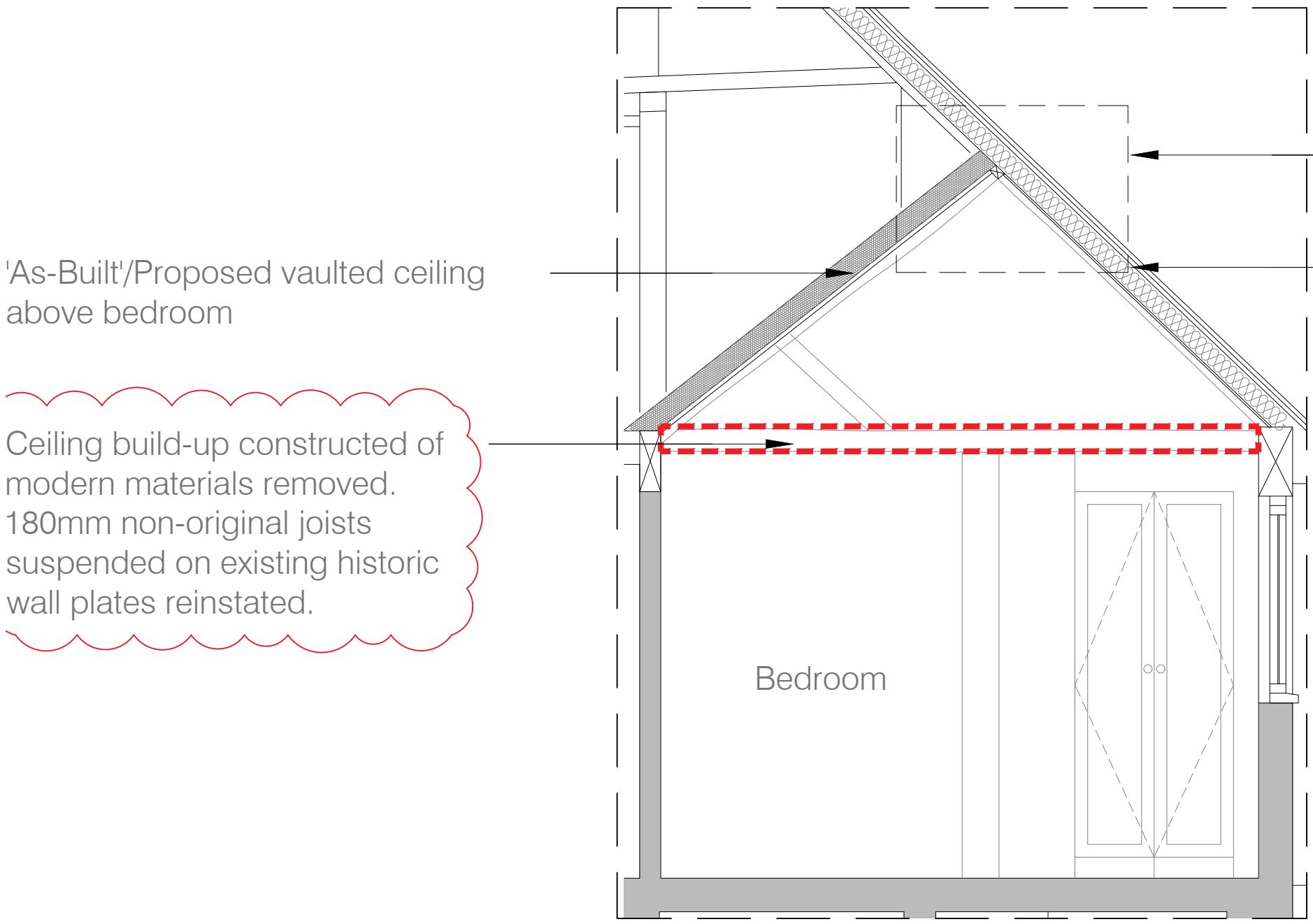




'As-Built'/Proposed vaulted ceiling above bedroom

Ceiling build-up constructed of modern materials removed. 180mm non-original joists suspended on existing historic wall plates reinstated.

