

CUDWORTH St Michael

Replacement External Steps



Project No 1018

Rev /
September 2024



1. SECTION ONE

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Project Description: The project comprises of removal and replacement of steps up to the churchyard, new handrails and the relocation of the existing church noticeboard.
- 1.1.2 Under the Faculty Jurisdiction (Amendment) Rules 2019 which came into force in April 2020, it is considered that the works described herein may fall with the scope of List 'B'. List B Matters may be undertaken without Faculty if the Archdeacon has been consulted and given notice in writing that the matter may be undertaken. (Full details of Lists A and B can be found on the Churchcare and Diocesan websites). The Archdeacon is likely to have to contact the DAC and details of Materials and Workmanship are likely to be required. 'Specified Conditions' must also be adhered to and the PCC should be able to prove these conditions have been met. The DAC Secretary should be consulted.
- 1.1.3 This document seeks to provide the necessary background and detailed information to allow proposals to be assessed and for quotations to be obtained to undertake the works. Furthermore, the document also seeks to provide the necessary Health and Safety information to allow a Contractor to be appointed.
- 1.1.4 The last quinquennial inspection report was carried out on 17 May 2024 by Michael Vaughan, RIBA, AABC, the inspecting architect.

1.2 Brief description of the Church – Outline Statement of Significance

- 1.2.1 Cudworth is a small village and parish in Somerset, England, situated 3.5 Miles south of Ilminster and 5 miles northeast of Chard in the South Somerset district.
- 1.2.2 The Church of St Michael dates back to the C12th, with the north doorway and one small window of that period remaining. The nave and chancel are from the C13th. Built of local Lias stone rubble with ham stone ashlar dressings and a slate roof. It serves the very small rural community of Cudworth. Although the population of the village and congregation is very small, the building is much loved and cared for, and supported by the local inhabitants and those from the surrounding area.
- 1.2.3 Extract of the listed building description is as follows:

CUDWORTH CP ST31SE 2/20 Church of St Michael

4.2.58 GV II

Anglican parish church. C12 origins, with north doorway and one small window of that period. C13 nave and chancel with C14 and C15 modifications. Local lias stone rubble with Ham stone ashlar dressings; Welsh slate roofs between stepped ccoed gables: west bell turret. Three-cell plan of 2-bay chancel, 3-bay nave and north aisle. Chancel has plinth, angled corner buttresses and 2 full-height buttresses on north side, but none on south: the east window a 3 light 'Y' tracery window of C14 under arched headstop label; the east window of south wall a 2-light of early Geometric tracery in slightly hollowed recess without label, and to west a C19 single lancet; in north wall a C14 traceried 2-light window under arched headstop label to east, and single lancet to west; possibly C19. Nave has buttresses to south-west corners, and two towards extremities of south wall; the windows in that wall both 3-light, the eastern in deep

hollowed recess with very early Perpendicular tracery, the west having later Perpendicular tracery and set in shallower recess under arched headstop label; between these a blocked chamfered segmental-pointed arched doorway with former statue niche over, above this being the water tabling for a previous porch: in the west nave wall a C19 doorway in rectangular recess without label, above which is a 3-light C15 pattern traceried window in deep hollowed recess - the whole of this wall apparently a C19 rebuild: the bell turret has a pitched stone roof and pointed-arched apertures for 2 bells, both of C17 date. North aisle has lancet windows - on north wall a pair towards east end, then a single cusped lancet and a plain lancet flanking a C12 doorway having single sideshafts, roll-and-recess moulded arch with label: the tympanum mostly plain but incorporating some stones with acanthus-type decoration: in east wall a 3-light almost Curvilinear-traceried window in slight recess, under which is a very small C12 window apparently with round-headed recess internally west wall plain. Interior not accessible, but reported is the low 3-bay arcade of irregular spans of octagonal piers and double-chamfered arches; no chancel arch but traces of a C16 rood screen: nave ceiling opened out and new roof to aisle in 1904; C20 carvings in chancel. Fittings include large early C13 font with dog-tooth and cable-mould decoration: Jacobean pulpit; fragments of pre-Reformation altar top and a carved and painted statue niche: mutilated C13 tomb top. Inscribed memorial to Sarah Smyth d 1684. Fragments of medieval glass in east window of north aisle. First mention of church c1186-88. (Pevsner N, Buildings of England, South and West Somerset, 1958: VCH Somerset, Vol IV, 1978, pp146-7).

Listing NGR: ST3731310870

- 1.2.4 Bibliography: The Church of St Michael, Cudworth.
Heritage Gateway – www.heritagegateway.org.uk

1.3 Outline Statement of Need - Condition Statement – Please see also the attached photos

- 1.3.1 Overall, the church is in fair condition. The current steps up to the churchyard gate are very steep and uneven. They were installed as a temporary intervention to provide access via a steep bank from the rural road up to the churchyard level. The existing materials are concrete items salvaged from a nearby farm and do not comply to modern health & safety standards.
- 1.3.2 The new steps and handrails will provide much improved access to the churchyard. The dimensions of the new stone treads and risers will be compliant with Building Regulations Approved Document Part M for ambulant use. New materials are chosen to be sympathetic and in keeping with the grade II listed church.

1.4 Scope and Principles of the Works

- 1.4.1 This project comprises the following range of work:
- Removal of existing concrete steps and handrails.
 - Construction of new steps stone steps with concrete subbase.
 - Fabrication and installation of new timber handrails.
 - Relocation and installation of the existing church noticeboard.

1.5 Location of the Site

- 1.5.1 The church is situated in Cudworth, Ilminster, Somerset TA19 0PR. The church is accessed via a rural lane.

1.6 Access

- 1.6.1 For advance planning, arrangements to visit the church should be made by contacting Benjamin + beauchamp architects ltd. by email or phone on 01934 713313.
- 1.6.2 The church is open for services, baptisms, weddings, funerals and at other times by prior arrangement.
- 1.6.3 There is limited parking available along the adjacent rural lane.

