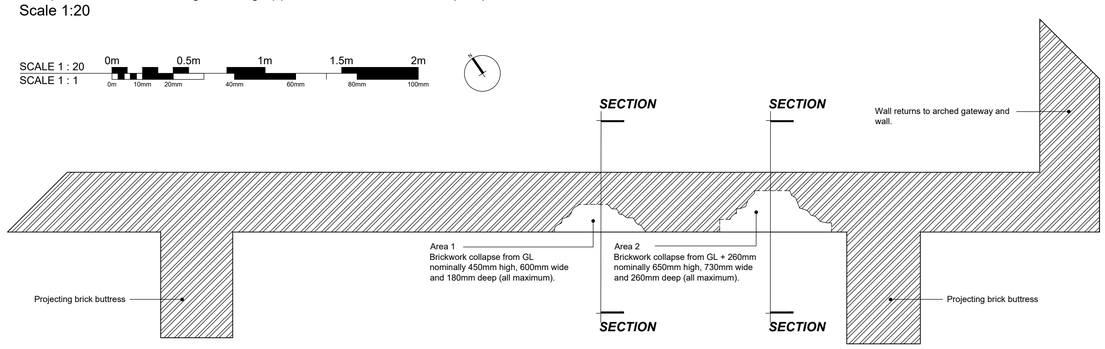
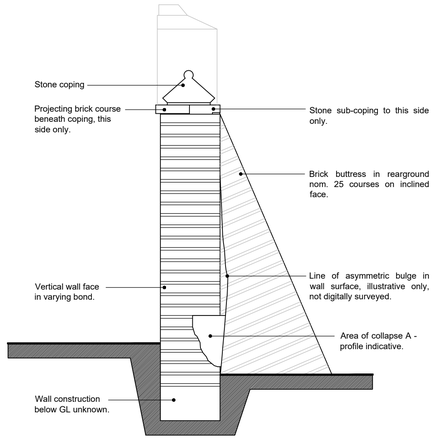
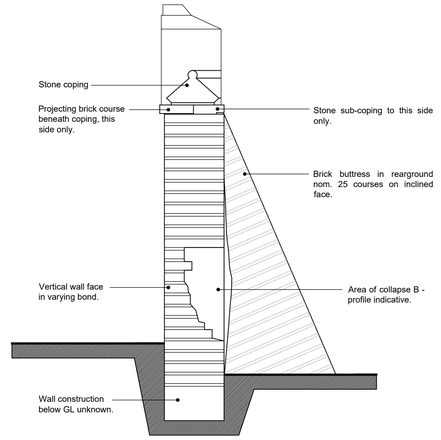
Part plan of wall as existing showing approximate location of collapse positions
Scale 1:20





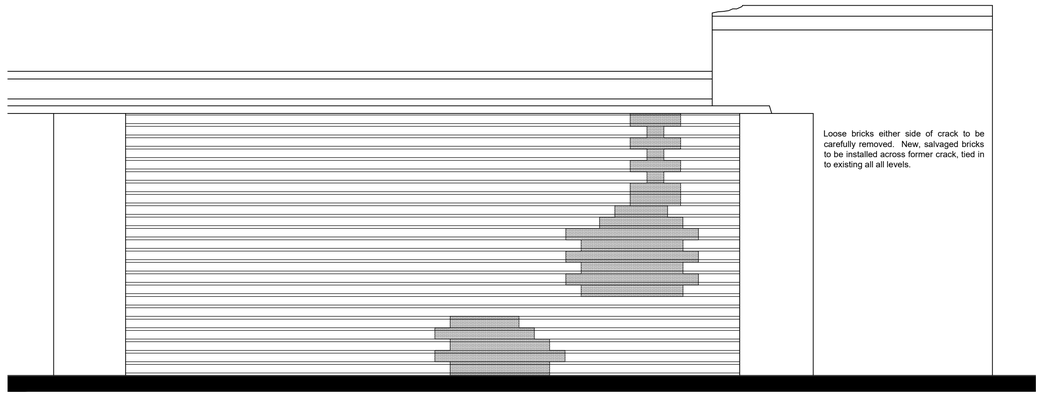
Approx. cross section through wall at collapse area A
Scale 1:20



Approx. cross section through wall at collapse area B
Scale 1:20



South elevation of wall as existing
Scale 1:20



South elevation of wall as proposed
Scale 1:20

Areas A and B to be infilled using salvaged bricks and matching stock from site. Brickwork to match existing in all respects. Mortar to be traditional lime mix. Cement is not to be used. Exact extent of infill to be determined on site following removal of remaining unsound areas. Infill brickwork to tie in to existing using full bricks wherever possible.

