



METHOD STATEMENT

Project: Peelers Yard, Manchester. Goulden Street Ancoats M4	Principle Contractor: Big Red Construction. Nick Grindley – 01484 432890 / 07708 873239 Nick Grindley nick.grindley@wearebigred.com
Method Statement Ref: HSR/MS:0527	Revision: 001

1.0 Scope of Works	
Masonry Repairs, pointing, stone removal and replacements, Façade Cleaning and Surveys.	Plan attached: YES / NO:
Approx. Duration: 12 weeks	Weekend Works: N/A
From: 05/02/2024	To: 26/04/2024
Dayshift: 08:00 – 16:00 Mon-Thur. 08:00-13:00 Friday	Nightshift: N/A
Description of Works: - Façade Cleaning, - Masonry Surveys - Masonry Repairs, - Stone Repairs, - Rake out and Re-pointing	
Has the area been checked for asbestos? If Yes, has the certificate / report been issued If No, then no works are to proceed.	N/A

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Have services been isolated & certificate of isolation issued:	N/A
Sequence of Works: 1. Attend site induction 08:00am daily. 2. Ensure RAMS for works to be completed are relevant and highlight all risks involved in completing the required works. 3. Ensure operatives to provide CSCS cards upon site induction. 4. Gain access to work area with the use of site identified route. 5. Identify areas to be worked upon, as directed by site agent, cordon area to prevent unauthorised access from unauthorised persons – MC to erect hoarding/Heras Fencing. 6. Ensure correct PPE is being utilised. 7. Ensure cables and leads are laid in the corners of scaffolds, above head height, alternatively use battery operated tools, to prevent slips, trips, and falls. 8. There will be no parking on site. INSITU MORTAR Stone REPAIR SPEC REF: 518 MORTAR REPAIRS • For repairs to holes and fissures. – Dampen inside of hole and surrounding stone to control suction. • Finish: Flush with surrounding stone as clause 555 MIX – 1 NHL 3.5 : 3 Limestone crush dust Operatives to install localised areas of protection to help prevent the fall of loose debris. Work areas should also be cordoned off With the careful use of a multi tool and hand tools prepare the area of stone as required. Stainless steel wire and fixing rods are to be used to build out the console/ moulded repair to the required size. Once the skeleton has been built out using rods and wire, the repair can be daubed out using stucco render. This is repeated to build up the layers of the stucco to form the required shapes and detail. Finish using a sponge or soft brush to emulate surrounding material. Ensure all surrounding finishes are clear of smears and debris. All personnel to wear full P.P.E. Leave area of scaffold in a clean and safe condition. Stone Pointing Spec Ref:C41:291 291 MORTAR MIX 1 FOR STONE AND BRICK • Type: MIX – 1 NHL3.5 : 3 Portland crush dust • Mix 1 : 3 NHL3.5 : Aggregate Portland Stone dust • Lime: NHL 3.5 • Aggregate: Lime STONE DUST Brick Pointing	

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Spec Ref: C41:291**291 MORTAR MIX 1 FOR STONE AND BRICK**

- **Type:** MIX – 1 OPC : 1 ½ Plastering sand : 4 Building sand
- **Mix 1 OPC :** 5.5 Aggregate
- **OPC:** OPC

Operative to install localized areas of protection to the scaffolding (correx sheeting) to help prevent the fall of loose debris when undertaking the repointing works.

Using a small, thin-necked masonry chisel and masonry multi tool and grinder, operatives will carefully remove surrounding defective pointing from around the stonework/ brickwork, taking care not to damage arises of the adjacent masonry when undertaking the works. Operatives will remove the vertical perp joints first and then follow on with the horizontal bed joints, this prevents the chipping of the bonded masonry above each perp joint.

Operatives will take out mortar joint to a depth of 20 mm to form a square recess. The area will then be cleaned of all dust and debris using soft brushes leaving the area clean and ready for mortar placement.

