road. Such measures will include, but are not limited to:

1 Good housekeeping on site

2 Effective traffic management

Control of Vibration: Will be helped with the use of the most modern low vibration plant available in the industry for the task will be used to reduce the level of noise emissions from machinery as far as reasonably practicable.

10: Fire Plan.

A Fire and Emergency plan and Risk Assessment must be in place before works commence and inducted to all employees and visitors. This is to be created and implemented by NSB

In addition we must also adopt the following procedures.

Fire extinguishers suitable for the possible types of fire to be available on site.

A permit to work system to be in place to cover any hot works.

Hot works to cease a minimum of 1 hour before end of shift for fire watch to take place.

11: First Aid.

First Aid must be in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981 and must be available prior to works starting on site.

This should include:

•Adequate amount of first aider's onsite. Fully stocked first aid box.

• Eye wash station.

•First aiders training certificates up to date.

• An Accident report book (will be located in the site office).

12: Risks & Controls.

Risk is assessed in accordance with the HSE's Guidance "Five Steps to Risk Assessment" as

Look for the hazards,

Decide who might be harmed and how

Evaluate the risks and decide what control measures are required

Record the findings

Review the assessment and revise it if necessary

The following risks and control measures for the works will be

Any hot works to be carried out under a NSB Hot Works Permit.

Interface with the public: access and egress to be controlled by NSB operatives

All operatives to be competent trained and CSCS/CCDO accredited.

All operatives to use appropriate personal protective equipment.

Exclusion zones with appropriate signage will be erected where necessary.

Dust will be suppressed by fine water spray as necessary

Dedicated appointed banksmen to control all plant movements within site confines.

The site specific assessments will be located within the site managers file and are made site specific by the site supervisor for the particular work activity being carried out and to the substances to be used on the site. The below list of risk assessments have been identified to be relevant to the works at the South Devon Av site.

Risk Assessment – Part A		
Site Location	Date of Assessment	Assessed By
Barnburgh Lane, Goldthorpe	18/8/2022	M Hall
Description of works assessed	Demolition of existing outbuildings, Construction of a one storey dwelling	

Ref No	Risk Assessments
1	COSHH
2	Hand tools in Demolition
3	Manual Handling
4	Noise and Noise Nuisance
5	Slips Trips & Falls
6	Materials & Transport Management
7	Use of machinery including 360 tracked excavator
8	Scaffold erection / modification
9	Dust
10	Falling debris
11	Fire
12	Working @ Height
13	Traffic Management
14	

Assessment Number Hazards Identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected (PxS)	What is already in place Main control measures and extent of controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability (P)	severity)S)	Significance (PxS)			New Probability (P)	New Severity (S)	New Significance (PxS)
1. **Hazard**: COSHH **Risk:** •Spillages •Contact with harmful substances •Inhalation of harmful Substances	3	4	12	E	**Controls**: •All hazardous materials to be removed as identified in COSHH assessment/survey. •Site COSHH assessment to be carried out prior to works commencing and to be stored on site, reviewed as required throughout works. •Operatives to be issued with suitable RPE/PPE when handling any identified hazardous substances, i.e. cutting steel with lead paint. •Hazardous materials to be removed from site in segregated waste skips, chemicals/gases removed by approved specialist subcontractor. •Suitable spill kits made available on site. **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Will minimise likelihood of contact with unidentified substances and identifies to workforce the amount and location of hazardous materials. •Hazardous substances are suitably segregated from general demolition arisings, and disposed of accordingly. •Suitable PPE/RPE is worn by operatives for removal of hazardous materials •Spill kits to be used to clear any spills immediately as they occur to limit impact.	1	4	4

