

Method Statement

A statement describing design detailing/materials in more detail and including explaining how the extension will be tied in with the existing building, how the outshot will be protected during any demolitions, and how acute/obtuse angled corners will be treated.

1. How the extension will be tied in with the existing building

Tying an extension into an existing building involves several key steps to ensure structural integrity and a seamless connection. Here's an overview of the process:

Assessment and Planning: Begin by assessing the existing structure and planning the extension. This includes checking the foundation, walls, and roof of the existing building to ensure they can support the new addition.

Foundation Work: Excavate and lay the foundation for the extension, ensuring it matches the depth and type of the existing foundation. This helps to prevent differential settlement between the old and new structures.

Toothing: This involves removing alternate bricks from the existing wall to create a staggered pattern, then interlocking the new bricks with the old ones.

Structural Supports: Install any necessary structural supports, such as steel beams or lintels, to ensure the new opening is properly supported and the load is distributed evenly.

Roof Integration: Ensure the new roof is properly integrated with the existing roof. This may involve extending the existing roofline or creating a new junction that is weatherproof and structurally sound.

Sealing and Insulation: Properly seal and insulate the joint between the old and new structures to prevent drafts, moisture ingress, and thermal bridging.

Finishing Touches: Match the exterior finishes, such as brickwork, render, or cladding, to ensure a seamless appearance. Internally, ensure that plastering, flooring, and other finishes blend smoothly between the old and new areas.

2. Protecting the Outshot

Protecting the outshot during demolition requires careful planning and execution to ensure it remains intact and undamaged. Here are some steps to protect an outshot during demolition:

Assessment and Planning: Conduct a thorough assessment of the outshot and the surrounding structure. Identify any potential risks and plan the demolition process to minimize impact on the outshot.

Structural Support: Install temporary structural supports, such as props or shoring, to stabilize the outshot. This helps to prevent any movement or collapse during the demolition process.

Isolation: Physically isolate the outshot from the area being demolished. This can be done by creating a buffer zone or using barriers to protect the outshot from debris and vibrations.

Protective Coverings: Cover the outshot with protective materials, such as plywood sheets or tarpaulins, to shield it from dust, debris, and potential impact.

Controlled Demolition: Use controlled demolition techniques to carefully dismantle the surrounding structure. This may involve manual demolition or using smaller, precise machinery to avoid damaging the outshot.

Monitoring: Continuously monitor the outshot and the demolition process. Have a supervisor or engineer on-site to ensure that the protective measures are effective and to make any necessary adjustments.

Communication: Maintain clear communication among the demolition team to ensure everyone is aware of the outshot's location and the protective measures in place.

Post-Demolition Inspection: After the demolition is complete, inspect the outshot for any signs of damage. Make any necessary repairs to ensure it remains structurally sound.

3. Acute angled brickwork

The management, processing, and installation of acute angled brickwork require a detailed approach to ensure accuracy and structural integrity. Initially, the project will be managed by developing a detailed plan that includes precise measurements and angle calculations. During the processing phase, bricks will be cut to the required acute angles using specialized brick saws, ensuring each cut is accurate. The installation phase involves laying the bricks in a staggered pattern, applying mortar evenly, and using string lines or guides to maintain alignment. Regular checks with a spirit level and angle gauge will be conducted to ensure proper alignment. Reinforcement methods, such as wall ties, will be used to maintain stability. The process will be completed by cleaning excess mortar and ensuring all joints are filled and smooth, resulting in a structurally sound and aesthetically pleasing brickwork.