1.7 Contract

- 1.7.1 The Employer will be the PCC.
The Architect will be benjamin+beauchamp architects ltd.
The Principal Designer will be benjamin+beauchamp architects ltd.
- 1.7.2 The works will be let using the Minor Works Building Contract issued by the Joint Contracts Tribunal, 2016 latest edition. All contract figures shall be exclusive of VAT
- 1.7.3 The following Contract Particulars shall apply:

1 st Recital	The Employer wishes to have the following work carried out: repairs to rainwater goods as identified in the QQ report.
2 nd Recital	A Specification (which includes a Schedule of Works) has been prepared.
3 rd Recital	Reference to Work Schedules and Schedules of Rates will be deleted.
4 th Recital	The 'Base Date' shall be ten days before the tender return due date. CIS – The Employer at the Base Date is not a Contractor for the purpose of the CIS.
5 th Recital	The Project is not notifiable to the HSE.
6 th Recital	Framework agreements do not apply.
7 th Recital	Supplementary Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Collaborative working applies- Health and Safety applies- Cost savings and value improvements does not apply- Sustainable development and environmental considerations does not apply- Performance indicators do not apply- Notification of disputes does not apply
Article 7	& Schedule 1 (arbitration) shall apply
Clause 1.1	CDM Planning period shall mean a minimum of 2 weeks ending on the date of the possession of the site.
Clause 2.2	Date for commencement of the works: TBA Date for completion of the works: TBA
Clause 2.8	Liquidated damages: £200/week
Clause 2.10	The rectification period shall be 12 months.
Clause 4.3	Percentage rate of the total value shall be 95 %
Clause 4.54	Percentage rate of total amount paid to the contractor shall be 97½ %
Clause 4.8.1	Supply of documentation: 3 months

- Clause 4.1.1 & Schedule 2 – Fluctuations for Contribution, levy and tax changes shall not apply
- Clause 5.3.2 Insurance shall be taken out to cover an unlimited number of incidents at £5 million per incident.
- Clause 5.4A&B Clause 5.4B applies. The PCC will advise their insurers.
Clause 5.4A.1 Percentage shall be 15%
- Clause 5.4B.1 Percentage shall be 15%
- Clause 7.2 The adjudicator shall be the President or a Vice President or a Vice Chairman of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

1.8 CDM Regulations - Health & Safety

Generally

- 1.8.1 All Contractors, including the self-employed, must have their own Health and Safety policy (where required by law) and must provide a copy of this together with Method Statements and Risk Assessments in advance of works commencing. Contractors must comply with the 2015 CDM Regulations. 'As built' and technical information must be submitted to the client at the completion of the work.
- 1.8.2 Contractors must comply with all the requirements of this document and co-operate with the church officials in providing a safe place of work and a safe system of operation. All Contractors will have been given detailed instructions regarding the areas where they are permitted to work and the extent of the work they are authorised to undertake. Any questions /uncertainty should be directed towards the architect.
- 1.8.3 At the time of the tender, it is considered that the project is not notifiable as it is assumed that that the works will not last longer than 30 days with more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any one point OR exceeds 500 person days. Should this situation change then the project will become notifiable to the HSE.
- 1.8.4 Contractors appointed to undertake minor works should not sub-contract this work. Sub-contracting of larger work is permissible, but the contractor needs to understand that this means them taking on the role of the Principal Contractor under the CDM Regulations.
- 1.8.5 The PCC will appoint benjamin+beauchamp architects ltd as the Principal Designer (PD).

Principal Contractors

- 1.8.6 For works of a more complex nature and where sub-contracting is required, the successful contractor will be the Principal Contractor (PC) in accordance with the CDM 2015 Regulations. The PC will remain responsible for Health and Safety during the construction Phase and complete the Health and Safety File on Practical Completion.
- 1.8.7 The information contained within this document has been prepared by the Principal Designer to comply with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 for a project of small scale. The pre-construction Health & Safety information contained within this document must be read in conjunction with any drawings, specifications, schedules of work, photographs or other material, etc that constitute the tender documents. The main purpose of this document is to identify the Health and Safety issues specific to the project. This is to enable contractors to take account of these issues when preparing their tender. The document does not set out to

identify commonplace hazards and risks, as these will be controlled by good site practices and good Health and Safety management.

1.8.8 The selected Contractor is to undertake the responsibilities and duties of the Principal Contractor as defined by the Construction (Design and Management Regulations 2015). The selected Contractor shall assume the role of Principal Contractor under the CDM Regulations with effect from the date of appointment and must complete all of the required Health & Safety information to comply with the CDM Regulations. The Contractor warrants that he is competent to act as the Principal Contractor in such case. All costs and expenses resulting from observance of the Principal Contractor's duties are deemed to have been allowed for within the Contractor's tender.

1.8.9 A Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan is to be prepared by the Principal Contractor and be submitted to the Principal Designer before any work can commence. The Contractor must ensure that appropriate health and safety measures are employed throughout the duration of the contract and that these should include the following:

- Provide details of the site management structure and identify those members of staff with specific responsibilities for Health & Safety.
- Be satisfied that when arranging for a sub-contractor to carry out construction work, they are competent and have made adequate provision for Health & Safety.
- Carry out Risk and COSHH Assessments and supply these in advance of the works commencing statements.
- Prepare and supply Method Statements to the architect in advance of the works commencing.
- Ensure the co-ordination and co-operation of sub-contractors.
- Have appropriate communication arrangements between sub-contractors on site for Health & Safety. Ensure that the subject of Health & Safety features strongly on the agenda of all sub-contractors and progress meetings.
- Make arrangements for discussing Health & Safety matters with people on site.
- Allow only authorised people on to site and maintain a visitor's book. Ensure that all visitors are advised of any specific safety risks.
- Display notification details.
- Monitor Health & Safety performance.
- Have appropriate communication on site for Health & Safety and monitor Health & Safety performance.
- The Principal Contractor will be required to liaise with the client at all times.

1.8.10 If after the construction phase commences, the design changes, unforeseeable circumstances arise or the Principal Contractor wishes to change the principles on

which the Health and Safety documentation was prepared, then the Principal Contractor shall liaise and agree necessary variations with the Principal Designer.

1.8.11 At the completion of the works, the Principal Contractor is to supply to the Client with the completed Health & Safety file in accordance with the current legislation. The information provided should include the following:

- Schedules of the materials used showing the source of supply for each material with manufacturer's literature of all materials, plant and equipment used in the works.
- The names and addresses of every sub-contractor engaged upon the contract, together with a description of the work carried out by each company.

1.9 Background Information

Care, Protection and Security

1.9.1 The church building, contents and grounds are valuable and unique. Great care is to be taken in the carrying out of the works and any necessary temporary protection is to be provided to prevent damage to property or injury to persons. The Contractor is to make good, at his own expense, any damage or loss arising out of his failure to provide adequate care and protection.

