

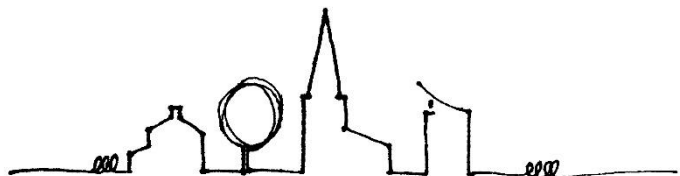
CHEDZOY

St Mary

South Transept
Specification



Project No 0490
Rev -
Nov 2024



PRELIMINARIES

1.1 Description of Church - Summary Description

A large medieval church comprising nave, chancel, north and south aisles, south porch, transepts, vestry and western tower. Good medieval roofs particularly nave with largely complete set of medieval pews and fittings. Reset C17 altar rails under tower. Chancel much rebuilt, including furnishings, from restoration of 1884-5 (possibly Butterfield). The four-stage tower retains an oak bell frame of 1760. Heraldic shield with Wyvern with initials R B are Abbot R Beere of Glastonbury (1493-1524). The church stands in a large rectilinear churchyard with some large trees, including a beech and yews.

1.2 Scope and Principles of the Works

This project comprises the following range of work:

- External and internal masonry work, with structural stitching

1.3 Location of Site

The church is sited on Ward Lane, Chedzoy. Postcode: TA7 8RL

1.4 Access

Arrangements to visit the church should be made by contacting the Church Administrator:

T: 01278 428641 Malcolm Friend

1.5 The Contract

The Employer will be the PCC of St Mary's Church, Chedzoy.

The Architect will be benjamin+beauchamp architects ltd.

The Principal Designer will be benjamin+beauchamp architects ltd.

The works will be let under an exchange of letters between the Employer and the selected Contractor using the format provided at tender stage. All contract figures shall be exclusive of VAT.

1.6 CDM Regulations 2015 - Health & Safety Plan

At the time of the tender it is considered that the project is **not notifiable** as it is assumed that that the works will not last longer than 30 days with more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any one point OR exceeds 500 person days. Should this situation change then the project will become notifiable to the HSE.

The PCC will appoint benjamin+beauchamp architects as the Principal Designer (PD) and the successful contractor as the Principal Contractor (PC) in accordance with the CDM 2015 Regulations. The PD will prepare the Health and Safety Plan for the PC to consider with the tender. The PC will remain responsible for Health and Safety during the construction Phase and complete the Health and Safety File on Practical Completion.

The information contained within this document has been prepared by the Principal Designer to comply with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 for a project of this scale. This pre-construction information must be read in conjunction with all drawings, documents, specifications, schedules of work, etc that constitute the tender documents. The Designer Risk Assessment is attached to this document.

The selected Contractor is to undertake the responsibilities and duties of the Principal Contractor as defined by the Construction (Design and Management Regulations 2015). The Contractor warrants that he is competent to act as the Principal Contractor in such case. All costs and expenses resulting from observance of the Principal Contractor's duties are deemed to have been allowed for within the Contractor's tender.

The selected Contractor shall assume the role of Principal Contractor under the CDM Regulations with effect from the date of appointment. The Contractor is required to complete all of the required Health & Safety information to comply with the CDM Regulations. A Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan is to be submitted and approved before any work can commence.

The Contractor must ensure that appropriate health and safety measures are employed throughout the duration of the contract and that these should include the following:

- Provide details of the site management structure and identify those members of staff with specific responsibilities for Health & Safety.
- Be satisfied that when arranging for a sub-contractor to carry out construction work, they are competent and have made adequate provision for Health & Safety.
- Carry out risk assessments and obtain and check safety method statements.
- Ensure the co-ordination and co-operation of sub-contractors.
- Have appropriate communication arrangements between sub-contractors on site for Health & Safety. Ensure that the subject of Health & Safety features strongly on the agenda of all sub-contractors and progress meetings.
- Make arrangements for discussing Health & Safety matters with people on site.
- Allow only authorised people on to site and maintain a visitor's book. Ensure that all visitors are advised of any specific safety risks.
- If after the construction phase commences, the design changes, unforeseeable circumstances arise or the principal contractor wishes to change the principles on which the health and safety plan was prepared, then the Principal Contractor shall liaise and agree necessary variations the Principal Designer.
- Display notification details.
- Monitor Health & Safety performance.
- Prepare a Health & Safety File

