



'Making sure the past has a future'

## 4 John St Outline Methodology

### **Pre- Site**

DBR to employ Structural Engineers Lucking and Clark to devise temporary works scheme

L+C to develop scheme in consultation with Jon Scaffolding scaffold engineer to ensure neat interface between scaffold and temp works scheme

L+C and scaffold engineer to be mindful that as well as fulfilling engineer loading requirements the scaffold also must provide necessary working access for DBR operatives

Scaffold to also allow room for the storage of removed bricks

Scaffold design to comply with all local authority requirements

DBR to apply for scaffold licence

DBR to attend site with brick supplier draughtsman and using ally tower access take details of arches to allow manufacture of arches to commence

Temporary works and scaffold design approval and receipt of scaffold licence to be in place to allow works to commence on site

### **Site Works**

Scaffold and Temporary works installation as per L+C drawing Sk01 and scaffold drawing JON 2020-1003-01C

Scaffolders to install scaffold access, tying into party wall location as set out on drawing.

Scaffold operatives to ensure that they do not drill where previous structural ties installed (the previous ties are clearly identifiable)

DBR operatives to place timber boxing to the third floor windows

Scaffold operatives to install cantilevered beams into second floor openings, ensuring boards and protection placed between beams and arch soffit to ensure no damage



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DBR operative to carefully create opening in façade to allow installation of support steels. DBR operative to create opening using mallet and chisels and if required (off hammer) drill.

DBR operatives and scaffolders to work together so as needle supports are installed in a 'hit and miss' sequence as shown in L+C scheme.

Operatives to ensure that installed beam are fully dry pack supported and allowed to cure before installing the next set of needles

Once needles installed, L+C temporary works engineer and Jon Scaffolding scaffold engineer to inspect and sign off temporary works and scaffold and formally 'hand-over' scaffold

### Exploratory works

DBR craft operative to carefully remove isolated displaced sections of brickwork

Exposed voids to be inspected by Joules engineer and the condition of the masonry ascertained to assess if;

Joules external structural repair scheme requires alteration  
Internal propping is required

### If internal propping required

Joules to produce a scheme of works to address the discovered structural concerns

If internal propping is required, L+C drawing SK02 shows the likely temporary works requirement, though this is on the actual event to be guided by the Joules scheme of repair

DBR draughtsman to take full details of any internal fabric required to be removed to allow direct supporting of existing timber beams, as shown in L+C drawing SK02.

DBR craft operative to take latex moulds of any mouldings to be removed

Should existing fabric need to be removed, extent of removal to be kept to an absolute minimum



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Weathering protections to be put in place to ensure that no water ingress occurs whilst internal works carried out

Before lifting floorboards, a full photographic and drawn record to be set out, with floorboards individually identified and when removed labelled, in chalk on underside, in conjunction with drawing

All fabric removal (and later re-installation) works to be carried out by DBR skilled craft operatives

Props and timber support to be installed by DBR operatives

If at any time there are any concerns with structural viability of masonry, DBR ops to cease works and contact L+C

The completed internal propping works to be inspected and approved by L+C prior to the implementation of Joules' scheme

### Samples

Samples of replacement bricks and mortar pointing to be carried out during scaffold installation. DBR mason to carry out 'in-situ' brick pointing samples.

Samples to be based on ratio of three part: aggregate to one-part Natural Hydraulic Lime (3.5)

DBR mason to remove existing bricks to allow sourcing of replacement (reclaimed) bricks

CA/client to approve brick and pointing samples

### Replacing Arches

DBR craft ops to carefully remove displaced section of brickwork and set aside on scaffold.

Brickwork to be removed very carefully. If required, small cutter to be used to cut into joint to create a 'relieving cut' to allow mortar to be removed using mallet and chisel without causing distress to the brick



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Brickwork to be removed in a manner so as re-built brickwork will be 'toothed and bonded' back into existing

Operatives to re-use as much removed brickwork as possible

Replacement window heads to be constructed on timber head trees, the gauged bricks laid in lime putty. All as per traditional/original manner of construction

Stock brickwork to be rebuilt in mortar of ratio three-part aggregate to one-part NHL 3.5

Re-built brickwork to be tied into the existing brick and timber structure as per structural engineer scheme

Re-built stock joints to be raked back 25mm as works progress

Only when arched complete are the props to be removed and infilled with brickwork, in a 'hit and miss' sequence as shown in L+C SK01

All works as set out in Joules repair scheme and specification

### Façade Repairs

Following arch replacement, the remainder of the façade brickwork is to be re-pointed in the approved pointing mortar

Also, those other localised mechanical ties to be installed, this as described in Joules' scheme

Method for re-pointing;

- To avoid disruption and avoid damage to brickwork, mini grinder saws equipped with diamond-tipped wheels and power drills to be used to create a relieving cut in cement pointing.
- One cut only is to be scored to the bed joint. This cut is not to be more than one half of the width of the joint and must be positioned in the centre of the joint..
- The diameter of the diamond blade or wheel used is not to be wider than two-thirds of the length of any joint to be cut.



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- The removal of pointing to vertical joints must be confined to drilling and hand working with use of the Fein cutting machine or small drill if required.
- In all final joint preparation cutting out and finishing is to be done by hand only using long necked jointing chisels and toothed masonry chisels. Cold chisels and other such tools with a wedging action are not to be used. All brick arises and brickwork adjacent to joints being cut out are not to be damaged.
- Immediately before repointing operations commence, all areas to be repointed are to be thoroughly flushed with water from a handheld spray to remove all dust and to dampen the surface.
- All pointing of joints are to be carried out with the agreed lime mortar
- The semi-dry pointing mortar is to be ironed in hard with a pointing iron to achieve proper compaction while keeping the mortar face just inside the original joint width. Proceed to carefully texture the joint surface by brushing with a fine bristle/bronze brush to lightly expose the aggregate thus simulating the existing weathered pointing.

All structural works and brick works and internal repair works (if these required) to be carried out by DBR craft operatives and DBR craft assistants.

DBR to maintain constant site team throughout the works to ensure continuity and learned project knowledge and experience

B. Foley  
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10.6.20



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