Refer to Detail 2 below

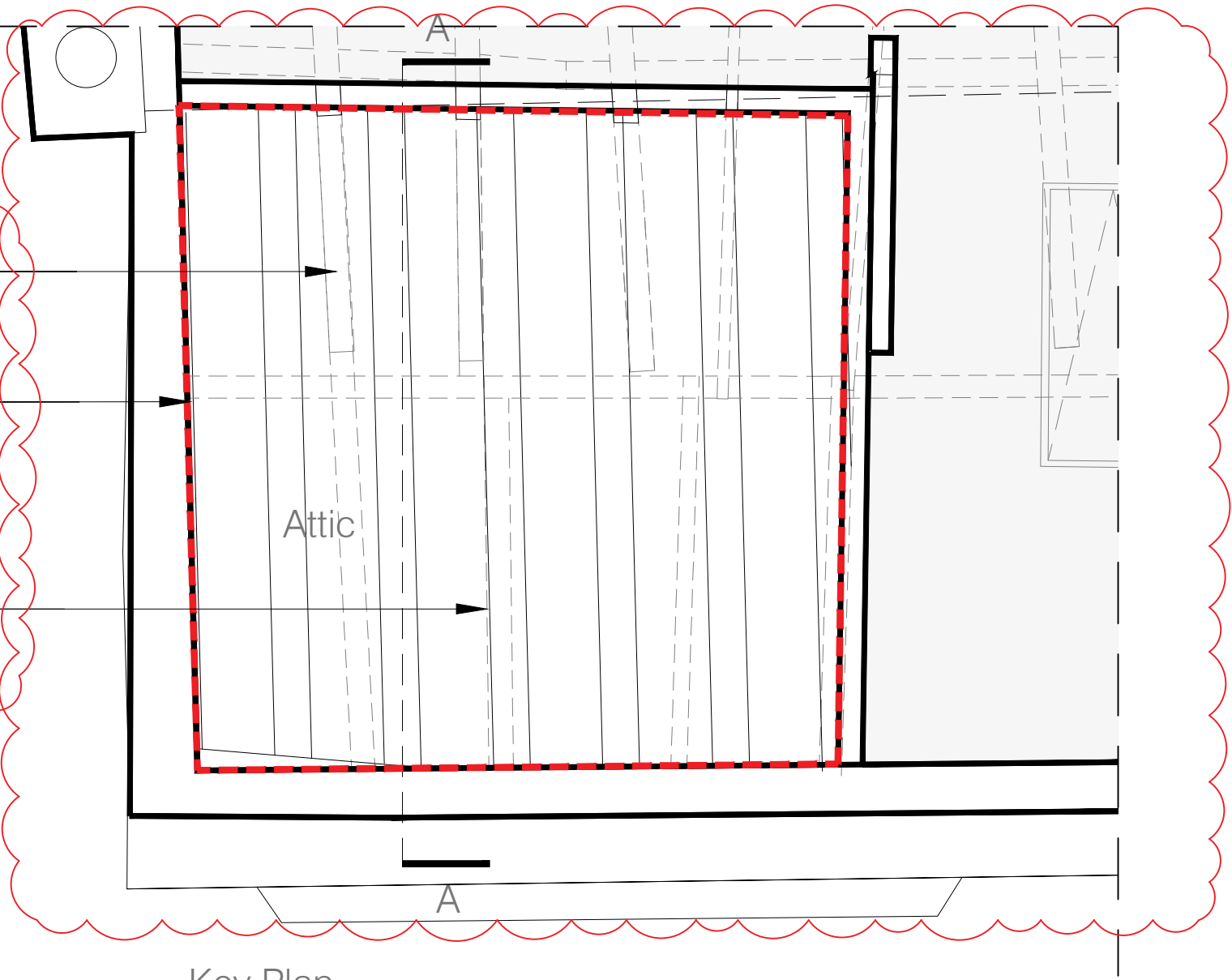
Existing roof insulated with 100mm breathable sheep wool insulation fixed between studs (as approved under planning application DM/22/3695)

Extract of Proposed Section AA
Scale 1:25@A1
1:50@A3

New timber joists to form vaulted ceiling

Area of non-original ceiling build up removed, non-original timber joists to be reinstated.