1.7 Variations and Unforeseen Work

The contractor is to notify the architect immediately if any unforeseen defects are uncovered. Any extra works found to be necessary during the works shall not be commenced without the architect's prior instruction, which will be confirmed in writing as a variation.

No claim for extras can be considered in the assessment of the Final Account unless this procedure has been followed.

No variations in addition to, or omissions from, the work shall be made without the written authority of the architect. All authorised variations shall be measured and valued on the basis of priced schedules supplied by the contractor.

Immediately upon receipt of a written architect's Instruction the contractor shall return one copy of the Architect's Instruction issued under the appropriate clause of the contract.

1.8 Asbestos

The works are limited to fabric which does not appear to contain asbestos. If any suspect asbestos containing materials are uncovered, report to the PCC.

1.9 Care, Protection and Security

The church building, contents and grounds are valuable and unique. Great care is to be taken in the carrying out of the works and any necessary temporary protection is to be provided to prevent damage to property or injury to persons. The contractor is to make good, at his own expense, any damage or loss arising out of his failure to provide adequate care and protection.

The works are to be left safe and tidy and the lowest stages of any ladders are to be removed or otherwise made inaccessible at the end of each working day. Adequate safeguards are to be taken against theft or vandalism.

1.10 Property

Allow for protecting the property both real and personal of the church, their neighbours and visitors. The contractor will be held responsible for and must make good at his own expense any damage caused to buildings, roads, pavements, fencing, drains electric, gas or water services and the like, arising from the contract. He shall not allow his own or any other workmen engaged upon the works to trespass upon the grounds adjoining the works.

The contractor will be required to make good to the architect's satisfaction all damage to paths, lawns and flowerbeds, including those within the area allocated for storage and working space. All areas of storage and transit operations at the current site must be made good to the architect's satisfaction.

1.11 Programme

The contractor is to prepare a written programme for the works for submission within two weeks of the date for commencement for the works. The contractor will commence work within five days of the date for commencement and shall proceed regularly and efficiently with the works until completion.

1.12 Water for the Works

Water is available on site free of charge. Water must not be drawn as to cause any inconvenience to the Employer.

1.13 Lighting and Power for the Works

Provide all lighting and power for the works and for temporary arrangements for distribution about the site and pay all charges. The contractor may make temporary connections to the existing installation and will be required to pay for usage. All temporary lights on site to assist with the work will be fluorescent, **no 'hot lamp'** halogen lights are to be used at any time.

1.14 Removal of Rubbish and Spoil, No Fires

The contractor is to clear and cart away from time to time, as it accumulates, all rubbish and spoil arising from the work. Paths and roadways are to be kept free of obstruction. Consent for parking a skip, if required will be the contractor's responsibility.

No water, or other liquid, containing cement, lime, paint, solvent, oils etc., is to be allowed to enter any drain and must be removed from the site for proper disposal.

1.15 Temporary Accommodation

The contractor is to provide Welfare Facilities as required by the works and Health & Safety legislation. No WC is available on site. The siting of temporary buildings will be agreed on site prior to commencement.

1.16 Discoveries

Any unusual discoveries of artefacts or fragments of metal, glass, or carved wood are to be carefully preserved and reported to the architect or archaeologist if engaged.

If any human remains are inadvertently uncovered, they are to be brought to the attention of the archaeologist and the architect.

1.17 Bats

If any bats are discovered in any area of works, operations there are to cease and further advice sought from the architect. The contractor is reminded bats are a protected species.

