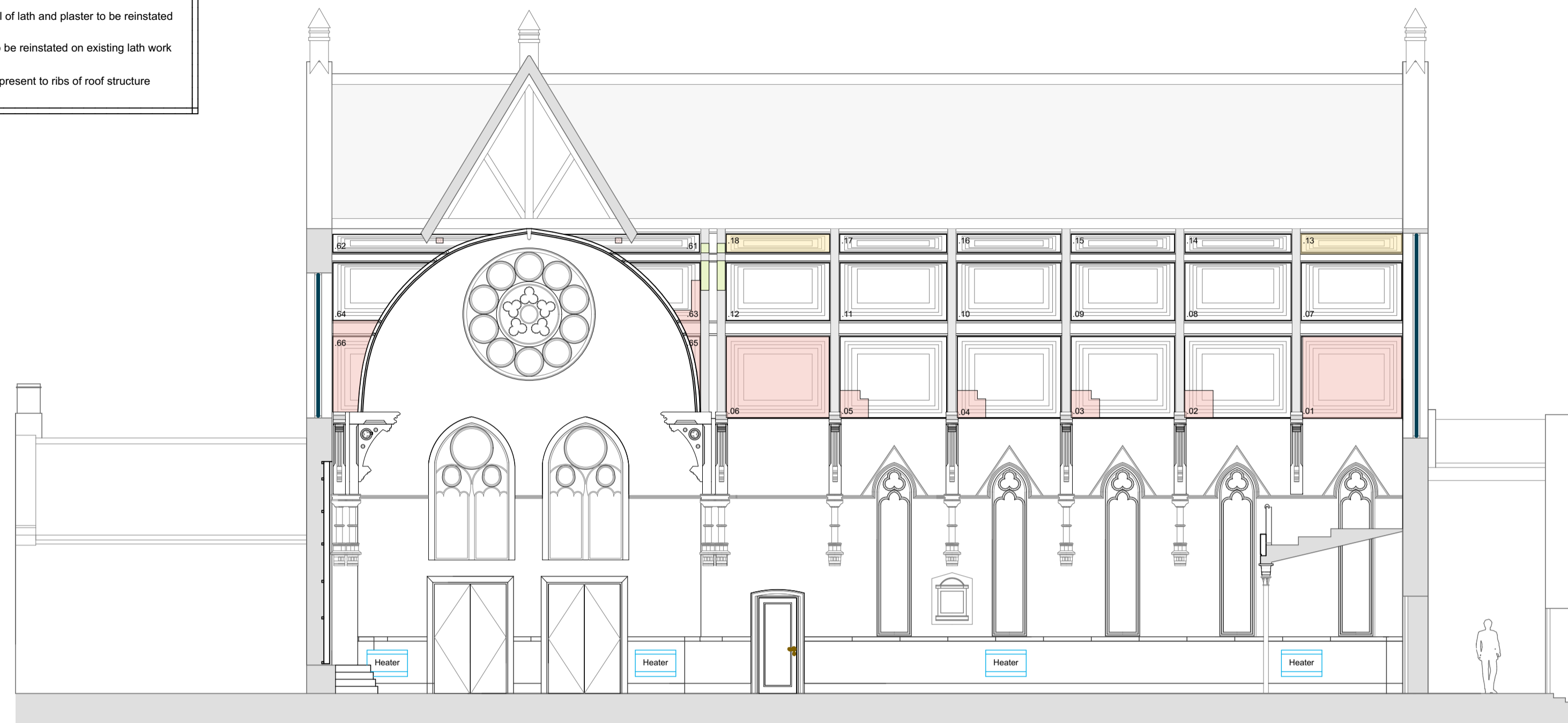


All dimensions to be site checked and **Capture Interior Architecture Ltd** to be notified of any discrepancies prior to the commencement of work.
 All materials and workmanship to relevant British Standards codes of practice and manufacturer recommendations.
 Use annotated dimensions in all cases.