1.9.2 Allow for protecting the property both real and personal of the church, their neighbours and visitors. The Contractor will be held responsible for and must make good at his own expense any damage caused to buildings, roads, pavements, fencing, drains electric, gas or water services and the like, arising from the contract. He shall not allow his own or any other workmen engaged upon the works to trespass upon the grounds adjoining the works.

1.9.3 The Contractor is to clear and cart away from time to time, as it accumulates, all rubbish and spoil arising from the work. Paths and roadways are to be kept free of obstruction. No water, or other liquid, containing cement, lime, paint, solvent, oils etc., is to be allowed to enter any drain and must be removed from the site for proper disposal. Chemicals and other harmful substances must not be discharged into open watercourses or drains.

1.9.4 The Contractor will be required to make good to the architect's satisfaction all damage to paths and grassed areas including those within the area allocated for storage and working space. All areas of storage and transit operations at the current site must be made good to the architect's satisfaction.

Asbestos

1.9.5 Unlikely to affect the works but if the Contractor finds, or suspects asbestos, then appropriate testing should be undertaken before proposals are brought forward for its removal.

Incoming services

1.9.6 Water is not available on site. The contractor is to make their own arrangements for water to be used for the works (for concrete and mortar).

1.9.7 Power is available on site for use by the contractor in association with the works. The contractor may make temporary connections to the existing installation. All

temporary lights on site to assist with the work will be fluorescent or LED, no 'hot lamp' halogen lights are to be used at any time.

- 1.9.8 All temporary electrical installations are to be inspected and tested by a competent person, before use. Where electrical items are altered, there is requirement for an electrical test certificate to be provided at completion of the project.

- 1.9.9 The PCC's Health & Safety File should have copies of the site data provided by the Statutory Service providers. Cross reference to this document should be made.

Public Rights of Way and Footpaths

- 1.9.10 The church and churchyard is to remain open for the duration of the works.

Fire and Emergency

- 1.9.11 The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all risks are identified and suitable precautions put in place. The PCC's Fire Risk Assessment is available for inspection and will be made available to the Contractor by the PCC.

- 1.9.12 The Principal Contractor shall ensure that site emergency procedures are displayed on site and that the workforce comply with the procedures. A written daily record must be kept of those present on site. In the event of an emergency, the Principal Contractor must alert the occupants and emergency services.

Plant and Equipment

- 1.9.13 The Contractor is to provide all plant and equipment necessary for the execution of the works and will be responsible for ensuring that it complies with, and is used entirely in accordance with, safety recommendations and Statutory Regulations. Where plant and machinery is brought onto the church premises by Contractors, they must be able to show where necessary that the equipment has been inspected and tested to ensure its safe operation. All temporary electrical installations are to be inspected and tested by a competent person, before use.

- 1.9.14 On completion of the works, remove from site all temporary installations, rubbish and surplus materials. Clean the affected parts of the building and working areas. Repair paths, turf, fences etc, and leave everything clean and tidy to the satisfaction of the architect.

- 1.9.15 Consent for parking a skip, if required, will be the contractor's responsibility.

Temporary Accommodation

- 1.9.16 No WC is available on site.
- 1.9.17 The contractor is to provide Welfare Facilities as required by the works and Health & Safety legislation. The siting of temporary buildings will be agreed on site prior to commencement.

Programme

- 1.9.18 The Contractor will commence work within five days of the date for commencement and shall proceed regularly and efficiently with the works until completion.

Working Times, Radios and Church Services

- 1.9.19 The use of the church will not cease during the works and there may be an infrequent occasion when work has to stop for a funeral for instance. The contractor will be expected to change his working pattern on the relevant day and no charge will arise as a result. Further details will be provided by the PCC if this occurs. The need for any

weekend work is not foreseen and if required this will need to be agreed in advance with the PCC's representatives.

- 1.9.20 The Contractor is not to generate noisy operations before 8am and after 5pm unless by prior agreement. Radios, mini speakers or other similar devices will not be allowed on the site.

- 1.9.21 The site is a designated no smoking area.

Ecology

- 1.9.22 The Contractor is reminded that bats are a protected species by law and any work in or around potential habitation areas may require an emergence survey. If any bats are discovered in the vicinity of the works, operations there are to cease and further advice sought from the architect who will seek advice from an Ecologist.

Provisional Sums

- 1.9.23 Provisional sums may be included for works that cannot be quantified until the work is opened-up. These sums are to be used as directed in whole, or in part, if not required.

- 1.9.24 Where Provisional Sums are stipulated for the cost of specialist items these are to cover the net cost of supply and delivery only. They will be spent, in whole or in part, as directed by the architect. The contractor should allow in addition for profit and any handling charges.

- 1.9.25 Where Provisional Sums are included for specialist works or services these will be assumed to be carried out by domestic, specialist subcontractors whose identity will have been discussed with the architect. The contractor should allow in addition for profit and attendance.

Drawings and Specification

- 1.9.26 Copies of the architect's specification are to be readily available at all working times. All craftsmen must read the Preliminaries and those parts of the Specification relating to their work, prior to commencement.

Conservation Practice

- 1.9.27 All works to be undertaken with due care and attention to prevent any damage to the structure and fabric of the existing building. All conservation and repair work is to be carried out to best practice standards.

- 1.9.28 All discoveries of artefacts or fragments of metal, stone, glass, carved wood or other material are to be carefully preserved and reported to the architect. Further archaeological investigation may be required and where possible there should be no further disturbance until professionally assessed.

- 1.9.29 Chemicals and other harmful substances must not be discharged into open watercourses or drains.

Record Photographs

- 1.9.30 The contractor is to provide 'before' and 'after' photographs of the works. The photographs should be dated and titled and if appropriate or cross-referenced to the drawings. They are to be presented in digital format prior to completion of the contract.

SECTION TWO: MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

C20 DEMOLITION / STRIP OUT

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

110A DESK STUDY/ SURVEY

- Scope: Before starting demolition works, examine available information, and carry out a survey of:
 - the structure to be demolished / removed,
 - the site on which the structure or structures stand, and
 - the surrounding area.
- Report and method statements: Submit, describing:
 - Identity and location of services above and below ground, including those required for the Contractor's use, and arrangements for their disconnection and removal.
 - Arrangements for protection of personnel and the general public, including exclusion of unauthorized persons.
 - Arrangements for control of site transport and traffic.

130 GROUNDWORKS

- Old foundations and the like discovered: report immediately to architect / CA.
- Contaminated material: None Expected. In case of discovery, remove and carry out remediation required by the Enforcing Authority.