1.18 Salvage, Removal of Material

No material is to be removed from the site without the permission of the architect. Where noted a full salvage value for materials is to be allowed against the contract.

1.19 Completion and Clearing Up

On completion of the works, remove from site all temporary installations, rubbish and surplus materials. Clean the affected parts of the building and working areas. Repair paths, turf, fences etc, and leave everything clean and tidy to the satisfaction of the architect.

1.20 Plant and Equipment

The contractor is to provide all plant and equipment necessary for the execution of the works and will be responsible for ensuring that it complies with, and is used entirely in accordance with, safety recommendations and statutory regulations.

1.22 Health and Safety File

This is in relation only to the construction work carried out under this contract.

At the completion of the works, the Contractor is to supply to the Principal Designer the completed Health & Safety file in accordance with the current legislation. The information provided should include the following:

- Schedules of the materials used showing the source of supply for each material with manufacturer's literature of all materials, plant and equipment used in the works.
- The names and addresses of every sub-contractor engaged upon the contract, together with a description of the work carried out by each company.
- A maintenance plan describing the nature and the frequency of future maintenance work and identifying risks. The employer's attention to be drawn to the use of any hazardous materials - COSHH assessments to be provided to ensure safe working methods.

1.23 Working Times, Radios and Church Services

The church is generally open to the public during the daylight hours. The Contractor is to familiarise himself with regular service times although this is unlikely to affect the progress of the work. The use of the church is not likely to cease during the works. There will be infrequent occasions throughout the contract when work has to stop due to a funeral or similar unpredictable event. The contractor will be expected to change his working pattern on the relevant day and no charge will arise as a result. In the event that the church needs to open for a service then the contractor is to cease noisy operations throughout the period of the service. Further details will be found published on the church noticeboard.

We do not foresee the need for any weekend work and this should be agreed in advance.

The Contractor is not to generate noisy operations before 8am and after 5pm unless by prior agreement. Radios or similar devices will not be allowed at the church.

1.24 Provisional Sums

Provisional sums may be included for works that cannot be quantified until the work is opened-up. These sums are to be used as directed in whole, or in part, if not required.

Where Provisional Sums are stipulated for the cost of specialist items these are to cover the net cost of supply and delivery only. They will be spent, in whole or in part, as directed by the architect. The contractor should allow in addition for profit and any handling charges.

Where Provisional Sums are included for specialist works or services these will be assumed to be carried out by domestic, specialist subcontractors whose identity will have been discussed with the architect. The contractor should allow in addition for profit and attendance.

1.25 Drawings and Specification

Copies of the architect's specification are to be readily available at all working times. All craftsmen must read the Preliminaries and those parts of the Specification relating to their work, prior to commencement.

1.26 Record Photographs

The contractor is to provide 'before' and 'after' photographs of the works. The photographs should be dated and titled and if appropriate or cross-referenced to the drawings. They are to be presented on a CD in jpeg format prior to completion of the contract.

1.27 Conservation Practice

All works to be undertaken with due care and attention to prevent any damage to the structure and fabric of the existing building. All conservation and repair work is to be carried out to best practice standards.

1.28 Insurance

The successful tenderer must demonstrate that he has at least £5m of Public Liability cover and equivalent Contractor's All Risk Insurance.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP CLAUSES