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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

KEY
 84 Panels in total

- Transverse rib
- Full panel of lath and plaster to be reinstated
- Plaster to be reinstated on existing lath work
- Damage present to ribs of roof structure



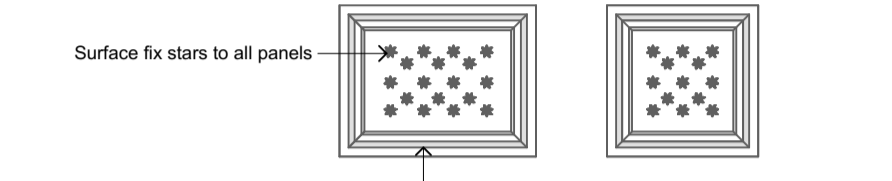
Internal Elevation 1

1:100

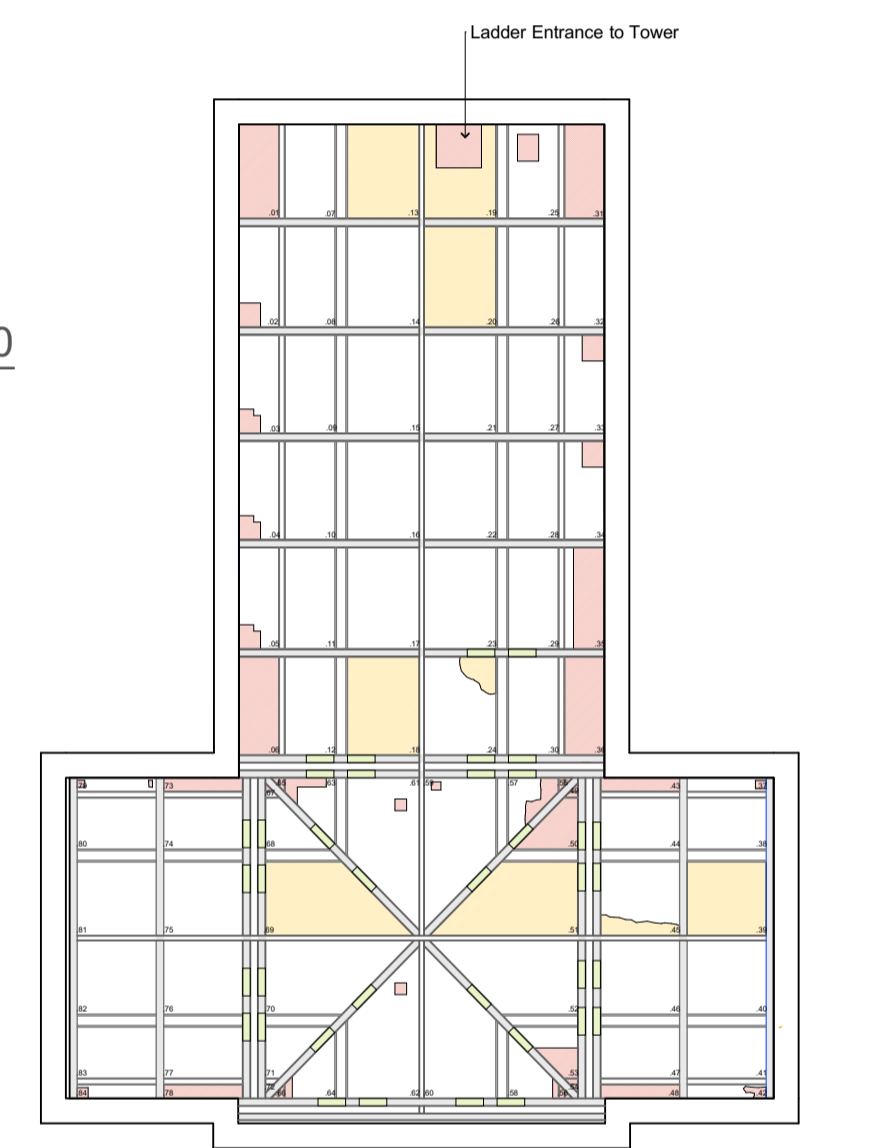


Internal Elevation 3

1:100



Proposed Panel Details 1:100



Ceiling Plan 1:200

Prior to any works existing lath and plaster ceiling to be structurally tested in the following manner:

- Hammer test where areas of the plaster ceiling are stuck to determine whether they have become de-bonded.
- Close up visual inspection
- Physical load test to determine how well adhered the plaster/ laths are.

