



21 July 2023

METHOD STATEMENT FOR REMOVAL OF RENDER AND RE-RENDER TO SURFACES AT SOUTH HELE FARM, CLAYHANGER.

This Requested plan is to be incorporated into the live Method Statement on approval.

Removal of the Render.

- A. Prior to Commencement of the work: Agreed Areas around where it is to be worked upon, will be cleared of debris and detritus to ensure it is safe to commence.
 - B. If required an independent scaffold is to be erected to provide a safe working platform from which to remove the render.
 - C. All windows and doors within the vicinity of the works will be temporarily covered and sealed to prevent dust from entering the building and to prevent accidental damage.
 - D. Removal of the render will commence in the areas that are currently cracked and work outwards.
 - E. Hand tools such as a masonry chisel and hammer are to be used.
 - F. The use of hand tools will be used for the entire work.
 - G. Throughout the work care is to be taken to ensure that the existing brickwork remains undamaged.
 - H. Care will be taken to minimise the size of the sections being removed by any one time, all work will be undertaken one level area at a time.
 - J. Following removal of the render, exposed surfaces will be brushed of loose materials and dust.
- Application of Lime Render

K. The Background Preparation:

Follow good working practices, thoroughly clean the background surfaces, if it is found that the background is saturated check externally for cracks or other causes of water penetration. Causes of damp should be remedied and cracks should be cleaned out and sealed with an NHL pointing mortar.

L. Keying:

Joints should be raked back (normally 10mm) to provide a key for the under coat.

M. Suction Control:

Water applied to reduce excessive suction, particularly on brickwork. This can be carried out the day before, if necessary, several times with the last damping just prior to application. Starting at the top and working downwards. In base coats this means that scouring back and keying of the lower section may carried done later than the upper section. Always dampen down before applying subsequent coats.

N. Dubbing out:

On defaced surfaces or in areas with a large amount of damaged joints it may be necessary to apply a dubbing out coat (using 3-4mm down well graded aggregate) providing a relatively level surface. In many cases this will be sufficient and joints or holes will not have to be filled with rubble unless quite deep. When a dubbing out coat is used let it set sufficiently before keying it. The most efficient way to apply a dubbing coat is by 'harling'. The strength should, as always, be compatible with the type of background but a moderately hydraulic lime mix, of one part NHL 3.5 to two parts grit sand is recommended in this case. Apply a base coat or scratch coat after 3-4 days (more if very deep recesses have been filled).

P. Undercoat/Scratch:

Coat: to be applied 3-4 days (or more, depending on atmospheric conditions) after completion of daubing out. The undercoat is to consist of one part fat lime to two and a half parts grit sand, (this mix to have stood for at least two weeks and the putty must be at least 3 months old). Just before the mortar is ready for application horse, goat, cow or Yak hair should be added to the mix approx.

0.5 kg per 100 litres. Thickness can vary according to the overall thickness required but it is normally between 10 and 12mm. It must not be applied over 15mm thick. If this is required it should be done as an extra coat (two intermediate coats) each not above 12mm. The thicker the intermediate coats the longer the waiting time before each application. Provide a criss cross key, creating 25-35mm diamonds, with a pointed but blunt wooden lath.

Q. Float:

Coat: to be applied 4-5 days (or more, depending on atmospheric conditions) after completion of the scratch coat. It's strength should be less than the previous coat. This second undercoat should consist of one part fat lime to 2 and half parts of well graded sand, (this mix should have stood for at least two weeks and the putty used must be at least 3 months old.) Just before the mortar is ready for application goat hair should be added to the mix approx. 0.5kg per 100 litres. The thickness should be kept between 9 and 11mm. Scour back and key with a devil float after initial setting. Check for shrinkage during the first 2 days and if necessary, lightly dampen the relevant area, scout back and re-key. Do not apply a finishing coat for 4-5 days until undercoat is adequately firm and any small amounts of shrinkage are complete.

R. Finishing:

Use a well matured, mix of one part lime putty to two parts of a good quality building sand and provide a sponge finish. This topcoat can be applied in two this coats immediately after each other.

Method Statement Prepared By;

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