Existing oak frame and vaulted ceiling to be internally exposed



Key Plan
Proposed Attic Plan
Scale 1:25@A1
1:50@A3

19mm HempSpan Bio Board (breathable interior construction board)

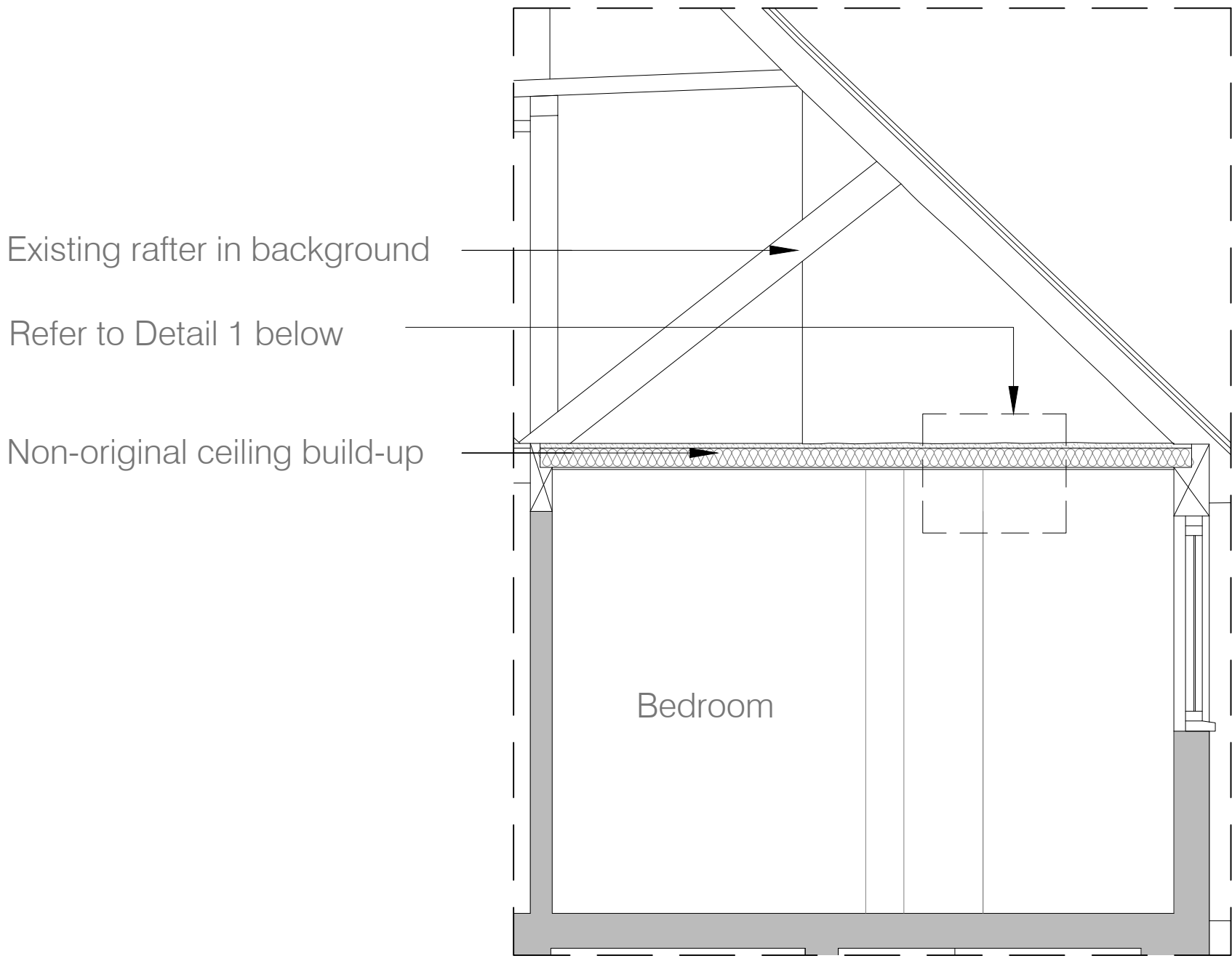
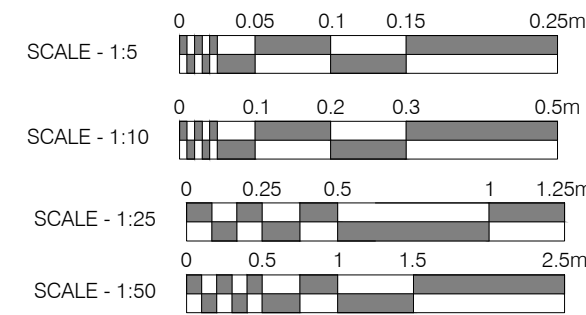
100mm mm HempSpan IndiTherm Hemp Insulation fitted between timber joists

