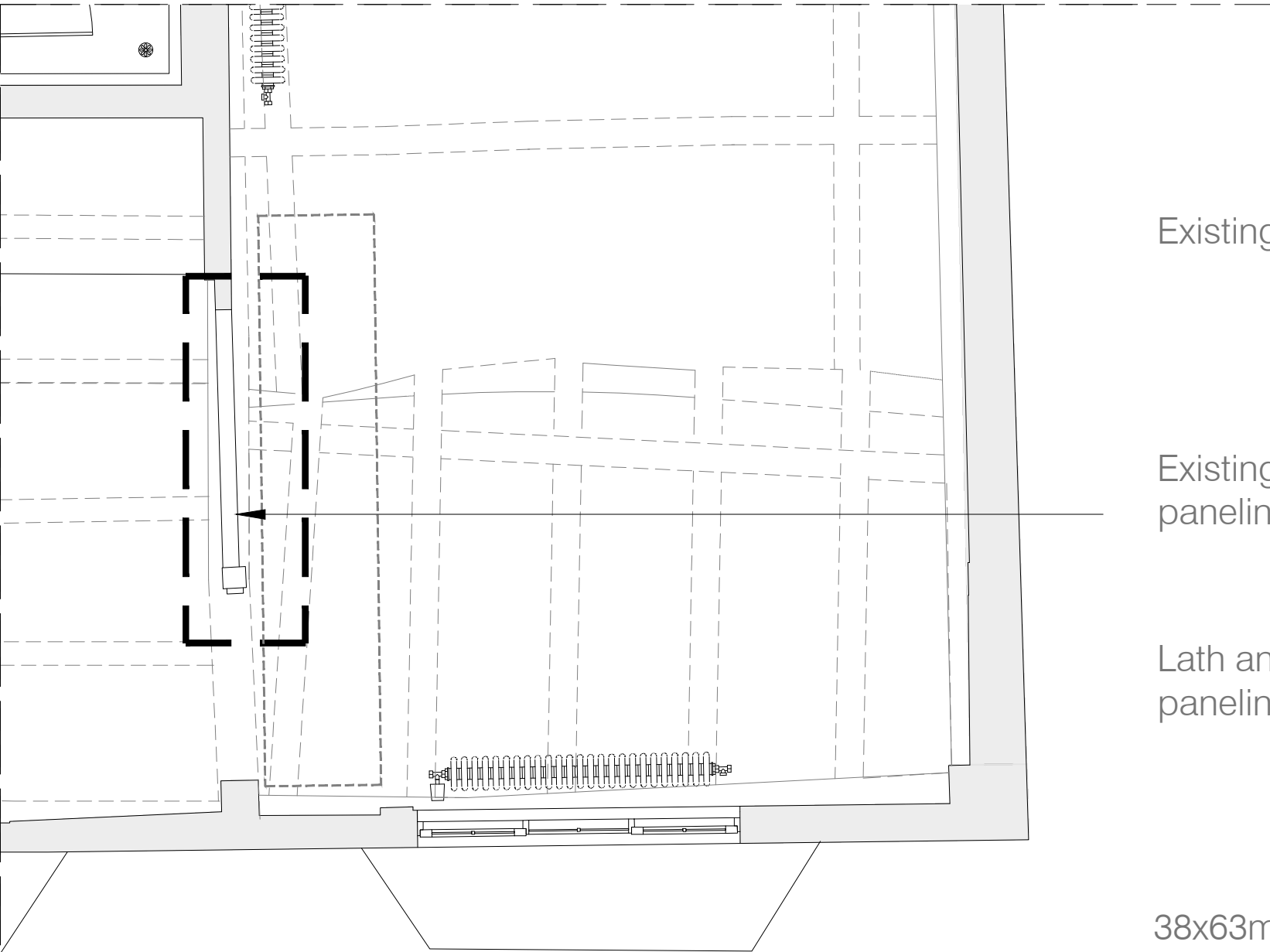




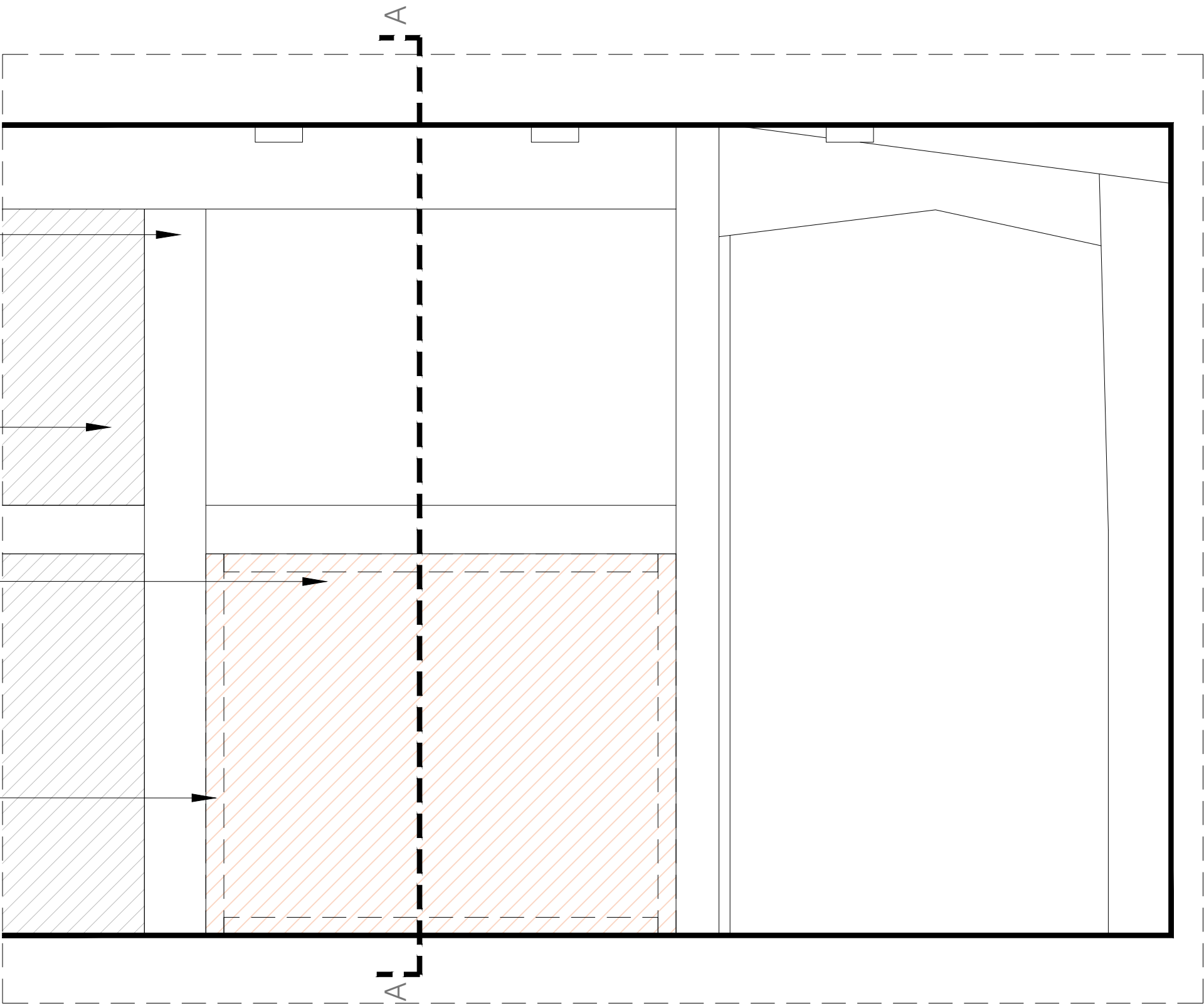
Proposed First Floor Plan
Scale 1:25@A1
1:50@A3

Existing timber frame

Existing lime plaster infill paneling

Lath and plaster infill paneling reinstated

38x63mm timber stud fixed to the existing timber frame with small stainless steel screws at widely spaced centers for minimal intrusion

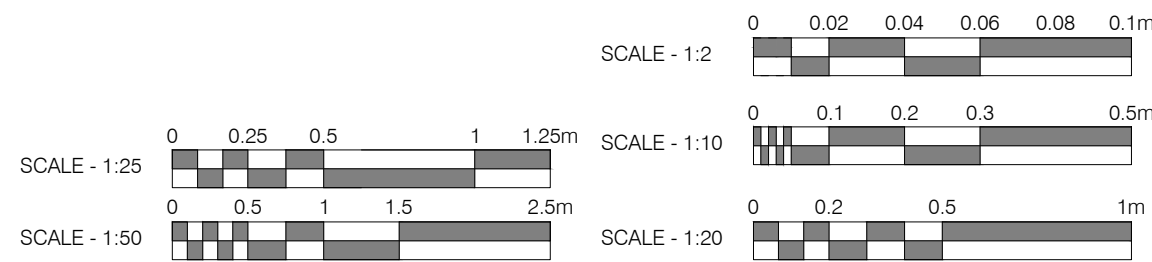


Proposed infill to northern bedroom partition wall, Elevation
Scale 1:10@A1
1:20@A3

Proposed infill to northern bedroom partition wall
Section AA
Scale 1:10@A1
1:20@A3



Northern bedroom - view towards wall with removed infill paneling and retained timber framing



Existing timber frame

20mm x 20mm metal L-bracket screwed to the new and existing timber frames for stable connection