C20 SCAFFOLDING

100 SCAFFOLDING GENERALLY

- Scaffolding or other safe means of access is to be provided wherever scheduled.
- The Main Contractor will be responsible for the design of safe scaffolding which is to comply with all relevant British and European Standards, including, but not exclusively, BS1139: 1964; BS2482:1970; BS5973:1993 and BS EN 12811-1: 2003
- The scaffold design is the responsibility of the Main Contractor and is to be carried out by experienced designers.
- Wind loads must be assessed in accordance with Eurocode 1 with due consideration given to local wind speeds and the precise location of the scaffold.
- There are to be no fixing points into the building. Putlog fixings are unacceptable.
- Ideally there should be no bearing or bracing points to the building but where needed they must first be agreed in advance with the Structural Engineer/Architect and are to be fully padded to prevent damage to the fabric of the structures. Deflections in the scaffold should not cause any damage to the fabric of the building.
- The scaffold should be designed and built to enable safe working platforms and access to undertake the Works.
- Scaffolding is to be erected and dismantled under the supervision of the general contractor's foreman to ensure that it is done with care to avoid any damage to the existing structures. At all times, ensure that members of the public including the owners of the property are kept at a safe distance during erection and dismantling.
- Due consideration must be given at all times to the historic fabric. Temporary protection should be installed as required to avoid damage to the building or monuments in the site area or on the route between the site and the delivery site.
- All pole ends within 25mm of the structures are to be fitted with plastic caps. Boards installed adjacent to walls are to be upturned to prevent accidental damage to the walls.
- Due consideration in the design should also be given to delivery, erection, dismantling and removal of the scaffold and to any hoisting arrangements required for the execution of the work.
- The design of the scaffold should give due regard to entrances and exits from the building that remain in use with fan hoardings if necessary.
- Unless specified otherwise the Contractor is responsible for installing appropriate ventilated sheeting and protection to carry out the works.
- If deemed necessary, the Contractor should install appropriate lightning protection to the scaffold and the scaffold should be bonded into the existing lightning conductor if it exists.
- The Contractor should design and place the scaffold giving due consideration to the ground conditions, drains and the like and any works that are to take place. Burial sites are high likely in ground around churches.

150 SCAFFOLD SECURITY

- All scaffolding is to be rendered inaccessible outside working hours in order to prevent vandalism or theft.
- The Contractor must ensure that scaffolds are erected and maintained so as to provide adequate protection against the theft of materials both fixed and unfixed, and particularly of old and new lead on roofs, and to prevent as far as possible any unauthorized access or breaking and entering into the building by way of the scaffolds.
- Erect the lowest lift at least 2.4 metres above ground level and provide access to the lowest lift by means of short ladders that must be removed every evening and locked away in a secure place.

160 ADDITIONAL SCAFFOLD REQUIREMENTS TO PROVIDE COVER FOR THE THEFT OF EXTERNAL METAL

- The scaffolding is to be fully enclosed by minimum 18mm exterior grade plywood sheeting or steel sheeting hoarding to a **minimum height of 4.0 metres. This must be non-climbable.** Any plywood sheeting must be fixed to 75mm x 100mm timbers. The timbers must be either clipped

to the scaffolding by appropriate scaffold clips, or secured to a substantial stand-alone timber frame complete with adequate internal bracing to prevent collapse if attacked. Please note that orientated strand board (OSB) is not an acceptable form of hoarding. All joints of the plywood or steel sheeting facing will be tightly butted to prevent tools being used to prise them apart.