Operatives will dampen the mortar joints in preparation for the mortar mix, using a small had pump spray / wetted brush.

No mortar placement will be undertaken in heavy rain or when the temperature is decreasing, the use of mortars will only be undertaken in +5 degrees Centigrade and rising, operatives will monitor this on a daily basis using a work area-based thermometer.

Using a pointing mix (previously agreed from samples), re-point all raked out areas to match existing style but, in a lime-based mortar.

supervisor will ensure that the scaffolding is left in a clean and safe condition.

STONE INDENT/REPLACEMENT**Spec Ref: C41:349**

OTHER REPLACEMENT STONE DETAILS • Stone: York stone as per sample • **Finish:** – Boasted or plain depending on detail and location.

– Finish to match existing.

- **Size and Profile:** – To match original in every respect. – Site recording. – Drawings and templates as clause
- **Fixings:** – Dowels as clause if required. – Cramps as clause 286 if required • **Bedding and backing mortar:** –

Grouting mortar – As clause 300. • Rake back 15mm for pointing mortar • Pointing mortar: – As clause 291 – Joints: Flush

operatives to install localized areas of protection to the scaffolding (correx sheeting) to help prevent the fall of loose debris when undertaking the repointing works.

Access to complete in situ stone indent repairs to be by means of scaffolding.

Using mechanical diamond wheel cutters, cut around perimeter of stone to be replaced, ensuring no damage is caused to surrounding stone.

Break out defective stone by use of a combination of hand and mechanical tools.

Carefully clean out void to receive new stone.

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Flush out with clean water, taking care not to saturate stone.

Secure indent using stainless steel dowels and resin

Use mechanical tools and masons hand tools to ensure line and profile of the new indent matches the adjacent stones.

Point up newly installed indent using approved mortar & ensure the new stone and surrounding area is washed down.

All personnel to wear full P.P.E.

Leave the area of scaffold in a clean and safe condition.

Building of Brickwork.

- Delivery to site of Bricks and mortar via the delivery loading/unloading areas. Loads may need to be split down to manageable weights for distribution to the work faces.
- Load the blocks, bricks, and mortar to agreed location as per Morgan Sindall site management logistics plan in our lay down areas (likely to be various locations across site).
- Operatives to ensure all setting out has been agreed and datums given if required to the locations prior to building the works.
- Operatives to load out the area close to the working location. Materials not to exceed the point loads of the floor slab or scaffold and mortar boards to be set up close to the works to reduce manual handling.
- Operatives required to pass materials to carry out the laying of blocks and bricks and mortar buckets. Do not exceed the lifting of 20Kg of materials.
- Ties to be drilled and fixed into the wall/ceilings/reveals as required and as per drawings for the area of works. Tools to be PAT tested and in good working order prior to use. Correct PPE to be worn whilst carrying out the task. Impact resistant glasses to be worn whilst drilling masonry and dust extraction to be used to control airborne dust. FFP3 filtered masks to be clean and in good working condition and in use whilst drilling masonry.
- Works to be cleaned at regular intervals and at the end of every shift.
- Works to be pointed and brushed back to leave a clean and neat appearance and finish. Works likely to be clad by others in plasterboard or such like. Remove all mortar snots prior to handover back to Morgan Sindall.

PROTECTION.

Protection should be considered for all mortar work after placing. Occasionally the weather will be sufficiently mild and humid that protection is not necessary. Provision and procedures should be established so that the mortars are

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protected in the early stages after placing. The degree of protection and time will depend on the ambient conditions.

It is important not to let the mortar dry out too quickly as this will reduce its strength. IN direct sunlight and in high temperatures a damp Hessian sheet should be placed draped over the brickwork and then covered with plastic

Monarflex sheeting. If the Hessian sheeting shows signs of drying out, then a mist spray should be used to dampen it down. It should be noted that similar protection must also be given in drying wins.