2. **Hazard:** Hand Tools in Demolition **Risk:** •Falling materials •Falls due to access problems •Impact with the tool •Muscular skeletal injuries •HAVS Inhalation of dust	4	2	8	E CN VS PB	**Controls:** • Ensure that the tool is correct for the job. • Ensure that the tool is in good working order. • Ensure that the operative is instructed how to use the tool safely. •Ensure that lighting is sufficient. •Ensure that the access is safe with any working platform compliant with Work at Height Regulations. •All leading edges must be guarded with double rails and toe boards to comply with Work at Height Regulations. •Work should be suitably scheduled/phased. x PPE appropriate to the task is issued and used. •Select low vibration tools and limit the use of equipment to restrict vibration dose. • Work to manufactures guidance and rotate work force so as not to expose workers to high levels of vibration. • Keep hands warm/massage fingers during work (gloves to be worn). •Only trained/experienced operators to operate equipment. •Carry out six monthly health surveillance checks. **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Will reduce the likelihood of strains, sprains etc. •Helps to reduce the risk of injury from breaking tools. •Required & the risk of musculo-skeletal injury. •Should ensure that all personnel work to the safe method. •Will help to prevent slips, trips and falls. •Should prevent operatives working below dangerous areas. •Will help to protect against falling or flying debris, cuts and noise when used correctly. •Will reduce vibration and the risk of developing HAVS. •Warming the hands improves blood circulation and reduces the risk of developing HAVS •Health surveillance should identify symptoms at an early stage and ensure that operatives do not develop HAVS.	2	2	4

3 **Hazard:** Manual Handling + Manual Work **Risk:** •Possible physical Injury	4	3	12	E	**Controls:** •Operatives to assess load physical capability prior to lift. •Utilise mechanical lifting and carrying aids where possible. •Team lifts to be employed where necessary. •Operatives to be trained in kinetic method of lifting. •Ensure good housekeeping standards i.e. site kept tidy/waste build-up minimized. •Operative to wear PPE against substance or material being carried as required by the COSHH assessment. •Maximum weight for repetitive lifts not to exceed: Male = 20kgs, Female = 15kgs **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Ensures operative capable of carrying out the task. •Reduces the amount of manual lifting required •Team lifting will help reduce strains. •Ensures operative capable of carrying out the task.• •Helps ensure clear/safe route for carrying load thus reducing potential for trips / falls. •Provides some protection to operative against injury and contamination. •Will reduce the risk of workers suffering injuries from lifting and handling.	2	3	6

4 **Risk:** Noise & Noise Nuisance **Hazard:** •Noise induced hearing loss. •Complaints from site neighbours**.**	3	*3*	*6*	E CN PB VS	**Controls:** •Use most modern silenced plant available. •Operatives, contractors and visitors to wear hearing protection in hearing protection zones that are established. •Noise monitoring equipment to be utilised in sensitive areas as required. **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Reduces the levels of noise emissions. •Brings the persons noise exposure levels below the Noise at Work Reg's 2005. •Ensures noise exposure can be monitored when required with work procedures amended as required.	1	3	3

5 **Hazard:** Slips, Trips and Falls **Risk:** Possible injury to occupants in office and car park areas. •Poor housekeeping. •Spillages of liquids. •Mud and loose rubble. •Uneven floors and ground areas. •Obstructions. •Inadequate lighting. •Inadequate signage. •Unguarded excavations and open edges where there is a risk of a fall. •Work at height.	4	3	12	E CN PB VS	**Controls:** •Good housekeeping to be maintained on site and public access routes to the outside areas of site. •Clear up any spillages promptly. •Eliminate uneven floor and ground areas where reasonably practicable. •Maintain clear access routes – clear away any accumulation of rubbish, materials, cables and hoses to prevent obstructions. • Install adequate lighting to work areas, corridors and stairs. •Display information/safety signage. •Erect guardrails to excavations and open edges. **Extent to which they control the risk:** •Reduces the risk of slips, trips and falls and possible injury to the public, visitors and to site personnel. •Provides adequately lit work areas and access/egress routes to prevent possible slips, trips and falls. •Allows people to know of possible dangers and safe pedestrian routes.	1	3	3

6 **Hazard:** Material Transport & Traffic Management **Risk:** •Possible physical injury, •Collision, mud left on roads	3	5	15	E CN VS	**Controls:** •Vehicles and plant to be fitted with reversing alarm / flashing amber beacon. •Ensure that all vehicles use the agreed traffic routes on site, and traffic management plan is adhered to. •Vehicles to be banked at all times while on site, loading/unloading. **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Helps to avoid collision with objects, vehicles and personnel. •Reduces the risk of impact injury occurring. •Will make others aware of the presence of danger.	1	5	5