19mm HempSpan Bio Board (breathable interior construction board)

10mm lime plaster

150x100mm oak timber joists at 450 centers.Treated to match the existing timber frame appearance

Detail 2
'As-Built'/Proposed Roof and Vaulted Ceiling Details
Scale 1:5@A1
1:10@A3



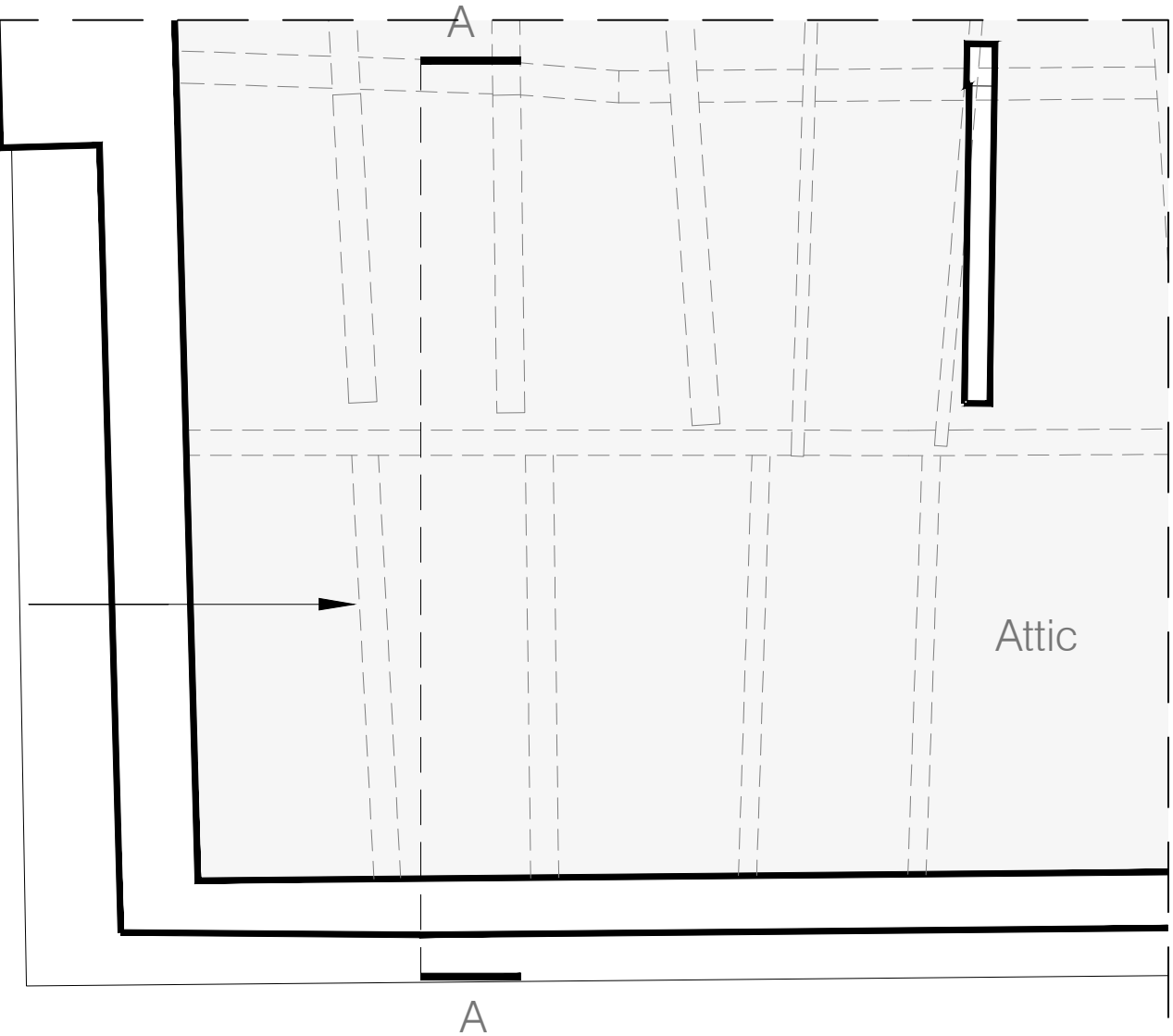
Existing rafter in background

Refer to Detail 1 below

Non-original ceiling build-up

