



Example Site Assessment, RAMS Summary & Quotation Basis

Typical Domestic Excavation – Brick-Built Garage

Purpose of This Example

This example document shows how excavation works for a typical domestic garage are planned, managed safely, and priced.

It is intended to help homeowners understand our process before work starts, and how safety and clarity are built in from day one.

Site Visit & Project Briefing

Before any work is carried out, a site visit is undertaken to review the proposed works and plan the excavation safely and practically.

- Review access and working space
- Identify visible services and site constraints
- Confirm the intended layout and excavation areas
- Agree a safe and practical approach to the works

This visit allows the work to be properly planned in advance. It is not an intrusive ground investigation.

Typical Excavation Works (Illustrative)

For a standard brick-built domestic garage, excavation works typically include:

- Trench foundations: Excavation of strip footings generally to a depth of approximately 750mm–1.0m, with widths of 450mm–600mm, subject to Building Control requirements and site conditions.
- Reduced Level Dig (RLD): Removal of topsoil and overburden, typically 200mm–300mm, to allow for:
- 100mm–150mm compacted hardcore sub-base
- 100mm–150mm concrete ground-bearing slab

Final depths and formation levels are confirmed during excavation.

Health & Safety Approach

A task-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) is prepared prior to work commencing and covers:

- Safe systems of work for excavation activities
- Suitable plant selection and competent operators
- Protection of people, property and existing services
- Ongoing review of site conditions as work progresses

Safety planning is an integral part of how the work is delivered, not an afterthought.

This document is an example only and does not represent a fixed programme. Actual durations and sequencing may vary depending on site conditions, approvals, and project requirements.

Quotation Basis & Assumptions

Our written quotation is issued on a clear and defined basis so expectations are understood from the outset.

The quotation assumes:

- Ground conditions consistent with typical domestic soils
- Excavation achievable using mechanical plant, with limited hand digging
- No unidentified underground services within excavation areas
- Groundwater not encountered at formation level

Timescales provided are indicative and based on the above assumptions.

Unforeseen Conditions

Some site conditions cannot be confirmed until excavation is underway.

If unexpected conditions are encountered:

- The excavation is made safe
- The situation is explained clearly
- Practical options are discussed before any additional work proceeds

This ensures decisions are made transparently and with no surprises.

Completion & Handover

On completion of the excavation works:

- The site is left safe and tidy
- Excavations are suitable for follow-on trades
- Practical advice is provided on the next construction stages

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Pro Forma Construction Schedule & Critical Path

Typical Domestic Excavation – Brick-Built Garage

Example: Typical Brick-Built Domestic Garage

(Illustrative programme for guidance purposes only)

Purpose of This Schedule

This example schedule shows the typical sequence of excavation and groundwork activities for a domestic garage project.

It highlights the critical path items that must be completed before follow-on trades can proceed.

Actual durations may vary depending on site conditions and project requirements.

Typical Programme Overview

Stage	Activity	Typical Duration	Notes
1	Pre-start site meeting & set-up	0.5 day	Scope, access, RAMS briefing
2	Reduced level dig (RLD)	1 day	Topsoil & overburden removal
3	Trench foundation excavation	1 day	Depths confirmed on site
4	Inspection (Building Control)	Hold point	Foundations approval
5	Foundation concrete pour	0.5 day	By others or coordinated
6	Backfilling / making good	0.5 day	Post-pour, if required
7	Sub-base installation & compaction	1 day	Hardcore & formation
8	Final handover to follow-on trades	0.5 day	Site left safe & tidy

Durations shown are indicative only.

Critical Path Activities

The following activities form the critical path for the groundwork element of the project:

- Trench foundation excavation
- Foundation inspection and approval
- Concrete placement to foundations
- Sub-base installation and compaction

These activities must be completed in sequence before masonry, slab, or superstructure works can commence.

Delays to any critical path activity will directly affect the overall programme.

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Key Dependencies & Hold Points

- Building Control inspection
- Foundation concrete cannot be placed until excavation depths and formation are approved.
- Weather and ground conditions
- Excess water or unstable ground may require additional preparation before proceeding.
- Follow-on trades
- Brickwork, slab pours, or steel erection are dependent on completed and approved groundworks.

Health & Safety Integration

Health and safety planning is integrated throughout the programme, including:

- Pre-start RAMS briefing before works commence
- Ongoing review of risks during excavation
- Safe sequencing to avoid overlapping activities
- Clear demarcation between trades

Programme sequencing is planned to reduce risk as well as improve efficiency.

What This Means for Homeowners

- Works are carried out in a logical, controlled sequence
- Safety and inspections are built into the programme
- Progress depends on approvals and site conditions, not guesswork
- Clear handover points reduce delays and confusion

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