7 Hazard: Use of Machinery including 360 excavator Risk: •Potential physical injury/crushing/death •Potential collisions, property or plant damage • Possible damage to hearing Possibility of striking underground services •Tipping of vehicles or plant	4	5	20	E CN VS	**Controls**: •Only operatives trained to CPCS standard for specific plant used to operate machinery. •Ensure machinery guarding is in place at all times. •Each machine to be inspected prior to use and entered in to the PUWER or LOLER register as applicable once a week. •Ensure that all devices to keep the operator safe in place on machinery are used i.e. Seat belts. •Establish hearing protection zone around plant/equipment if necessary. •Machines to be banked at all times while in use. •Mirrors or CCTV to be in place on machine to allow for 360û vision for machine operator. •Provide flashing amber light and / or reversing warning siren for all plant required. •Site speed limits to be adhered to. •Obtain service drawings where possible. •Carry out CAT scan of any area to be excavated. •Work in accordance with HSG47 'Avoiding Dangers from Underground Services'. •Only tip or operate on firm level ground to ensure centre of gravity at all times. **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Machine will be used in a competent safe manor. •That the machines are in a state fit for their use. •Protects the user from possible dangers while operating the machine. •Will reduce the risk of hearing damage. •Reduces the risk of machine coming into contact with object or person therefore preventing injury or damage. •Will reduce the risk of striking underground services. •Will reduce the risk of vehicles or plant from tipping over during operation.	1	5	5

8 **Hazard:** Scaffold erection & modification **Risk:** •Possible collapse, •Possibility of potential death, • Possible physical injury, •Property or plant damage.	3	5	15	E CN VS	**Controls:** • Only approved scaffolding contractor to erect and modify scaffolding. • All Scaffolders must be competent and trained in accordance with the Construction Industry Scaffold Record Scheme or similar. •Scaffolding is inspected (before first use, weekly and after any alteration) by a competent person and a record of inspection retained. **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Helps to ensure scaffold is erected to British Standard by competent operatives. •Helps ensure the scaffold remains structurally sound for its period of use.	1	5	5

9 Hazard: • Dust •Types present: Nuisance dust, silica dust, wood dust, plasterboard **Risk:** •Dust inhalation Silicosis •Lung cancer COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) •Asthma Irritation to eyes • Complaints from site neighbours	3	3	9	E YP CN PB VS	Controls: • Limit number of persons exposed to dust where practicable. •Screen off areas to prevent dust spreading. •Use of remote controlled cutting equipment where practicable. • Use of on-tool extraction where practicable. PPF2 disposable masks to be worn during welfare set up works. •PPF3 disposable masks to be worn during soft strip •All mask users to have been face fit tested. •Use water during demolition to suppress dust at ground level. Keep levels down so far as reasonably practical below the Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL) of 0.3 mg/m³ Time Weighted Average (TWA) over an 8hr period. •Background monitoring of dust to be undertaken within working area at start of works then once a week/month (depending on assessment) to ensure levels are within WEL. •Weekly dust monitoring of the perimeter of the site to ensure dust levels are kept to minimum. Measures to be taken to reduce excessive levels. •Employees to wear suitable eye protection. •Toolbox talks to given to all operatives throughout the works to include dangers of dust, silica dust information, eye protection and fire. •Water suppression to control nuisance dust. **Extent to which they control the risk**: • Reduces the amount of airborne dusts and the possible effects. •Protects neighbouring properties from possible contact with excessive dust. •Protects site operatives from possible contact with excessive dust. • Raises awareness of dangers of inhaling respirable and inhalable dusts	2	3	6

10 **Hazard:** •Falling and Fling Debris **Risk**: •Damage to Structures property Injury to operatives or third parties	4	4	16	E CN PB VS	**Controls**: • Demolition activities carried out in accordance with BS6187, adopting techniques which reduce falling/flying debris to a practical minimum. •Works will be managed and suitably secured to present a physical barrier to entry of works area. •Banksmen will be present throughout works in sensitive areas to ensure safety when arisings are dropped/ felled. • Communication to be maintained between operatives during any dropping of arisings. **Extent to which they control the risk**: • Minimises the likelihood of passers by/third parties coming into contact with arisings. •Ensures security and control of the site perimeter where demolition is taking place and falling materials are likely. • Ensures operatives are made aware of ongoing activities and at no point work below falling debris	1	5	5