- The bottom of the hoarding will follow the contour of the ground leaving no gaps between the hoarding and the ground.
- Where the hoarding abuts a building the plywood or steel sheeting will be cut to match closely the contours of the building to prevent any gaps being formed.
- All lower level ladders including access ladders to any scaffolding will be removed from the site, or rendered inaccessible at the end of each days working.
- Any doors let into the hoarding will be of exterior grade solid wood type fitted in a purpose built frame. The door and frame must be flush with the exterior face of the hoarding. Heavy duty 75mm x 100mm steel butt hinges will be used to hang the door, the hinge pin being burred over to prevent it being driven out. A minimum of 3 hinges to be fitted to any door.
- A 'Yale' latch type lock will be fitted to all doors. When the site is not attended doors must be secured by a heavy duty locking bar, secured to the door and frame by bolts bolted through. The locking bar must conceal the bolt heads. A heavy duty close shackled padlock conforming to at least BS EN 12320 security grade 4 and designed for external use will be used to secure the locking bar.
- The exterior of the hoarding will have floodlights (500w or LED equivalent) angled out and towards the ground at a height of three metres from the ground and not more than four metres apart. These lights must be switched on by 'PIR' detectors during darkness.
- The inside of the scaffold will be adequately floodlit with floodlights angled inwards and up through the scaffold illuminating its entire height. These lights must be switched by photo-electric cell for illumination at night only.
- The scaffolding will be protected by a scaffolding alarm system installed in accordance with NSI Code of Practice for the design, installation and maintenance of scaffolding alarm systems NCP 115 or SSAIB (SS2006) codes of practice for the design, installation and maintenance of scaffolding alarm systems.
- The system will be installed and maintained by a company on the official list of recognised firms of the NSI or SSAIB Inspectorate bodies and must also appear on the local police force list of compliant companies.
- The system will combine notification locally by an instantaneous audible device activation together with notification to a permanently manned alarm receiving centre conforming to BS 5979 or BS EN 50518 via a minimum Grade 2 alarm transmission system under BS EN 50136. The system must be designed to utilise combined PIR detectors and cameras to detect unauthorised movement. Images from devices must be reviewed by the manned alarm receiving centre and action taken if unlawful activity is identified.
- A copy of the scaffolding alarm system design proposal will be sent to Ecclesiastical for approval. The specification must include confirmation by the alarm company that, either sub-contractors will not be used or specify the extent to which sub-contractors will be used where appropriate.

C41 MINOR MASONRY WORKS

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

GENERAL/ PREPARATION

110 SCOPE OF WORK

- Schedule: South transept

130 REMOVAL OF PLANT GROWTHS FROM MASONRY

- Plants, root systems and associated soil/ debris: Apply systemic herbicide/biocide to plants where well established locally as indicated on the drawings. Small and less well-established plants to be carefully remove from joints, voids and facework.
- Herbicides must be fully approved for safe use at the time of use. Select as appropriate to the vegetation:
 - Glyphosate or similar approved: Apply in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

WORKMANSHIP GENERALLY

150 POWER TOOLS

- Usage for removal of mortar: Not permitted under any circumstances.

155 PUTLOG SCAFFOLDING

- Usage: Not permitted

160 PROTECTION OF MASONRY UNITS AND MASONRY

- Masonry units: Prevent overstressing during transit, storage, handling and fixing. Store on level bearers clear of the ground, separated with resilient spacers. Protect from adverse weather and keep dry. Prevent soiling, chipping and contamination. Lift units at designed lifting points, where provided.
- Masonry: Prevent damage, particularly to arrises, projecting features and delicate, friable surfaces. Prevent mortar/ grout splashes and other staining and marking on facework. Protect using suitable nonstaining slats, boards, tarpaulins, etc. Remove protection on completion of the work.

165 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- General: Maintain stability of masonry. Report defects, including signs of movement, that are exposed or become apparent during the removal of masonry units.

170 DISTURBANCE TO RETAINED MASONRY

- Retained masonry in the vicinity of repair works: Disturb as little as possible.
- Existing retained masonry: Do not cut or adjust to accommodate new or reused units.
- Retained loose masonry units and those vulnerable to movement during repair works: Prop or wedge so as to be firmly and correctly positioned.

180 WORKMANSHIP

- Skill and experience of site operatives: Appropriate for types of work on which they are employed.

185 ADVERSE WEATHER

- General: Do not use frozen materials or lay masonry units on frozen surfaces.
- Air temperature: Do not bed masonry units or repoint:
 - In hydraulic lime:sand mortars when ambient air temperature is at or below 5°C and falling or unless it is at least 3°C and rising.
 - In nonhydraulic lime:sand mortars in cold weather, unless approval is given.
- Temperature of the work: Maintain above freezing until mortar has fully set.
- Rain, snow and dew: Protect masonry by covering during precipitation, and at all times when work is not proceeding.
- Hot conditions and drying winds: Prevent masonry from drying out rapidly.
- New mortar damaged by frost: Rake out and replace.