38X62mm timber stud framing of the new infill panel

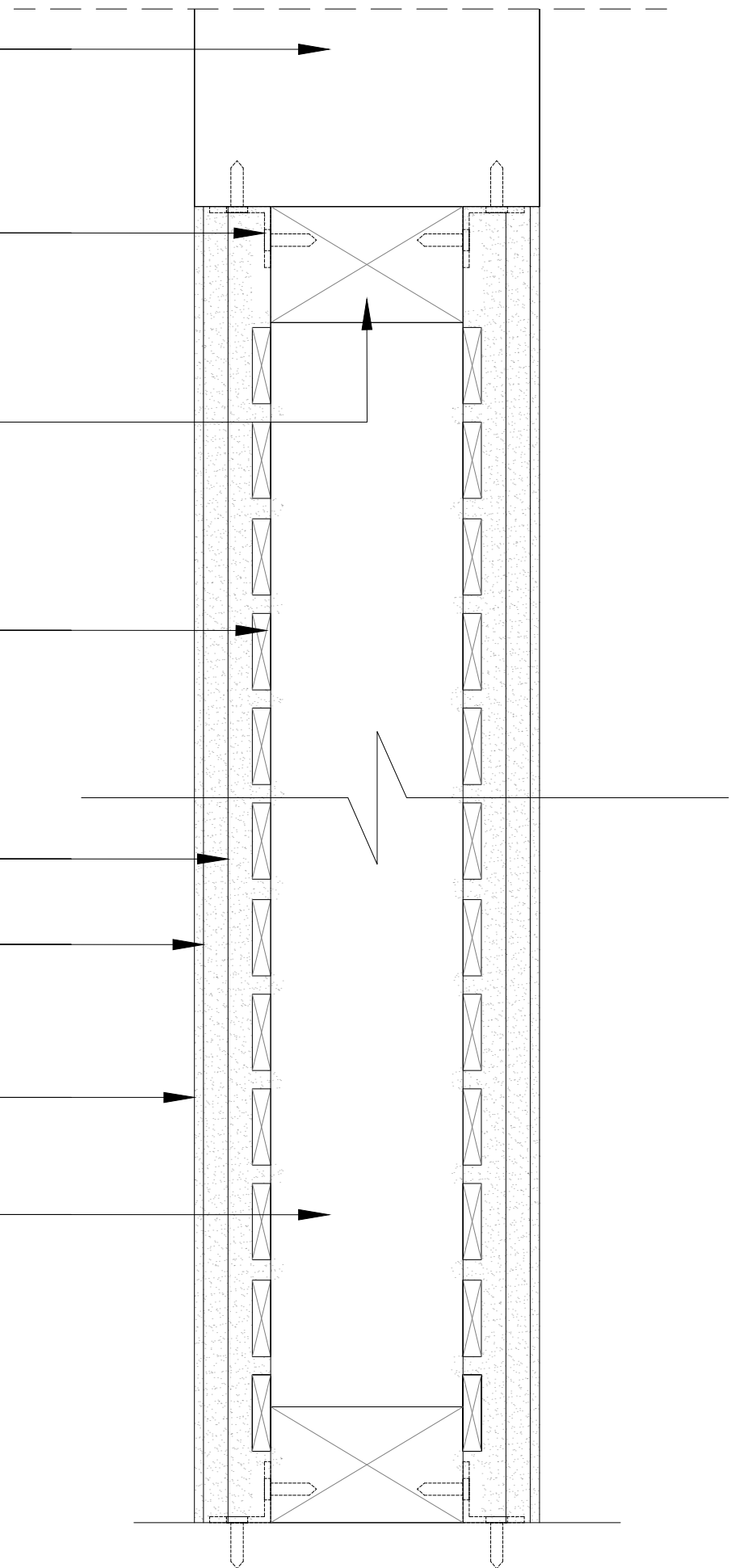
6X25mm timber lath at 6mm spacing, fixed to timber frame with 30–40 mm long galvanised or stainless steel lost-head nails

8mm scratch lime plaster

8mm floating lime plaster coat

Final skim plaster coat

38x63mm timber stud fixed to the existing timber frame with small stainless steel screws at widely spaced centers for minimal intrusion



Proposed lath and plaster wall infill detail
Scale 1:2@A1
1:4@A3

Detail 01

Detail 01

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 wall infill at the required finished level.

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 tightly 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.

KEY:
Highlighted difference between Approved Scheme and 'As-Built'/Proposed Scheme

Rev.	Comments.	By:	Date:

Do not scale this drawing All dimensions must be checked on site
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PLANNING CONDITION DISCHARGE

Client:
Mr. Simon Dougall

Project Title:
107 High St, Lindfield, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 2HR

Drawing Title:
Detail Drawings:
North Bedroom Partition Wall

Scale: 1:25@A1 1:10@A1 1:2@A1 1:50@A3 1:20@A3 1:4@A3

Date: Aug 26

Drawn: KN

Checked: KW

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Project No.: 900-25

Drawing No.: 5018.1

Revision: -