Note that in all cases the outline of the infill works is shown indicative only and will be determined following the removal of residual loose brickwork. In any event, infill should not be more extensive than that which is required to ensure sound construction. In all cases, new brickwork should be toothed in, straight joints running through abutting courses are to be avoided. Infill should be to full depth of the area of collapse.

General notes:

Condition

The wall is believed to have been constructed in the early 18th Century. It is of brick construction and its height varies along its full length. The height of the wall has been altered historically. Historic repairs are apparent in various locations along its length. There are large areas where the wall appears to have been repointed using a cement mortar and consequently there is damage and erosion to the brickwork throughout. There are two areas where the face of the wall on the south side has collapsed, identifed as areas A and B on this drawing.
In summary, the main elements of deterioration to be addressed are as follows:

1. Partial collapse in areas A and B.
2. Cracking from area B to the underside of the coping.

Materials

The walling is constructed of a traditional red brick, with lime mortar (though much C20 cement based re-pointing has occurred). The capping to the wall is documented as being Grit Stone and this sits asymmetrically on top of the wall. The wall height varies, but at the point of interest is approximately 1700mm from GL to underside of coping in the south side.

Proposed works

The damage is to be addressed by undertaking the following works:

1. Careful removal of residual loose bricks to areas A, B and crack.
2. Toothing out of edges of infill area and preparation for new infill brickwork.
3. Cleaning and preparation of existing salvaged bricks for reuse.
4. Construction of infill brickwork using salvaged bricks, set in traditional lime mortar. Infill work to match existing surround work in all respects and to completely fill cavities. All new brickwork to be securely tied in to existing.
5. Brush down of full wall surface to leave wall clean, infill to be as inconspicuous as possible.



General view
South elevation of wall



Detailed view
Area of collapse A



Detailed view
Area of collapse B



Detailed view
Cracking above area of collapse B

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Health & Safety Notes:

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

In general there are few risks anticipated in respect of these works that could be considered 'unusual'. The Contractor's attention is drawn to the following:

1. Works in close proximity

The site is within the grounds of Ayscoughfee Hall Museum and the Gardens are open to the public during daylight hours, 7 days a week. It is likely that young children could be playing nearby and that elderly, infirm and people with disabilities could also be present. Careful segregation and good communication will be required to ensure risks are minimized and managed effectively.

2. Unsupported elements

The works involve removing residual loose brickwork from around the areas that have collapsed. This needs to be done very carefully to avoid any possible further collapse. If there is any doubt regarding the stability of the wall at any time then works must stop immediately and the advice of a suitably qualified structural engineer must be sought.

3. Concealed Services

Whilst there are no building services visible on the wall, care should be taken if any cables or pipes are exposed. If this is the case then works should stop and the advice of the appropriate SHDC representative should be sought.

4. Dust and debris

It is believed that the wall was constructed in the early 18th Century, though it is likely to have been altered since. Suitable breathing PPE should be employed to minimize the risk of breathing in any harmful dust etc.

5. Tools and plant

Due to the presence of the public in close proximity to the works, no tools, materials or anything else that could be used used as a weapon should be left unsecured, or unattended at any time.

Ref.	Date	Description	Initial
X	xx.xx.xx	Xxxxx	xxx

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Client:
South Holland District Council

Project:
Ayscoughfee Hall Museum & Gardens
Church Gate, Spalding, PE11 2RA

Proposed rebuild of section of collapsed forecourt wall.

Drawing Title:
Plans, sections, elevations and photos as existing and proposed.

LBC APPLICATION ISSUE

Date:	Scale:
Aug 2024	as shown @ A1
Drawn by: ajo	Checked by: ap

Drawing Number:	Rev:
A1572-70	P1