APPROACH TO REPAIRS:

- Purpose of Repair: The purpose of work specified shall be to repair defects as necessary and conserve existing historic fabric as much as possible, including patina, where this contributes to the special architectural and historic interest of the building.
- Avoid Unnecessary Damage: Care shall be taken to prevent unnecessary damage to retained historic fabric, including protection as necessary. No existing historic fabric shall be removed and replaced, except as specified or shown on the drawings.
- Proven Techniques: Repair techniques and materials shall be tried and tested and compatible with the existing materials and methods of construction.
- Truth to Materials: The proposed repairs shall be with materials to match the existing and without attempt at artificial ageing.
- Removal of Damaging Alterations: Where inappropriate recent work is to be removed, it shall be done with care to prevent damage to adjacent retained material and to preserve any underlying historic fabric.

EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL:

- The works shall be carried out by personnel experienced in the trade or craft specified, with particular relevance to the repair and conservation of historic buildings.
- Apprentices and learners shall be supervised at all times by suitable experienced personnel.

TIMBER BATTENS, NOGGINES ETC.

- Carefully cut and fix additional battens, noggins etc. to replace any failed items or where necessary to brace retained historic fabric or as support for light fittings, smoke detectors etc.
- Timber: Preservative treated softwood.
- Fixings: Do not nail fix where hammering would loosen timber being fixed to or adjacent fragile material; in these circumstances pilot drill and screw fix.

FLAT FIELD CEILING PLASTER:

- Reinstated flat field(s) of plaster, to present a smooth flat surface between the defining boundaries (either internal or external corners or junctions with ornamental mouldings or joinery features).

TIMBER LATHES:

- Riven Chestnut.
- Space lathes with 10mm gaps.
- Nail fix with cut steel nails.

HAIR REINFORCED GYPSUM/LIME-SAND PLASTER:

- Background: Nail fixed timber lathes.
- Pricking, Scratch and Render coats: Coarse Stuff
 Thickness each (excluding dubbing out): 9 mm
- Control suction prior to laying first coat by saturating lathes with clean water on the day before plastering and dampening lathes two hours before plastering commences.
- Trowel first coat forcefully to push plaster through spaces between lathes to form keys.
- Allow each undercoat coat to stiffen and comb to provide a key for the next coat.
- Coarse stuff:
 Mix proportions: 1:3 lime:sand
 Lime: NHL2 dehydrated naturally hydraulic lime
 Sand to BS 1199, Table 1: sharp and well graded
 Hair reinforcement:
 Clean, sterilised, free of grease and impurities
 30-50 mm in length Horse, Cow, Goat or Yak hair
 Proportions: Add at approximately 5 kg/m³ of lime-sand.
 Tease out well before adding to the mix.
 Mix thoroughly into lime-sand mortar during final mixing stage or knocking out stage as appropriate for the type of lime. Ensure that hair is well distributed throughout the mix without balling into lumps.

Finishing plaster:

- Lime putty gauged with Gypsum: Class A to BS 1191:Part 1 (Plaster of Paris).
 Mix proportions: 1:1
 Admixture: Set retarding sodium citrate solution, dosage determined by site trial.
 Trowel to produce a light, matt, smooth surface.
 Thickness: 3 mm
 Avoid excessive trowelling and do not polish.

MIXING:

- Measure materials accurately by volume using clean gauge boxes. Proportions of specified mixes are for damp sand. Adjust proportions if dry sand is used.
- Mix materials thoroughly to a uniform consistency and appearance using suitable mechanical or manual means or, for proprietary mixes, as recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not allow contamination of one type of material by another, or by any set material.

ACCURACY: Variation in gap under 1.8 m straight edge placed anywhere on surface to be not more than 3 mm.

DUBBING OUT: If necessary to correct background inaccuracies, dub out in thicknesses of not more than 10 mm in same mix as first coat. Allow each coat to set sufficiently before the next is applied. Cross scratch surface of each dubbing out coat