Extract of Existing Section AA (prior to any works)
Scale 1:25@A1
1:50@A3

Non-original ceiling build-up

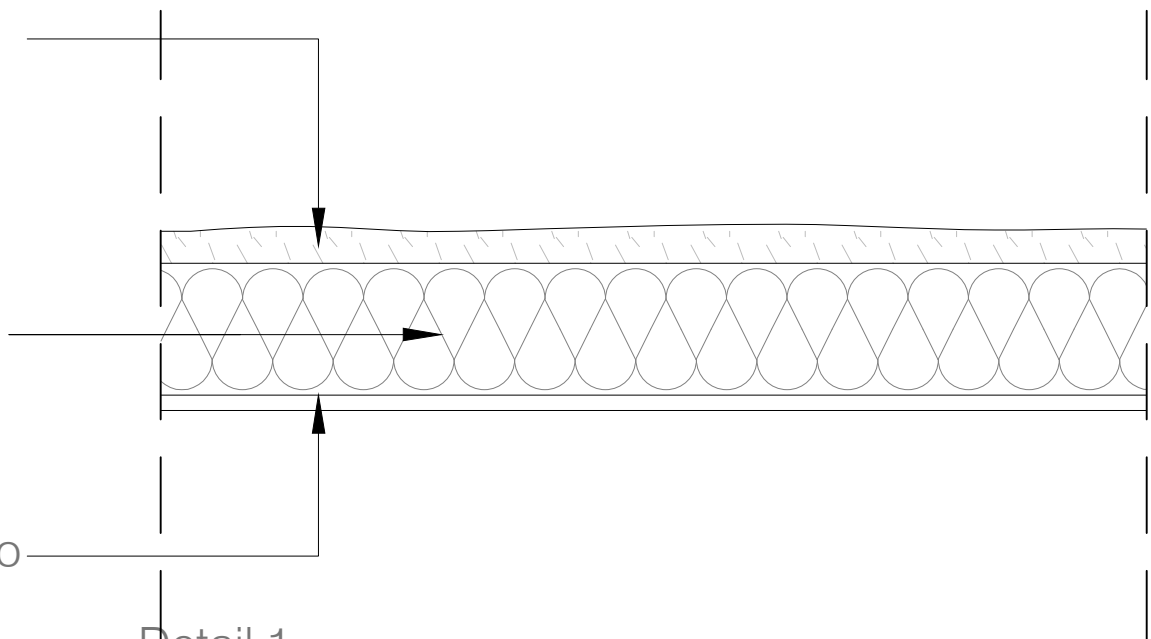


Key Plan
Existing Attic Plan
Scale 1:25@A1
1:50@A3

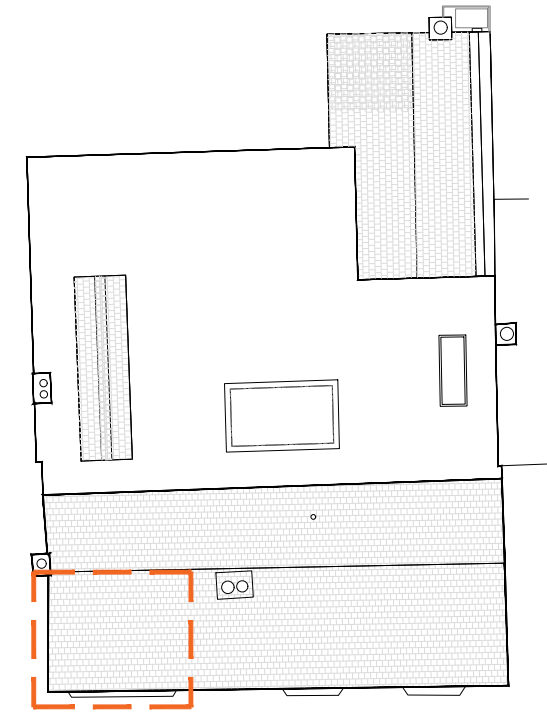
18mm original oak floor boards in poor condition - stained, wood worm infested, loose laid

80mm insulation between modern joists suspended on existing historic wall plates.