Damp Hessian creates a humid environment in the space between the sheet and the face of the wall. Hydraulic lime mortars are dependent on water to fully achieve a hydraulic set and by controlling the evaporation of water a stronger bond (set) is created between the aggregate and the lime binder.

Therefore, it will be necessary to apply a mist spray to the Hessian approximately 3 to 4 times a day after 11am to control the rate of set.

CURING

The preferred form of protection is hessian covers that, with re-dampening, will also contribute to curing the mortar. Protection from the quick drying effects of wind or direct strong sun should be provided by using shading sheets on scaffolding.

Curing by water mist over 3 to 4 days, if necessary, more than once a day, is essential when weather conditions would cause quick drying. Check for initial shrinkage. If found, dampen surface lightly with water and tighten back and re-key. Repeated shrinkage is usually a function of poor quality sands, poor suction control or rapid drying.

GOOD WORKING PRACTICE

In this document we have already discussed items such as background preparation, suction control, detailing, keying, protection and curing. A good and durable result depends mainly on these factors, the correct mortar mix, sand, dosages and workmanship. One item not to be overlooked is scaffolding.

Where scaffolding is being used make sure that the scaffolding has adequate clearance from the face of the wall to allow application, avoiding unsightly lift lines. Scaffolding should project past all areas to be rendered to allow for protection of the new work against direct rainfall. Generally scaffolding should be capable of carrying the protective screens necessary to shade the work and prevent rapid uncontrolled drying and any covers needed to protect against frost.

HYDRAULIC LIME MORTARS – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

MATERIALS.

HYDRAULIC LIME

Natural Hydraulic Lime is a product produced by burning, more or less argillaceous or siliceous limestones with reduction to powder by slaking with or without grinding. All-Natural Hydraulic Limes have the property of setting and hardening under water. Carbonation by reaction with atmospheric carbon dioxide contributes to the hardening process.

The amount of material that is activated during the burning process will determine the hydraulic reactivity. The designation of the mortar is in accordance with BS EN 459 which classifies the mortar in accordance with its compressive strength achieved within a prescribed mortar mix at 28 days. The three classes are 2.0 'feebly hydraulic', 3.5 'moderately hydraulic' and 5.0 'eminently hydraulic'.

AGGREGATE

Aggregate in mortar is normally classified as sand or 'fine', for the fraction below 5mm in size and stone or 'coarse', for that above 5mm. In each case the aggregate should be clean and free from silt and clay which will increase the water demand of the mortar, reduce strength, both compressive and flexural, reduce permeability and increase the risk of cracking in the hardened mortar. Clay might not always show up as a fine material since, if dried onto other

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particles it is not separated by dry sieving. It should be determined by wet separation as described in EN BS 812.

Aggregate should not contain harmful materials such as iron pyrites, salts, coal or other organic materials, mica, shale or similar laminated materials, or flaky or elongated particles in such a form or in sufficient quantity to adversely affect the hardening, strength or durability of the mortar.

The choice of the sand is most important. Sands are responsible for the void structure, which plays a key role in the strength and permeability of the mortar. Grading curves should be obtained which show the proportion by mass of the sand retained on standard sieves between 5mm and 0.075mm (75 microns). The grading curve should show good distribution between the various sizes. Too concentrated a distribution to one or two sizes will diminish workability and will require more water to achieve corrected workability.

In some applications, such as ashlar work with thin joint mortars, it might be necessary to reduce the maximum size to 3mm or less. Similarly, where wider joints are used coarse aggregate, 5mm and above might need to be considered.

WATER.

The quality of water can affect the setting and strength of the mortar. Potable water, or water meeting the requirements of EN BS 3148 should be suitable. Other waters can be used but should not contain suspended solids, which add to the silt content, nor dissolved solids which might cause staining of the hardened mortar. Dissolved salts can be detrimental to the durability of mortar and organic impurities can affect hardening and durability.

MORTAR MIX DESIGN.