140 BENCH MARKS

- Unrecorded bench marks and other survey information: Give notice when found. Do not remove marks or destroy the fabric on which they are found.

150 FEATURES TO BE RETAINED

- General: Keep in place and protect the following:
 - Ham stone blocks in the vicinity.

SERVICES AFFECTED BY DEMOLITION WORKS

220 LOCATION OF SERVICES

- Services affected by deconstruction/ stripping out work: Locate and mark positions.

250 LIVE FOUL AND SURFACE WATER DRAINS IF DISCOVERED

- Drains:
 - Protect; maintain normal flow during deconstruction/ stripping out.
 - Make good any damage arising from deconstruction/ stripping out work.
 - Leave clean and in working order at completion of deconstruction/ stripping out work.
- Other requirements: Not applicable.

270A SERVICES TO BE RETAINED

- Damage to services: Give notice and notify relevant service authorities and/ or owner/ occupier regarding damage arising from demolition
- Repairs to services where damaged: Make all arrangements for repair to the satisfaction of the CA and service authority or owner. Bear any costs arising. Complete as directed, and to the satisfaction of the service authority or owner.

DEMOLITION WORK

310 WORKMANSHIP

- Standard: Demolish existing steps and handrail in accordance with BS 6187.
- Operatives:
 - Appropriately skilled and experienced for the type of work.
 - Holding, or in training to obtain, relevant CITB Certificates of Competence.
- Site staff responsible for supervision and control of work: Experienced in the assessment of risks involved and methods of deconstruction/ stripping out to be used.

410 UNFORESEEN HAZARDS

- Discovery: Give notice immediately when hazards such as unrecorded voids, tombs, burials, tanks, chemicals, are discovered during deconstruction/ stripping out.
- Removal: Submit details of proposed methods for filling, removal, etc. if permitted.

MATERIALS ARISING

510 CONTRACTOR'S PROPERTY

- Components and materials arising from the demolition work: Property of the Contractor except where otherwise provided.
- Action: Remove from site as work proceeds where not to be reused or recycled for site use.

C41 MINOR MASONRY WORKS

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

GENERAL/ PREPARATION

110 SCOPE OF WORK

- The construction of external steps.

WORKMANSHIP GENERALLY

180 WORKMANSHIP

- Skill and experience of site operatives: Appropriate for types of work on which they are employed.

185 ADVERSE WEATHER

- General: Do not use frozen materials or lay masonry units on frozen surfaces.
- Air temperature: Do not bed masonry units or repoint:
 - In hydraulic lime:sand mortars when ambient air temperature is at or below 5°C and falling or unless it is at least 3°C and rising.
 - In nonhydraulic lime:sand mortars in cold weather, unless approval is given.
- Temperature of the work: Maintain above freezing until mortar has fully set.
- Rain, snow and dew: Protect masonry by covering during precipitation, and at all times when work is not proceeding.
- Hot conditions and drying winds: Prevent masonry from drying out rapidly.
- New mortar damaged by frost: Rake out and replace.

MATERIALS/ PRODUCTION/ ACCESSORIES

245 STONE FOR STEPS

- Sizes and profiles: To architects details and drawings.

250 STONE ORIENTATION

- Orientation of natural bed:
 - In plain walling (step risers): Horizontal.

EXECUTION

385 LAYING MASONRY UNITS

- Faces, angles and features: Align accurately.
- Joint surfaces: Dampen to control suction as necessary.
- Laying units: On a full bed of mortar, all joints filled.
- Exposed faces: Keep clear of mortar and grout.

390 GROUTING JOINTS

- Grout mix: Non- hydraulic lime with pozzolanic additive.
- Grouting: Keep grout back from exposed face to allow for the depth of pointing, using an approved temporary sealing material. Prevent grout staining exposed face.

POINTING

820 POINTING TO STEP RISERS

- Mortar: As section Z21.
- Mix: 1:2.5 parts Hydraulic Lime NHL 3.5 : sand
- Sand source/ type: Smooth, sharp and well graded to approval
- Joint profile/ finish: Recessed very slightly back from the weathered arrises and to match the approved sample.

824 POINTING TO SLABS / TREADS

- Mortar: As section Z21.
 - Mix: 1:2.5 Hydraulic Lime NHL 5.0 : sand
 - Sand source/ type: Smooth, sharp and well graded to approval
- Joint profile/ finish: Recessed very slightly back from the slab arrises and to match the approved sample.

840 POINTING WITH TOOLS/ IRONS

- General: Press mortar well into joints using pointing tools/ irons that fit into the joints, so that they are fully filled, and taking great care not to spread any mortar over the surface of the masonry units
- Face of masonry: Keep clear of mortar: Work carefully using specialist tools to suit the width of joint to avoid spreading mortar over arrises or surfaces of the masonry units. Should this occur, it should be removed immediately and washed clean with clean water. Where arrises are sharp and clear, gentle adhesive tape may be permitted for use as a mask. Finish joints full and neat.

860 BRUSHED FINISH TO JOINTS

- Following initial mortar set, when the mortar is still 'going off', carefully remove the surface of the mortar using saw blade or knife and dress back the joint using a stiff churn brush to compact the mortar, and to provide a coarse texture with the aggregate exposed and visible in the finished appearance.

C51 TIMBER

150 TIMBER PROCUREMENT

- Timber (including timber for wood-based products): Obtained from well managed forests and/ or plantations in accordance with:
 - The laws governing forest management in the producer country or countries.
 - International agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES).
- Documentation: Provide either:
 - Documentary evidence (which has been or can be independently verified) regarding the provenance of all timber supplied.
 - Evidence that suppliers have adopted and are implementing a formal environmental purchasing policy for timber and wood based products.

160 TIMBER SUPPLIER

- Supplier: Contractor's Choice

165 TIMBER GENERALLY

- The timber shall be properly seasoned, free of sap wood, large knots and decayed knots, waney edges and other defects to suit the particular purpose for which it is intended.

PRODUCTS

360 SOFTWOOD OR HARDWOOD FOR JOINERY

- Species: As indicated on drawings. .
 - Quality: Generally to BS EN 942; free from decay and insect attack (except pinhole borers).
 - Appearance class:
 - Class J10 for doors, windows and generally including stiles and rails where unpainted.
 - The use of laminated, finger jointed and edge jointed wood is not acceptable unless specifically agreed.
 - Treatment: Required for external joinery only.
 - Moisture content on delivery:
 - 13-19% for external joinery
 - 12-16% for unheated buildings
 - 9-13% for buildings with heating providing room temperatures in the range 12-21degrees C.
- Timber for staining or polishing shall be free from pith, splits, stain knots on the surface, or any other defect.
- All softwood shall be treated for resistance to attack by beetle or rot by an approved method prior to installation in the building.
 - Joinery shall be framed and put together in the best manner with all necessary tenoning, mortising, grooving, roughing, rebating, housing and all other labours necessary for carrying out the work in a proper and workmanlike manner, together with all plates, screws, nails and other items required for the proper execution of the work.