DISMANTLING/ REBUILDING

310 DISMANTLING MASONRY FOR REUSE

- Masonry units to be reused: Remove carefully and in one piece.

- Treatment: Clean off old mortar, organic growths and dirt, and leave units in a suitable condition for rebuilding.
- Identification: Mark each unit clearly and indelibly on a concealed face, indicating its original position in the construction.

REPLACEMENTS AND INSERTIONS

410 CORRODED METAL FIXINGS

- Removal: Cut or drill out carefully, causing the least possible disturbance to surrounding masonry. Remove associated rust debris.
- Replacement: Compatible fixings, as clause 281.

TOOLING/ DRESSING STONE IN SITU

458 REDRESSING STONE

- No redressing is to be undertaken.

MORTAR REPAIRS

510 PREPARATION FOR MORTAR REPAIRS

- Decayed masonry: Remove loose and flaking material back carefully to a sound background. Where the depth of removal exceeds 25 mm, seek instructions. Wherever possible material must be saved and locally consolidated with mortar fill and syringe lime grouting.
- Precautions: Do not weaken masonry by removing excessive material. Do not damage adjacent masonry.

520 MORTAR REPAIRS

- Undercoats: As section Z21.
 - Mix: 1:3 Non-hydraulic lime: sand.
 - Sand source/ type: Stone dust and sand to match the existing stone.
 - Building up: In layers where necessary, each layer not exceeding 12 mm.
- Finishing coat: To match approved samples.

540 APPLYING MORTAR

- Surfaces to receive mortar: Clean, and free from dust and debris. Dampen the stone several times with Limewater to control suction.
- Applying coats: Build up in layers to specified thickness. Apply a slurry of diluted mortar first and when it starts to turn matt it is ready for mortar application. Apply mortar firmly, ensuring good adhesion with no voids. Compress the mortar after it has stiffened slightly – typically 5- 15 minutes after application. Form a mechanical key to undercoats by combing or scratching to produce evenly spaced lines.
Allow each layer to achieve an initial set before applying subsequent coats. Prevent each layer from drying out rapidly by covering immediately with plastics sheeting and/ or dampening intermittently with clean water.
- Finishing mortar coat: Form accurately to required planes/ profiles, and finish flush with adjacent masonry.
- Protection: Protect completed repairs from adverse weather until mortar has set.

550 FINISH TO MORTAR REPAIRS

- Procedure: Finish final coat of repair mortar proud of existing masonry face. When mortar is set, but not too hard, scrape back to required face line using fine saw blade or other suitable means, to achieve required finish.
- Except where explicitly instructed to the contrary, finish the repair to a gently 'decayed' appearance: make no attempt to recreate the full profile of the original work.

GROUTING RUBBLE FILLED CORES

710 PREPARATION FOR GROUTING

- Grouting holes: Drill in joints at horizontal and vertical centres to suit coursing and to achieve an effective distribution of grout so that, on completion, all voids in masonry are filled.
- Maximum height of each grout pour: Allow 600mm lifts but regulate to prevent disruption to masonry.
- Open joints in masonry: Seal with an approved temporary material to prevent leaking of grout. Leave weep holes every two or three courses to assist in flushing out dust and debris, and to prove effectiveness of grouting. Locate temporary seal back from facework to allow for specified repointing. Seek instructions if repointing precedes grouting.

712 FLUSHING OUT

- Timing: Before grouting.
- Requirement: Flush out core of masonry walls using clean water delivered under moderate pressure through grouting holes.

730 GRAVITY INJECTION GROUTING TO RUBBLE WALLING WHERE FRACTURED

- Grout mix: Limlite Heritage Grout 1-5 (NHL 3.5)
- Delivery pressure: In accordance with the supplier's recommendations.

740 APPLICATION OF GROUTING

- Grouting: Continuous operation during each lift. Allow grout to set before commencing subsequent lifts.
- Monitoring: Monitor grouting carefully and continuously at each delivery point (flow and delivery pressure), and at adjacent/ opposite wall faces, to ensure that there is an effective distribution of grout with no leaking, staining, or disruption to the masonry.
- Temporary seals: Remove on completion of grouting and leave joints in a suitable condition for repointing.