To obtain optimum and consistent performance from any mortar it is essential that the correct constituent proportions are reproduced on site. To achieve this, it is necessary to have an accurate system for batching materials. At best this will be by weight. Where this is not possible an accurate set of volume gauges should be established. Greatest reliability will be achieved using a mixer, sufficiently large to permit full bags of lime to be mixed in a single batch using gauge boxes. Care should be taken to ensure that sand is neither too dry nor too wet so that the effect of bulking with wetting is limited.

The strength of the mortar will depend upon its constituents, particularly the class of lime and whether pozzolana is included, the proportions, the water content, its age and the temperature and relative humidity at which it has matured.

STORAGE OF MATERIALS.

Lime and other bagged materials should be kept on site in a dry store until required. They should be stacked in such a way as to permit use in rotation with each delivery kept separate. The lime from opened bags should be used the same day. The lime from damaged, or bags left opened for more than one day, should not be used as binding properties deteriorate with the absorption of carbon dioxide.

Aggregates and sands should be stored in separate stockpiles on hard clean bases which permit free drainage. Avoid intermixing and contamination from other building materials, debris or other deleterious material. Cover to avoid undue wetting or drying out and check moisture content with each delivery.

MIXING.

The purpose of mixing is to achieve even dispersion of the constituents throughout each batch produced. In particular lime, because of its very fine particle size, tends to coalesce into bunches of individual grains which, although quite fine themselves, do not permit full wetting of the mix and often the addition of too much water to achieve the correct workability.

A wide range of mixer types and efficiencies can be used. The principle of mixing is to achieve a good dispersion of

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lime and other constituents with the 'dry' sand before addition of the mix water. This will ensure that the abrasive nature of the sand assists in breaking down the agglomerated lime particles. This is best achieved by adding proportions of the sand followed by proportions of the lime, allowing a degree of mixing between each part batch of materials. With a less efficient mixer this can take 10 minutes whilst a more efficient mixer takes only 5 minutes. Once the 'dry' mix is fully dispersed water should be added slowly allowing time for this to become fully dispersed before the final adjustment is made to achieve the desired workability.

Mixers should not be left rotating indefinitely so that if the fully mixed mortar is not immediately required the mixer should be stopped and then run for a short time to re-mix the mortar before finally discharging the batch.

REWORKING.

Natural hydraulic lime mortars with Class 2.0 and 3.5 limes can generally be re-worked, or 'knocked-up', for up to 24 hours. For mortars with eminently hydraulic, class 5.0 NHL, or other stronger mortars incorporating highly active pozzolanas, this time will be shorter. During standing the water will be acting on any remaining lime agglomerates to disperse them resulting in improved workability. At the same time the calcium di-silicate will be starting to hydrate consuming some of the water with a loss of workability. These actions should approximately balance each other so that it should be possible to re-work the mortar to the required workability with the minimum added water. If the mix requires significant added water, it has reacted too far to be usable and should be rejected.

Torik Steam Cleaning Machine

What TORIK does:

TORIK Stone Cleaning System provides the option of chemical-free cleaning. TORIK produces a controllable stream of high pressure super-heated water and steam that quickly removes grime, moss, algae, fungi, and other biological matter. The superheated water and steam also kills spores thereby eliminating the source of biological growth.

Cleaning and paint removal with the TORIK stonework and brick masonry.

- Stone and Masonry cleaning
- Grime removal
- Algae and moss removal
- Cleaning and sterilisation
- Paint stripping
- Bitumen removal
- Oil and grease cleaning

Variable pressure and heat.

Maximum pressure: 150bar

Maximum flow: 8 litres per minute

Maximum temperature: 150oC

TORIK Burner Unit L70xW57XH80 cm

Water volume minimum: 5 litres per minute in

Motor voltage: 230 volt or 110 volt.

Fuel for burner: diesel

Heating power: 85 kw

Net weight: 60 kg

16 amp plug in power supply from the pressure washer.