440 PROCESSING TREATED TIMBER

- Cutting and machining: Carry out as much as possible before treatment.
- Extensively processed timber: Retreat timber sawn lengthways, thickness, planed, ploughed, etc.
- Surfaces exposed by minor cutting/ drilling: Treat with two flood coats of a solution recommended by main treatment solution manufacturer.

450 MOISTURE CONTENT

- Moisture content of wood and wood-based products at time of installation: Not more than:
 - Covered in generally unheated spaces: 24%.

510 PROTECTION

- Generally: Keep timber dry and do not overstress, distort or disfigure sections or components during transit, storage, lifting, erection or fixing.
- Timber and components: Store under cover, clear of the ground and with good ventilation. Support on regularly spaced, level bearers on a dry, firm base. Open pile to ensure free movement of air through the stack.
- Trussed rafters: Keep vertical during handling and storage.

EXECUTION

600 WORKMANSHIP

- Skill and experience of site operatives: Appropriate for types of work on which they are employed.

650 DIMENSIONS GENERALLY

- Site dimensions: Take as necessary before starting fabrication.
 - Discrepancies with drawings: Report without delay and obtain instructions before proceeding.

670 CROSS SECTION DIMENSIONS OF NONSTRUCTURAL SOFTWOOD AND HARDWOOD

- General: Dimensions given on drawings and in schedules of work are finished sizes.
- Maximum permitted deviations from finished sizes:
 - Sawn surfaces:
 - Thickness and widths < 100 mm: -1, +3 mm.
 - Thickness and widths > 100 mm: -2, +4 mm.
 - Further processed surfaces: -0, +1.

680 WARPING OF TIMBER

- Bow, spring, twist and cup: Not greater than the limits set down in BS 4978 or BS EN 14081-1 for softwood, or BS 5756 for hardwood.

690 PROCESSING TREATED TIMBER

- Cutting and machining: Carry out as much as possible before treatment.
- Extensively processed timber: Retreat timber sawn lengthways, thickened, planed, ploughed, etc.
- Surfaces exposed by minor cutting and/ or drilling: Treat with two flood coats of a solution recommended by main treatment solution manufacturer.

710 REUSE OF TIMBER SECTIONS/ WOOD COMPONENTS

- Not to be undertaken unless specifically stated.

850 ADHESIVE JOINTS

- Moisture content of sections to be joined: Within 5% of equilibrium moisture content for conditions of service, and differing from each other by not more than 3%.
- Surfaces to be bonded: Close fitting, structurally sound, unfrozen, dry, and free from contamination by dirt, dust, grease or other deleterious substances likely to affect bond.
- Where necessary clean surfaces using methods and materials recommended by the adhesive manufacturer. Adjust surface regularity and texture to suit bonding and gap filling characteristics of the adhesive.

- Apply adhesives using recommended spreaders/applicators to ensure correct coverage. Bring surfaces together within recommended time period and apply pressure evenly over full area of contact to ensure full bonding. Remove surplus adhesive using methods and materials recommended by adhesive manufacturer and without damaging surfaces.

COMPLETION

910 MECHANICALLY FASTENED JOINTS

- General: Inspect accessible bolted and coach screwed joints and tighten fasteners if necessary.
- Timing: On Completion and at end of Defects Liability Period or Rectification Period.

JOINTING TIMBER

611 STAINLESS STEEL BOLT ASSEMBLIES

- Bolts: To BS EN ISO 3506-1.
 - Designation:
 - Grade A2 (for most applications)
- Nuts and washers: To suit grade of bolt.
 - Washer size:
In contact with timber: Diameter: 2 times bolt diameter; thickness: 0.2 times bolt diameter.
In contact with steel section/ plate (required when surface finish may be damaged by nut or bolt head rotating): To BS 4320.

612 SCREWS GENERALLY UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE

- Standard: As section Z20.
- Material: Stainless steel Grade 304 (1.4301)
- Tensile strength (minimum): As appropriate for location
- Screw heads to be counterbored and pelleted where visible, with the pellet grain aligning with the existing grain. All visible fixings must be spaced at equal centres and must line through.

D20 EXCAVATING AND FILLING

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

220 STRIPPING TOPSOIL

- General: Before beginning general excavation or filling, strip topsoil from areas where there will be regrading, buildings, pavings/ roads and other areas shown on drawings.
- Depth:
 - Remove to an average depth of 300mm.
 - Give notice where the depth of topsoil is difficult to determine.
- Handling: Handle topsoil for reuse or sale in accordance with clause 225.
- Around trees: Do not remove topsoil from below the spread of trees to be retained.
- Site storage: Keep separate .

225 HANDLING TOPSOIL

- Standard: To BS 3882.
- Aggressive weeds:
 - Species: Included in the Weeds Act, section 2 or the appropriate Wildlife and Countryside Act for the relevant jurisdiction.