POINTING/ REPOINTING

810 PREPARATION FOR REPOINTING

- Existing mortar: Working from top of wall downwards, remove loose mortar carefully, without damaging adjacent masonry or widening joints, to a minimum depth of 30mm. Do not remove any sound mortar.
- Raked joints: Remove dust and debris by brushing and gentle flushing out with clean water.

820 POINTING TO RUBBLE WALLING

- Preparation of joints: As Clause 810
- Mortar: As section Z21.
 - Mix: 1:2 ³/₄ Non-hydraulic Lime : sand with pozzolan.
 - Sand source/ type: Smooth, sharp and well graded to approval
- Joint profile/ finish: Recessed very slightly back from the weathered arrises and to match the approved sample. To shed water from upper edge of stone below.
- Other requirements: Deep pack locally or grout any voids found.

822 POINTING TO ASHLAR WORK

- Preparation of joints: Remove any loose and failing mortar. Retain sound mortar. Rake out to a depth of 20mm.
- Mortar: As section Z21.
 - Mix: 1:2³/₄ Non-hydraulic lime : sand with pozzolan.
 - Sand source/ type: Stone dust and sand to match the existing.
- Joint profile/ finish: Flush and to match the approved sample

840 POINTING WITH TOOLS/ IRONS

- General: Press mortar well into joints using pointing tools/ irons that fit into the joints, so that they are fully filled, and taking great care not to spread any mortar over the surface of the masonry units
- Face of masonry: Keep clear of mortar: Work carefully using specialist tools to suit the width of joint to avoid spreading mortar over arises or surfaces of the masonry units. Should this occur, it should be removed immediately and washed clean with clean water. Where arises are sharp and clear, gentle adhesive tape may be permitted for use as a mask. Finish joints full and neat.

860 BRUSHED FINISH TO JOINTS

- Following initial mortar set, when the mortar is still 'going off', carefully remove the surface of the mortar using saw blade or knife and dress back the joint using a stiff churn brush to compact the mortar, and to provide a coarse texture with the aggregate exposed and visible in the finished appearance.

Z21 LIME MORTARS

300 NON-HYDRAULIC LIME MORTARS

310 LIME:SAND MORTAR MIXES

- Specification: Proportions and additional requirements for mortar materials are specified elsewhere.

320 SAND FOR LIME:SAND MASONRY MORTARS

- Type: Sharp, well graded.
- Grading/ Source: As specified elsewhere in relevant mortar mix items or if not stated to include the following:
 - Fine yellow washed pit sand
 - Bath stone dust
 - Ham stone dust
 - Lias stone dust
 - Beer Stone dust
 - Corfe Mullen sand
 - Culm measure sandstone dust
 - Crushed Thorverton stone
 - Heavitree stone dust
 - Holme sand
 - Hornton Brown sand
 - Ginger Building Sand
 - Silver sand
 - Fine red quartz sand
 - Taunton Red / Hill Head sand fine or coarse
 - Wareham washed pit sand
 - Chard Coarse stock
 - Others of the Contractor's choice
- Quality, sampling and testing: To BS EN 13139. Sands should not be marine dredged due to salt contamination.
- Ensure all sands and aggregates are stored in different stockpiles on clean hard bases that allow free drainage.
- Allow to prepare a total ofnr (insert quantity) mortar samples based on mixes using various sands and stone dusts for consideration for the various situations

330 READY PREPARED LIME PUTTY

- Type: Slaked directly from CL 90 quicklime to BS EN 459-1, using an excess of water.
 - Maturation: In pits/ containers that allow excess water to drain away.
 - Density of matured lime putty: 1.3–1.4 kg/litre.
- Maturation period before use (minimum): 6 months