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TORIK Pressure Washer Unit L60xW40XH40 cm
 Working pressure: 150 bar (2175 psi)
 Water volume maximum: 8 litres per minute
 Motor voltage: 230 volt or 110 volt.
 Net weight: 40 kg
 110 volt power requirements: transformer 32 amp
 - 5kva generator - 5.5kw min
 Standard equipment:
 10 metres high-pressure hose
 Wash gun and lance with rinse function
 900mm single lance
 500mm single lance

2.0 Project Organisation for Health & Safety

Principle Contractor – Big Red Construction.

3.0 Risks & Controls

All areas around which work is taking place to be cordoned off. Correct & Appropriate PPE to be worn whilst undertaking works. Glasses, Gloves, Dust masks, ear defenders, Work boots, Hard Hat

4.0 Means of Access & Egress

To Site:

Entry to site is only permitted via designated and clearly identified site entrance and exits. The site attendance register MUST be updated on entry and exit by printing and signing with times.

Escape Routes & Muster Point:

All fire escape routes and muster points to be clearly identified and briefed to all site operatives by the principal contractor during the site induction.

To the work area:

Site designated walkways and routes identified by Big Red Construction.

To high level works (if applicable):

TG20:21 Scaffold built to SG4 standards.

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5.0 Lighting

Safety & Emergency Lighting to be provided by: MC

Task Lighting to be provided by: MC

6.0 Plant & Equipment:

Use of hand tools:

Brush / Hammer / Chisel

All hand tools to be checked for condition prior to use, any equipment not deemed fit for work will be replaced.

Power Tools:

110v 4" Grinder.

110v/Battery - Breaker/SDS.

Plant will be recorded in the weekly PUEWER register, asset sheet and PLANT IN SHEET.
ALL plant will be PAT TESTED and inspected weekly and before first use on a shift.

Dust Extraction	BRUSH	Buckets
		
Hand tools	Recipricating Saw	Chisel
		

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Gloves	SDS	Mortar Mixer
		
Thermatech Machine		
		

7.0 Training

Training will be required for the following operations:

All Operatives CSCS Certified

Copies of certificates to be retained by the project management prior to the commencement of any works

7.1 Fit for Work

All of our operatives are fit for duty to work in accordance with this set of RAMS. We are currently not aware of any of our operatives with a medical condition which may require special attention, however, in the event that anyone working on site is found to have a medical condition their needs will be dealt with accordingly.

8.0 Hazardous Materials & Substances

COSHH data sheets applicable are attached as listed below:

- Lime – NHL 3:5

All Data Sheets & COSHH Assessments Supplied

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9.0 House keeping

All working areas to be kept clean and tidy
All waste materials to be disposed of correctly in the correctly designated skips, if skips are not available follow the direction of site management.

10.0 Special Control Measures

See section 3 of Risk Assessments for control measures

Hot works permit Required	NO
Lifting Plan Required	NO

11.0 Briefing Register

All operatives will read thoroughly all RAMS and COSHH Data sheets and will sign below to agree full understanding of all requirements prior to works commencing

12.0 Personal Protective Equipment

PPE required for these works are as below;

Hard Hat	X	Eye protection	X	Gloves	X
Safety Boots	X	Ear Defenders		Overalls	
Hi Viz Vest	X	Dust Masks	X	Safety Harnesses	

Other additional Measures:

13.0 General

First Aiders are:

Client controlled – Nick Grindley

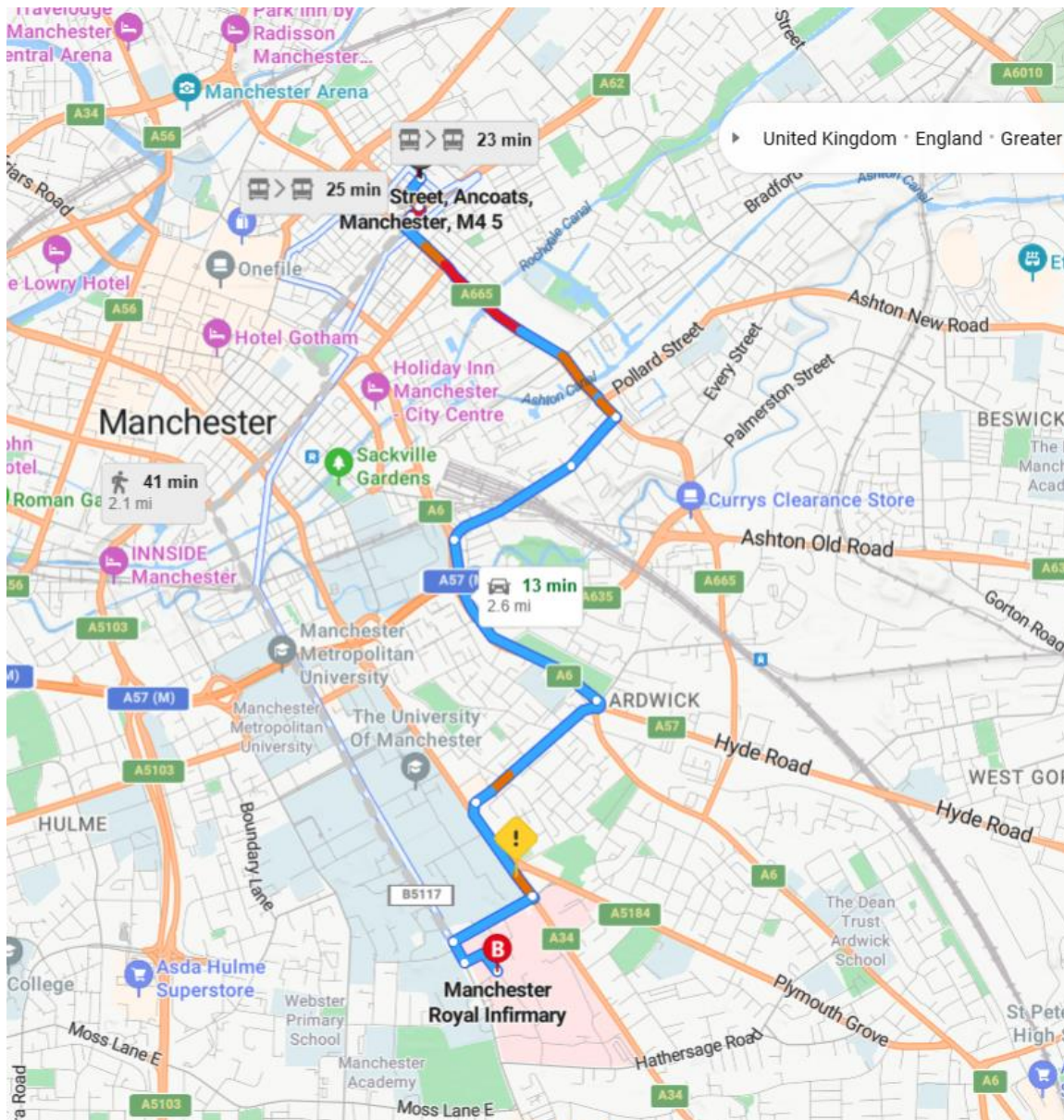
Nearest A&E is Manchester Royal General Infirmary.

Manchester Royal Infirmary,

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Oxford Road,
Manchester
M13 9WL
0161 276 1234



Managers Responsible for safety are:

Jon Henley

14.0 Communications

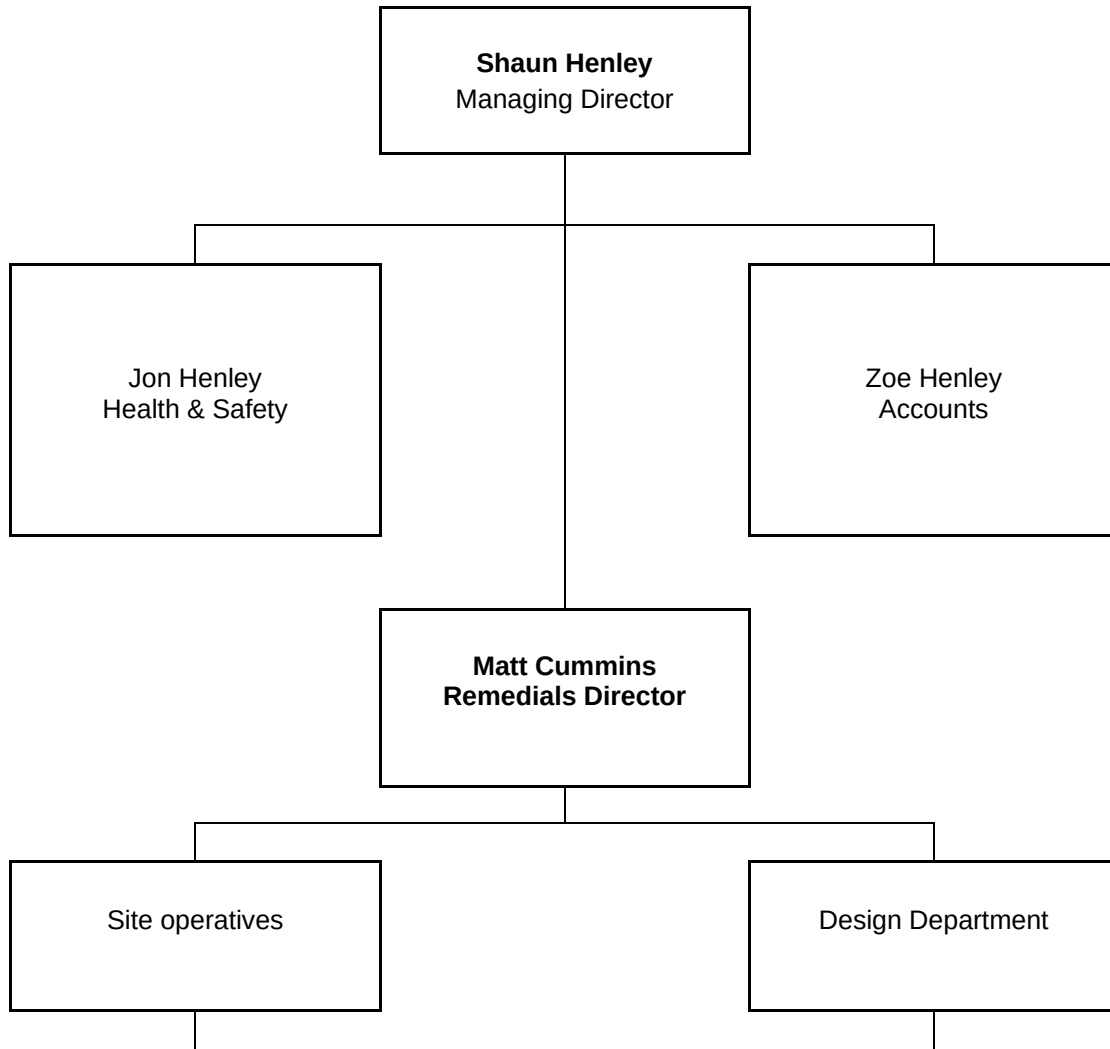
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Important Telephone Numbers are as follows:

Matt Cummins: 07583 417 282

Jon Henley: 01924 472 277



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This Method Statement was prepared by:

Name: Steve Hudson

Company: Henley Stone Restoration & Remedials Ltd

Position: Contracts Manager

Signed: *S. Hudson*

Date: 02.02.24

This Method Statement has been approved by:

Name:

Company:

Position:

Signed:

Date:

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The undersigned have read the attached Method Statement and acknowledge that they understand all that is contained within it.

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AOB/Comments:

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