- Give notice: Obtain instructions before moving topsoil.
 - Contamination: Do not mix topsoil with:
 - Subsoil, stone, hardcore, rubbish or material from demolition work.
 - Other soil or material containing aggressive weeds, sharps, plastics and non soil forming materials and notifiable animal or plant diseases.
 - Oil, fuel, cement or other substances harmful to plant growth.
 - Other classifications of topsoil.
 - Multiple handling: Keep to a minimum. Use topsoil immediately after stripping.
- 265 INSPECTING FORMATIONS IN SAND AND GRAVEL
- Give notice: Make advance arrangements for inspection of formations for drainage.
 - Preparation: Just before inspection remove the last 150 mm of excavation. Trim to required profiles and levels and mechanically compact formation.
 - Seal: Within 4 hours of inspection, seal formations with specified material .
- 267 INSPECTION OF FORMATIONS IN SHRINKABLE SOILS
- Inspect formation: For signs of conducting and fine moisture absorbing roots.
 - Give notice: If significant quantities of roots are visible in the formation or in the bottom 75 mm of the walls of the excavation.
- 270 FOUNDATIONS GENERALLY
- Give notice if:
 - A natural bearing formation of undisturbed subsoil is not obtained at the depth shown on the drawings.
 - The formation contains soft or hard spots or highly variable material.
- 310 UNSTABLE GROUND
- Generally: Ensure that the excavation remains stable at all times.
 - Give notice: Without delay if any newly excavated faces are too unstable to allow earthwork support to be inserted.
 - Take action: If instability is likely to affect adjacent structures or roadways, take appropriate emergency action.
- 330 UNRECORDED FEATURES
- Give notice: If unrecorded foundations, beds, voids, basements, filling, tanks, pipes, cables, drains, manholes, watercourses, ditches, etc. not shown on the drawings are encountered.
- 360 EXCESS EXCAVATION
- Excavation taken wider than required:
 - Backfill: submit proposals.
 - Excavation taken deeper than required:
 - Backfill: submit proposals.
- DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS**
- 415 EXCAVATED TOPSOIL REMOVAL
- General: Remove from site.
- 441 SURPLUS SUBSOIL
- Excavated material: Stockpile in temporary storage heaps.
 - Retained material: Spread and level surplus subsoil on site.
 - Protected areas: Do not raise soil level within root spread of trees that are to be retained.
 - Remaining material: Remove from site.

450 WATER

- Generally: Keep all excavations free from water until:
 - Formations are covered.

FILLING

500 PROPOSED FILL MATERIALS

- Details: Submit full details of proposed fill materials to demonstrate compliance with specification if and when asked.

510 HAZARDOUS, AGGRESSIVE OR UNSTABLE MATERIALS

- General: Do not use fill materials which would, either in themselves or in combination with other materials or ground water, give rise to a health hazard, damage to building structures or instability in the filling, including material that is:
 - Frozen or containing ice.
 - Organic.
 - Contaminated or noxious.
 - Susceptible to spontaneous combustion.
 - Likely to erode or decay and cause voids.
 - With excessive moisture content, slurry, mud or from marshes or bogs.
 - Clay of liquid limit exceeding 80 and/ or plasticity index exceeding 55.
 - Unacceptable, class U2 as defined in the Highways Agency 'Specification for highway works', clause 601.

520 FROST SUSCEPTIBILITY

- General: Except as allowed below, fill must be non frost-susceptible as defined in Highways Agency 'Specification for highway works', clause 801.8.
- Test reports: If the following fill materials are proposed, submit a laboratory report confirming they are non frost-susceptible:
 - Fine grained soil with a plasticity index less than 20%.
 - Coarse grained soil or crushed granite with more than 10% retained on a 0.063 mm sieve.
 - Crushed chalk.
 - Crushed limestone fill with average saturation moisture content in excess of 3%.
 - Burnt colliery shale.
- Frost-susceptible fill: May only be used:
 - At depths below the finished ground surface greater than ____.
 - Within the external walls of buildings below spaces that will be heated. Protect from frost during construction.
 - Where frost heave will not affect structural elements.

530 PLACING FILL

- Surfaces of excavations and areas to be filled: Free from loose soil, topsoil, organic material, rubbish and standing water.
- Freezing conditions: Do not place fill on frozen surfaces. Remove material affected by frost. Replace and recompact if not damaged after thawing.
- Adjacent structures, membranes and buried services:
 - Do not overload, destabilise or damage.
 - Submit proposals for temporary support necessary to ensure stability during filling.
 - Allow 14 days (minimum) before backfilling against in situ concrete structures.
- Layers: Place so that only one type of material occurs in each layer.
- Earthmoving equipment: Vary route to avoid rutting.

550 GEOTEXTILE SHEET

- Manufacturer: Terram .
 - Product reference: Geotextile Membrane.
 - Protect from:
 - Exposure to light.
 - Contaminants.
 - Materials listed as potentially deleterious by geotextile manufacturer.
 - Wind uplift.
- 610 COMPACTED FILLING FOR LANDSCAPE AREAS
- Fill: Material capable of compaction by light earthmoving plant.
 - Filling: Layers not more than 200 mm thick. Lightly compact each layer to produce a stable soil structure.
- 626 COMPACTED GENERAL FILL
- Suitable material: submit proposals.
 - Excavated material: Select suitable material and keep separate.
 - Filling: Spread and level material in layers. As soon as possible thoroughly compact each layer.
 - Proposals: Well in advance of starting work submit details of proposed:
 - Materials to be used, including quantities of each type.
 - Type of plant.
 - Maximum depth of each compacted layer.
 - Minimum number of passes per layer.
- 700 BACKFILLING AROUND EXISTING FOUNDATIONS
- Under oversite concrete and pavings: Hardcore.
 - Under grassed or soil areas: Material excavated from the trench, laid and compacted in 300 mm maximum layers.
- 710 HARDCORE FILLING
- Fill: Granular material, free from excessive dust, well graded, all pieces less than 75 mm in any direction:
 - Test requirements:
 - Minimum 10% fines value tested in a soaked condition to BS 812-111 _____ .
 - Impact value SZ tested to BS EN 1097-2.
 - Material:
 - In any one layer only one of the following:
 - Crushed rock (other than argillaceous rock) or quarry waste with not more binding material than is required to help hold the stone together.
 - Crushed concrete, crushed brick or tile, free from plaster, timber and metal.
 - Crushed non-expansive slag.
 - Gravel or hoggin with not more clay content than is required to bind the material together, and with no large lumps of clay.
 - Well-burned non-plastic colliery shale.
 - Natural gravel.
 - Natural sand.
 - Filling: Spread and level in 150 mm maximum layers. Thoroughly compact each layer.
- 730 BLINDING
- Surfaces to receive sheet overlays or concrete:
 - Blind with:
 - Concrete where shown on drawings; or
 - Sand, fine gravel, or other approved fine material applied to fill interstices. Moisten as necessary before final rolling to provide a flat, closed, smooth surface.
 - Sand for blinding: To BS EN 12620, grade 0/4 or 0/2 (MP).

- Permissible deviations on surface level: +0 -25 mm.

E05 IN SITU CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION GENERALLY

- 410 In situ concrete construction – supervision/ checking
- Standard: To BS EN 13670, Execution Class 1

E20 FORMWORK FOR IN SITU CONCRETE

- 70 FORMWORK
- General: Accurately and robustly constructed to produce finished concrete to the required dimensions.
 - Formed surfaces: Free from twist and bow with intersections, lines and angles square, plumb and true.
 - Joints between forms and completed work: Prevent loss of grout and formation of steps.
 - Holes and chases: Form with inserts or box out as required.