335 READY PREPARED LIME PUTTY

- Lime putty can be obtained from various sources. Suggested suppliers include:
 - Limebase Products Ltd, Walronds Park, Isle Brewers, Taunton. TA3 6QP Tel: 01460 281921.
 - Rose of Jericho Ltd, Horchester Farm, Holywell, Evershot, Dorchester. DT2 OLL. Tel: 01935 83676.
 - Cornish Lime Company Ltd, Brims Park, Old Callywith Road, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL31 2DZ Tel: 01208 79779.
 - Mike Wye & Associates, Buckland Filleigh Sawmills, Buckland Filleigh, Devon, EX21 5RN. Tel: 01409 281644.
 - HJ Chard & Sons, 1 Cole Road, Bristol, BS2 0UG. Tel: 0117 977 7681.
- Maturation period before use (minimum): 2 months
- Ensure that all supplied lime comes in bins with the date of slaking clearly marked.
- Store ready lime putty in conditions that prevent drying out and protect from frost.
- Note: 'Reconstituted lime putty' made by mixing bagged hydrated non-hydraulic lime with water is not acceptable.

340 POZZOLANIC ADDITIVES FOR NONHYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

- Manufacturer/ Supplier: As for Clause 335
 - Product reference:
 - Metastar 501- white and based on china clay
 - PFA – (for consideration in the repointing mix for the rubble walls of the house as the mortar analysis of the original records 'occasional fine fuel ash (charcoal) particles').
- The use of Pozzolanic additives should be discussed with the Architect before use. Use only as and when directed. Use is likely to depend on the analysis of past mortars used on site.
- Mixing: Mix thoroughly into mortar during knocking up and ensure that the mortar is used promptly.
 - The quantity of the additive will depend on the usage and location. Seek recommendations from the supplier.
 - Follow strict Health & Safety Guidelines when using fine mineral dusts.

360 MAKING LIME:SAND MORTARS GENERALLY

- Batching: By volume. Use clean and accurate gauge boxes or buckets.
- Mixing: Mix materials thoroughly to uniform consistency, free from lumps.
- Allow for bulking if sand is damp.
- Contamination: Prevent intermixing with other materials, including cement.

370 SITE PREPARED NONHYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

- Mixing: Mix materials thoroughly by compressing, beating and chopping. Do not add water.
- Ensure putty and aggregates are thoroughly mixed in large batches.
 - Equipment: Paddle or roller pan mixer or submit proposals.
- Maturation period before use (maximum): 7 days
- The mortar, plaster or render should be left to mature in air tight containers. Include additional covering inside the bin to prevent drying out.

390 KNOCKING UP NONHYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

- Knocking up before and during use: Achieve and maintain a workable consistency by compressing, beating and chopping. Do not add water.
- Equipment: Paddle or roller pan mixer or submit proposals.

FORM OF TENDER

FOR DRAYTON St Catherine – North Nave Roofing

Subject to a formal appointment by letter with the Employer, we undertake as follows:

1. To carry out and complete the works described or referred to in the drawings, schedule and specification supplied to us and to the satisfaction of the architect, and in accordance with the conditions of the appointment, for the sum given below.
2. To begin the works upon a date to be agreed and to proceed diligently and in a workmanlike manner until the whole of the works are complete.
3. To furnish upon acceptance of our tender a priced copy of the Schedule of Works and a Schedule of Rates for retention by the architect.
4. To complete the whole of the works within weeks of our unimpeded working time in compliance with a written programme which we agree to provide within two weeks of the commencement of the works. The completion date of the contract to be agreed.
5. We agree that should obvious errors in pricing in errors in arithmetic be discovered before acceptance of this offer in the priced specification submitted by us these errors will be corrected in accordance with Alternative 1 of Section 6 of the 'Code of Procedure for Single Selective Tendering 1996'.

All for the fixed price sum of:

..... (£)

The price to remain firm for a period of 3 months from the date of this tender.

We agree that this offer shall remain open for acceptance for a period of 3 months.

For and on behalf of:

Signature

Date