Painted gypsum plasterboard to ceiling



Detail 1
Existing Ceiling Build-Up
Scale 1:5@A1
1:10@A3



Key Plan 1:200@A1, 1:400@A3

TRADITIONAL PLASTER SPECIFICATION	
MATERIALS	
-	Plastering sand. Pit sand preferred.
-	Slaked lime putty
-	Cow or Ox hair for reinforcement
PREPARATION OF MATERIALS	
Roughly mix the sand and lime together at the ratio of 3 parts sand to 1 part lime and 1 part of teased hair. Mix by placing 1 portion of lime into a mixer with water and the fibres followed by three portions of sand, tip out after turning over 6 or 7 times. Form a pile of the material until enough mortar has been mixed that is required for the render and float coats. Cover the pile with a plastic sheet and leave for a minimum of 14 days before using if the lime has not been previously aged. Note all measuring should be with gauging boxes and not shovels.	
MORTAR	
Take 3 portions of the mixed material (e.g. 3 x 20 litres) this measure will consist of 60 litres of sand and 20 litres of lime (lime mixes with the sand without increasing the bulk).	
LIME SET COAT	
The basic components of a lime set coat is a reverse of the scratch and float coats, ie, 3 parts sand 1 part lime mortar to 3 parts lime to 1 part sand, set coat adjustment might be required depending on the sand and 5 parts lime to 2 parts sand is often the required mix after good clean pit sand is passed through a 300 micron sieve.	
Mix the lime plaster in a clean mixing vessels using clean water, mix to a usable consistency and apply a scratch coat directly over the laths at a 45 degree angle to the laths so the plaster passes through wire and laths curling over to form a key on the back of the laths, apply so approximately 5 to 8mm of the plaster is left on the underside of the laths, allow for initial set and scratch thoroughly ready for the following coat.	
After the material has cured for several days mix fresh mortar and fill the area to be repaired or form screeds around the perimeter of the ceiling at the required finished level, if plastering a large area form box screeds to the perimeter screeds, fill between the screeds and rule devil float to a flat keyed surface ready for the following set coat.	
SET COAT	
In suitable mixing vessels, place 3 portions of lime to 1 portion of sand, and mix to a usable consistency. Apply the mix to the float coat in an even coat at the approximate thickness of 3 to 4mm. After the initial application, lay the material flat and scour the surface with water and a wooden float to compact the material and prevent crazing. When the material is well compacted, apply a 'laying in' coat lightly over the surface to fill any voids and finish with a steel trowel and water to a smooth even surface and leave ready for painting.	
METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION	
1. SCRATCH LIME PLASTER COAT	
Mix the lime plaster in a clean mixing vessels using clean water, mix to a usable consistency and apply a scratch coat directly over the laths at a 45 degree angle to the laths so the plaster passes through wire and laths curling over to form a key on the back of the laths, apply so approximately 5 to 8mm of the plaster is left on the underside of the laths, allow for initial set and scratch thoroughly ready for the following coat.	
2. FLOATING LIME PLASTER COAT	
After the material has cured for several days mix fresh mortar and fill the area to be repaired or form screeds around the perimeter of the ceiling at the required finished level, if plastering a large area form box screeds to the perimeter screeds, fill between the screeds and rule devil float to a flat keyed surface ready for the following set coat.	
3. FINAL SKIM PLASTER COAT	
In suitable mixing vessels, place 3 portions of lime to 1 portion of sand, and mix to a usable consistency. Apply the mix to the float coat in an even coat at the approximate thickness of 3 to 4mm. After the initial application, lay the material flat and scour the surface with water and a wooden float to compact the material and prevent crazing. When the material is well compacted, apply a 'laying in' coat lightly over the surface to fill any voids and finish with a steel trowel and water to a smooth even surface and leave ready for painting.	

NOTE
DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SUBMITTED DESIGN&ACCESS STATEMENT AND HERITAGE STATEMENT. REFER TO DAS APPENDICES FOR PRODUCT DATA SHEETS. INFORMATION ON THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED MATERIALS AND BUILD-UPS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE CONTRACTOR.

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