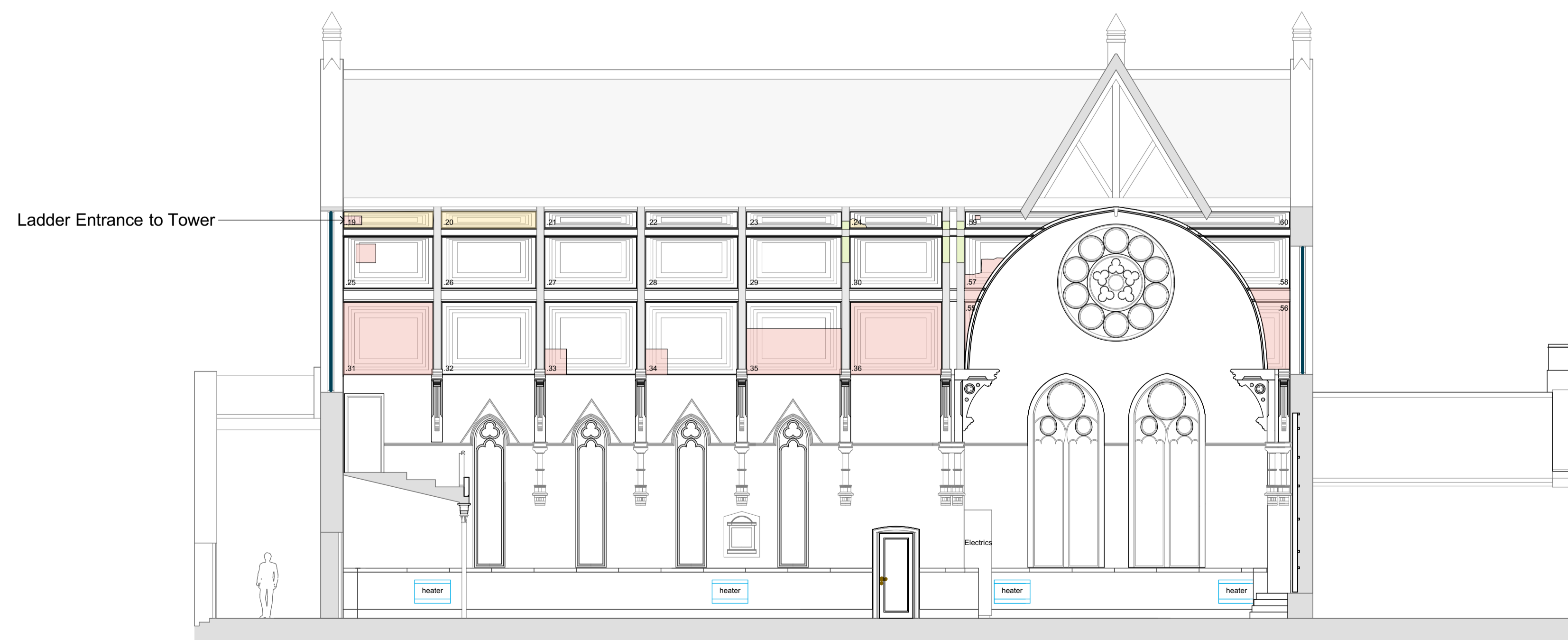
PLASTER MOULDINGS REPRODUCED FROM EXISTING:

- Profile: form template made prior to removal of original cornice

- Pre-cast Plaster of Paris (Class A to BS 1191 Part 1) reinforced with jute scrim and, as necessary, timber lathes and galvanised steel chicken wire.
- Thickness: 12 - 16 mm
- Weight approximately 15kg/m³
- Cast in areas up to 3 m², or lengths up to 3.6 m
- Adhesive fix to sound, keyed plaster substrate. Additionally fix as necessary with stainless steel screws or suspension by stainless steel wires firmly fixed to background.
- Ensure that noggins, bearers, etc. required to support mouldings are accurately positioned and securely fixed.
- Fix securely, true to line and level.
- Bed direct fixed mouldings solid.
- Reinforce framing, fixing points and joints with wads of scrim soaked in plaster.

MIST COAT ON REPAIRED PLASTER: To allow inspection to verify satisfactory repair:

- Ensure plaster is dried and carbonation proceeding before coating
- Trade Matt Vinyl Emulsion: white
- One thinned coat: roller or brush applied, without orange peel, sponging or brush marks.



Internal Elevation 2

1:100



Internal Elevation 4

1:100

CAUTION Safety: Limes are caustic. Always wear eye protection and protective gloves and clothing and follow the safety instructions on the labels. Our advice and information are given in good faith. It is important that users satisfy themselves that they have chosen an appropriate product and have a suitably skilled workforce

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Job Title:
St Andrew's Church & Centre
 Church Street, Hebburn

Client:
DMCN

Drawing Name:
Proposed Ceiling Works

Scale: 1:100, 1:200 Date: 02/07/2015 Drawn: RL/SDH

Drawing Number: **C039(B)09** Revision