11 **Hazard**: •Fire **Risk:** •Possible or potential death, Burns, Plant Damage, Possible property Damage	3	5	15	E YP CN PB VS	**Controls:** • Fire plan to be in place and displayed at various points around site. • Fire extinguishers suitable for the possible types of fire to be available on site. •Minimize piles of flammable materials and no intentional fires on site. • Air horns to be provided at fire points to raise alarm. •A permit to work system to be in place to cover any hot works. •Hot works to cease a minimum of 1 hour before end of shift for fire watch to take place. **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Makes persons on site aware of what to do if a fire occurs and reduces the likelihood of a fire occurring. •Gives warning for evacuation of site. •Controls the risk of fire occurring during hot work processes. •Ensures adequate time to check for any signs of smouldering materials or points of ignition.	1	5	5

12 **Hazard:** •Working at height **Risk**: •Possible or potential death, •Possible physical injury	4	5	20	E CN VS	**Controls**: •Avoid working at height where possible. •The most reasonably practicable means of access to be used where working at height cannot be avoided. •Where used, guard rails, toe-boards, unprotected gaps shall conform to requirements of the Work at Height Regulations i.e. top rail at 950mm min, toeboards 150mm min, gaps of 470mm max. •Use hierarchy of controls when considering work at height; only trained, competent operatives to erect & use mobile towers and podium steps; Ladders to be used only for low risk and short duration work with a risk assessment in place. •Statutory weekly inspections of scaffold carried out where appropriate. •All other work equipment including harnesses regularly inspected & maintained in good order. Records of inspections to be maintained. •Operatives trained in working at height and in the safe use of harnesses. •Restraint mode to be adopted wherever possible when using harness and lanyard secured back a secure and tested anchor point. **Extent to which they control the risk**: •Working at height hazards are eliminated; •Should ensure risks are reduced to lowest reasonably practicable level. •Reduces likelihood of operatives falling from height. •Ensures that potentially safer working places or means of access are considered. •Helps to ensure correct/safe erection of tower and reduce likelihood of collapse. Provides awareness of hazards and knowledge of good practices. •Helps ensure structure complies with regulations and helps to ensure equipment remains fit for purpose. •Ensures that operatives are competent and adequately trained for working at height procedures. •Restricts the worker from getting into a fall arrest situation and the subsequent effects of suspension trauma.	1	5	5

13: Risk Assessment: Traffic Management.

Date of Assessment	17/8/2022	Conducted By	Malcolm Hall
Nature of works to be undertaken	New build detached bungalow	Persons Likely to be Effected	NSB Employees , Pedestrians , Members of the Public ,
Location of Works	Springfield Livery, Barnburgh Lane, Barnburgh, Barnsley, S63 8PG	Department	N Stones Builders
Duration of Works	32 Weeks	Risk Assessment Ref No	Barnburgh RA17-08-2022
Relevant Documentation also to be considered	H&S At Work act 1974 : H&S Phase Plan : NSB Site Induction, Management of H&S at Work Regs 1999		

Hazard	Risk	Risk Level	Control Measures	Residual Risk
Vehicles site access and Egress	Collision with people and other vehicles	16	Clear adequate signage , no blocking of gateways and shared driveway , Speed Restrictions , Designated marshals, Segregation from pedestrians whenever possible.	8
Poor Parking / on road side and kerbs etc	Potential collision, increased risk to pedestrians	20	Reduce vehicle numbers by use of crew cab vehicle, Designated parking area, make, scheduled deliveries at least peak times,	8
Adverse weather conditions	Poor visibility , Slippery roads and surfaces	16	Monitor conditions, Hi visual PPE, Use of grit if and when required ,	8 8
Moving Plant	Serious Personal injury	20	Trained operators , Flashing Beacons , PPE , Barriers Cones , Signage , Designated walkways	

Additional Controls to be put in place	**Person(s) Responsible**	**Date of Completion**	**Signed to confirm Completion**
Safe system of work	Malcolm Hall	18/8/2022	