E10 MIXING/ CASTING/ CURING IN SITU CONCRETE

- 15 SPECIFICATION
- Concrete generally: To BS 8500-2
 - Exchange of information: Provide concrete producer with information required by BS 8500-1, clauses 4 and 5.
- 20 CONCRETE
- Designation: C30
 - Fibres: Not required
 - Aggregates:
 - Size (maximum): 20 mm.
 - Coarse recycled aggregates: Permitted.
 - Consistence class: S2.
- 45 PROPERTIES OF FRESH CONCRETE
- Adjustments to suit construction process: Determine with concrete producer. Maintain conformity to the specification.
- 50 PREMATURE WATER LOSS
- Requirement: Prevent water loss from concrete laid on absorbent substrates.
 - Underlay: Polyethylene sheet 250 micrometres thick.
 - Installation: Lap edges 150 mm.
- 60 PLACING AND COMPACTING
- Surfaces to receive concrete: Clean, with no debris, tying wire clippings, fastenings or free water.
 - Timing: Place as soon as practicable after mixing and while sufficiently plastic for full compaction.
 - Temperature limitations for concrete: 30°C (maximum) and 5°C (minimum). Do not place against frozen or frost covered surfaces.
 - Compaction: Fully compact to full depth to remove entrapped air especially around reinforcement, cast-in accessories, into corners of form-work and at joints. Continue until air bubbles cease to appear on the top surface.

- Methods of compaction: To suit consistence class and use of concrete.

70 CURING AND PROTECTING

- Evaporation from surfaces of concrete: Prevent throughout curing period.
 - Surfaces covered by form-work: Retain form-work in position and, where necessary to satisfy curing period, cover surfaces immediately after striking.
 - Top surfaces: Cover immediately after placing and compacting. Replace cover immediately after any finishing operations.
- Curing periods:
 - Surfaces which in the finished building will be exposed to the elements, and wearing surfaces of floors and pavements: 10 days (minimum).
 - Other structural concrete surfaces: 5 days (minimum).
- Protection: Protect concrete from shock, indentation and physical damage.

Q20 GRANULAR SUB-BASES TO PAVINGS

10 THICKNESSES OF SUB-BASES

- Thicknesses: As required

20 HERBICIDES

- Application: To subgrade of all paving areas as indicated on drawings.

30 EXCAVATION AND COMPACTION OF SUBGRADES

- Final excavation to formation level: Carry out immediately before compaction of subgrade.
- Soft spots and voids: Give notice.
- Old drainage and service trenches: Remove and fill with granular material as required.
- Wet conditions: Do not excavate or compact when the subgrade may be damaged or destabilized.
- Compaction: Thoroughly, by whacker or other suitable means, adequate to resist subsidence or deformation of the subgrade during construction and of the completed roads/ pavings when in use. Take particular care to compact fully at intrusions, perimeters and where local excavation and backfilling has taken place.

40 SUB-BASES

- Granular material: Of a known suitability for use in sub-bases, free from ice, harmful matter and excessive dust or clay, well graded, all pieces less than 75 mm in any direction, and selected from one of the following:
 - Crushed rock (other than argillaceous rock) or quarry waste.
 - Crushed concrete, crushed brick or tile, free from plaster, timber and metal.
 - Gravel or hoggins with not more clay content than is required to bind the material together, and with no large lumps of clay.
 - Natural sand or gravel.

45 LAYING AND COMPACTING SUB-BASES

- Subgrade: Not frozen and free from loose soil, rubbish and standing water.
- Structures, membranes and buried services: Ensure stability and avoid damage.
- General: Spread and level in layers.
- Compaction:
 - Timing: As soon as possible after laying.
 - Method: By roller or other suitable means, adequate to resist subsidence or deformation of the sub-base during construction and of the completed paving

when in use. Take particular care to compact fully at intrusions, perimeters and where local excavation and backfilling has taken place.

50 ACCURACY

- Permissible deviation from required levels, falls and cambers (maximum):
 - Subgrade: ± 20 mm.
 - Sub-base: ± 12 mm.

70 PROTECTION

- Sub-bases: As soon as practicable, cover with subsequent layers, specified elsewhere.
- Subgrades and sub-bases: Prevent degradation by construction traffic, construction operations and inclement weather.

Q25 FLAGSTONE PAVINGS

BEDDING OF FLAGSTONES (TREADS)

50 In flexible construction, the bedding layer, or laying course, consists of unbound sharp sand aggregate. The bedding layer should not be too deep and should consist of sharp sand of graded particle size. It should not be too fine and building sand with rounded particles should never be used.

51 Flagstones of varying depth require individual bedding, compacted with a rubber mallet. Care should be taken and judgement exercised to ensure that any irregular underside of each unit is evenly supported on the bed and well compacted. 'Spot bedding' with mortar should never be used, as this does not provide uniform support and leaves voids beneath the flags, leading to uneven settlement, rocking and potential cracking of flags.

POINTING OF SLAB JOINTS TO STEP TREADS

90 Pointing is to be slightly recessed by 2-3mm and is to be laid to slight falls to encourage surface water to drain away from steps and not to pool.

95 PROTECTION

Use of barriers, tape etc to manage access over and around recently pointed / curing areas is required. Signage should also be used in conjunction.

100 SAMPLES

Allow to complete three samples of pointing of 0.2 linear m each, using different sands, for approval prior to commencement of pointing.

Z21 LIME MORTARS

300 NON-HYDRAULIC LIME MORTARS

310 LIME:SAND MORTAR MIXES

- Specification: Proportions and additional requirements for mortar materials are specified elsewhere.

320 SAND FOR LIME:SAND MASONRY MORTARS

- Type: Sharp, well graded.

- Grading/ Source: As specified elsewhere in relevant mortar mix items or if not stated to include the following:
 - Fine yellow washed pit sand
 - Ginger Building sand
 - Holme sand
 - Bath stone dust
 - Wareham washed pit sand
 - Chard coarse stock
 - Others of the Contractor's choice
- Quality, sampling and testing: To BS EN 13139. Sands should not be marine dredged due to salt contamination.
- Ensure all sands and aggregates are stored in different stockpiles on clean hard bases that allow free drainage.

360 MAKING LIME:SAND MORTARS GENERALLY

- Batching: By volume. Use clean and accurate gauge boxes or buckets.
- Mixing: Mix materials thoroughly to uniform consistency, free from lumps.
- Allow for bulking if sand is damp.
- Contamination: Prevent intermixing with other materials, including cement.

