

Outline Sequence & Method

- Crane and man riding basket to be used to access internal walls.
- Walls to be progressively taken down brick by brick and course by course throughout each phase.
- Every wall (both internal and external) will be taken down evenly throughout the zones. No wall will be removed more than three courses below the surrounding walls. Unless the walls are already structurally unsafe, that may result in more being removed.
- Façade retention on Northern and Eastern elevations to be fully supported by system, without the need for secondary internal support / ties.
- Access to external walls on Southern and Western elevations to be gained via fixed scaffolding provided by EWC.

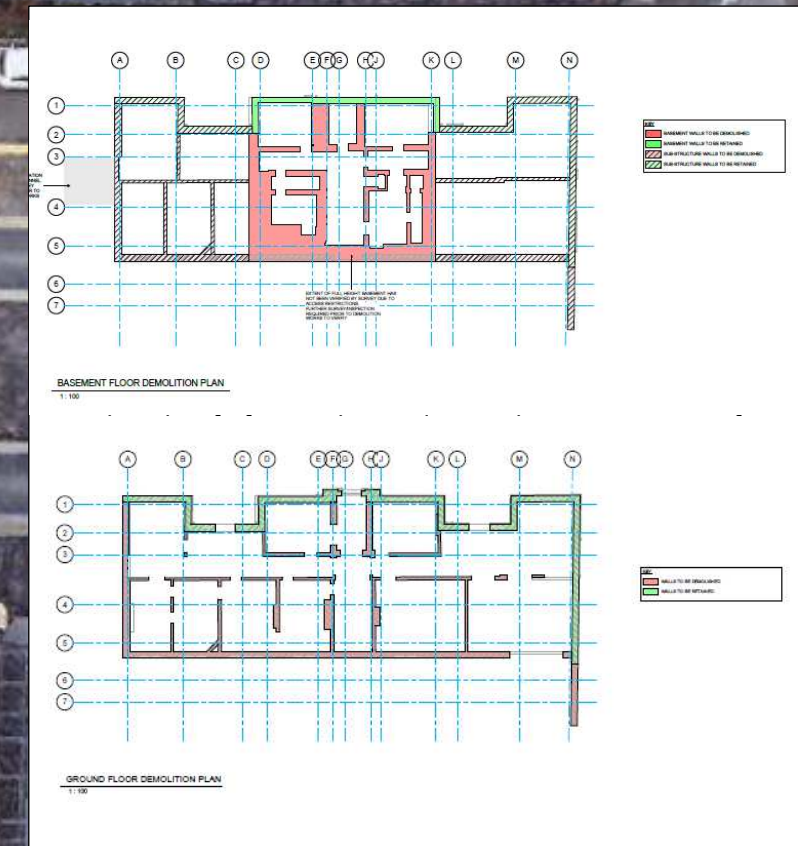
Crane Position



Phase 1

Phase 3

Phase 2



Demolition Methodology

The building is currently unsafe to enter and it is clear from the drone model that there are unstable walls within the building, loose objects and unstable masonry present a significant demolition challenge, a safe and sensitive methodology has been devised to both ensure personnel are kept safe at all times and the historic façade is protected

Façade Retention Scaffold will be designed to the facade spec issued by Ridge structural engineer, the spec will include dead loads (self-weight), wind loads and existing site information.

EWC façade retention contractor provided with Ridge façade retention design spec that will form the basis of the contractor's façade retention TW (temporary works) design, the retention will be designed, installed and maintained to withstand any foreseeable loads during construction, use and dismantle.

Façade retention contractor will develop the TW design and produce drawings and calculations, the TW design will be issued to EWC temporary works design checker for a CAT 3 design check as per EWC temporary works procedure.

Upon a successful verification of the TW design the works will commence onsite to install the façade retention scaffold, working strictly in accordance with the method statement, risk assessments and installed as per the design.

The removal of the West and South facades will be carried out by hand from the scaffolding to ensure that no elements of the North and East elevations are damaged. Then working with various elements of plant such as 'man-riding baskets' from cranes, MEWPs and demolition plant with grabs will all ensure that the walls are brought down to safe stable levels before clearing the route into the building for personnel on foot. Slowly and carefully working our way into the building in the phases shown on the methodology document will provide the greatest protection possible to the existing facades.

Using hand demolition the external walls can be brought down course by course, utilising this method will also save as many bricks as possible to avoid needing to find reclaims for any elements of façade repair. Removal by hand is the least disruptive method of demolition and it can be done in a way that is sensitive to the history of the building and will ensure that the existing walls are protected and minimise movement and vibration.

Where walls adjoin the existing façade which is to be saved, the proposal is that these are clean cut rather than broken out, this will avoid unnecessary damage and potential movement that could affect the walls being saved. Where possible and safe to do so, protection boards and stop blocks will be provided on or around elements of the retained façades to avoid falling objects and debris hitting and damaging the brickwork or potential clashes with plant.

Sequence of works

- Set up site and hoarding line
- Erect Façade Retention Scaffold to Old Mill Street and add any further Kentilage (weight) as required by the design to the Upper Kirby Street Façade Retention Scaffold. (currently in design)
- Modify current scaffold on south and west elevations to access scaffolds as well as holding those two facades in place.
- Once new and old scaffolds have a hold of all 4 external walls, the bridge beams above the building can be released and removed, these will be crane lifted down to Old Mill Street within the site compound.
- Demolition crew will access the scaffolds and firstly check for any loose brick, copings, and materials and safely remove these to prevent any uncontrolled falling materials.
- Remove by hand the rear and gable brick elevations from the above access scaffolds, also bringing down any connecting internal walls that can be reached from the scaffold,

Demolition Methodology

the scaffold will be stripped on the rear and gable elevations alongside the demolition of those walls.

- Because the building is unsafe to enter in person it is likely that either a crane with a 'man riding basket' or a combination of MEWPs and Demolition 'Grab' excavators will be required working from distance, working their way into the building in Phases. If Cranes are utilised these will need to be set up on Old Mill Street to get personnel into the building from above to bring the internal walls down to a safe and stable level.
- Any connecting internal walls to the 2 retained facades will be clean cut from either MEWPs or the man riding basket from the crane to release these walls from the retained facades to avoid any movement from the demolition behind affecting the retained brickwork.
- Once gable wall has been removed and the rear and internal walls are down to safe stable levels, the access scaffold to the rear and gable elevations will be removed completely.
- Then working from the road by machine, the lid of the basement slab (currently under the west elevation scaffold) will be broken up, using the material broken up from the basement slab a temporary ramp into the basement can be formed and the remainder of the demolition can take place safely from a distance using longer reach machines. Any remaining walls adjoining / connected to the two retained facades will be cut via MEWP or a man riding basket from a crane.
- The intention is to ensure that no one enters the building on foot at any point until safe to do so once any unstable walls and floors are made safe and safe walkways have been formed.