370 SITE PREPARED NONHYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

- Mixing: Mix materials thoroughly by compressing, beating and chopping. Do not add water.
- Ensure putty and aggregates are thoroughly mixed in large batches.
 - Equipment: Paddle or roller pan mixer or submit proposals.
- Maturation period before use (maximum): 7 days
- The mortar, plaster or render should be left to mature in air tight containers. Include additional covering inside the bin to prevent drying out.

390 KNOCKING UP NONHYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

- Knocking up before and during use: Achieve and maintain a workable consistency by compressing, beating and chopping. Do not add water.
- Equipment: Paddle or roller pan mixer or submit proposals.

400 HYDRAULIC LIME MORTARS

405 Hydraulic lime is available as follows:

- NHL 2.0 – Feebly hydraulic
- NHL 3.5 – Moderately hydraulic
- NHL 5.0 – Eminently hydraulic
- NHL 5.0Z – Eminently hydraulic

410 LIME:SAND MORTAR MIXES

- Specification: Proportions and additional requirements for mortar materials are specified elsewhere.

420 SAND FOR LIME:SAND MASONRY MORTARS

- Type: Sharp, well graded.
- Grading/ Source: As specified elsewhere in relevant mortar mix items for if not stated as follows:
 - Fine yellow washed pit sand
 - Chard Coarse stock
 - Wareham washed pit sand
 - Fine red quartz sand

- Holme sand
 - Ginger Building Sand
 - Silver sand
 - Taunton Red / Hill Head sand
 - Washed sand of the Contractor's choice
 - Quality, sampling and testing: To BS EN 13139. Sands should not be marine dredged due to salt contamination.
 - Ensure all sands and aggregates are stored in different stockpiles on clean hard bases that allow free drainage.
 - Prepare mortar samples based on mixes using various sands and stone dusts for consideration.
- 445 ADMIXTURES FOR HYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS
- Do not use any admixtures.
 - Do not use cement.
- 460 MAKING LIME:SAND MORTARS GENERALLY
- Batching: By volume. Use clean and accurate gauge boxes or buckets.
 - Mixing: Mix materials thoroughly to uniform consistency, free from lumps.
 - Contamination: Prevent intermixing with other materials, including cement.
- 470 MAKING HYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS
- Lime can be obtained from various sources. Suggested suppliers include:
 - Limebase Products Ltd, Walronds Park, Isle Brewers, Taunton. TA3 6QP Tel: 01460 281921.
 - Rose of Jericho Ltd, Horchester Farm, Holywell, Evershot, Dorchester. DT2 0LL. Tel: 01935 83676.
 - Cornish Lime Company Ltd, Brims Park, Old Callywith Road, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL31 2DZ Tel: 01208 79779.
 - Mike Wye & Associates, Buckland Filleigh Sawmills, Buckland Filleigh, Devon, EX21 5RN. Tel: 01409 281644.
 - HJ Chard & Sons, 1 Cole Road, Bristol, BS2 0UG. Tel: 0117 977 7681.
 - Mixing hydrated hydraulic lime:sand: Follow the lime manufacturer's recommendations for each stage of the mix and allow for each batch of lime to be mixed for at least 15 minutes and then left to stand for a short period to improve workability prior to application.
 - Water quantity: Only sufficient to produce a workable mix.
 - Contamination: Prevent intermixing with other materials, including cement.
 - Working time: Within limits recommended by the hydraulic lime manufacturer.

FORM OF TENDER

FOR CUDWORTH St Michael – Replacement Steps

Subject to the execution of a contract with the Employer, we undertake as follows:

1. To carry out and complete the works described or referred to in the drawings and specification supplied to us and to the satisfaction of the architect, and in accordance with the conditions of the latest revision of the Form of Agreements for Minor Building Works issued by the Joint Contracts Tribunal in 2016, for the sum given below.
2. To begin the works upon a date to be agreed and to proceed diligently and in a workmanlike manner until the whole of the works are complete.
3. To furnish upon acceptance of our tender a priced copy of the Schedule of Works and a Schedule of Rates for retention by the architect.
4. To complete the whole of the works within weeks of our unimpeded working time in compliance with a written programme which we agree to provide within two weeks of the commencement of the works. The completion date of the contract to be agreed.
5. We agree that should obvious errors in pricing in errors in arithmetic be discovered before acceptance of this offer in the priced specification submitted by us these errors will be corrected in accordance with Alternative 1 of Section 6 of the 'Code of Procedure for Single Selective Tendering 1996'.

All for the fixed price sum of:
..... (£)

The price to remain firm for a period of 12 months from the date of this tender.

We agree that this offer shall remain open for acceptance for a period of 6 months.

For and on behalf of:

Signature

Date

APPENDIX I – DESIGNER RISK ASSESSMENT

CONSTRUCTION RISKS						
ELEMENT	DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION	HEALTH & SAFETY IMPLICATIONS	E	IR	ACTION TO BE TAKEN	RR
Generally		Proximity of public	PWD	2	Ensure site area is clearly defined, protected and fenced off at ground level.	1
Access		Difficult access for vehicles & public highway	LP	1	Arrange for appropriately sized vehicles to attend.	1
Services	Electrical services	Live services	LPIW	2	Carry out desk top & site survey, divert/protect & make safe.	1
Generally	Masonry	Heavy objects	W	3	Assess the weight of each stone / slab in advance of lifting. Prepare Method Statements.	1
Finishes	Lime based products	Injury to health	LPW	2	Keep away from public, only use trained operatives. Follow current guidelines.	1

Risk assessment key

EFFECT (E): Loss of Life = L, Injury to Public = P, Injury to Workforce =W, Disruption to Infrastructure = I, Damage to Works = D.
INITIAL/RESIDUAL RISK (IR)/(RR): High = 5, Probable = 4, Occasional = 3, Improbable = 2, Remote = 1.

APPENDIX II – PHOTOGRAPHS

CUDWORTH St Michael — Existing Photos



- Top left:** View of existing steps looking southwest.
Top right: Gravel path to churchyard gate.
Below left: Concrete steps and timber handrail.
Below right: Steps viewed from the top looking down, view north.

CUDWORTH St Michael — Existing Photos



- Top left:** Existing steps and rural lane looking eastward.
Top right: Existing gravel path leading up from lane, overgrown with grass, view east.
Below left: Path and church notice board, view west.
Below right: Concrete steps, view east with Hamstone block highlighted with red circle.