

PROPOSED SECTION B-B
Scale 1:20

EXISTING ROOF STRUCTURES
Structural engineer to inspect the roof structure and provide calculations and details of any remedial work required.
Roof tiles to be carefully removed and set aside for replacing later.
Existing battens to be removed and the rafters to be de-nailed.
All timber at that point to be inspected (and treated if required) for rot or infestation.
Apply Proctor Roofshield breathable roofing membrane with minimum 150mm horizontal overlap.
Allow min 20mm air space to allow for drape of breathable felt. Insulation to be 70mm Celotex GA4000 between rafters and 90mm Celotex PL4000 under rafters.
Tape all joints as VCL.
Provide 12.5mm Gypsum based plasterboard with skim finish for decoration.
Fit 25 x 50mm pre-treated softwood battens to be fixed at suitable gauge. Ensure joints are staggered. Relay clay roman tiles previously set aside.

CR14-2 CONSERVATION ROOFLIGHT BY THE ROOFLIGHT COMPANY. FIT STRICTLY TO MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTORS INSTRUCTIONS.

22-25mm THICK SELECTED FLOORING ON
NEW 170 x 50mm C24 GRADE TIMBER JOISTS AT 400mm MAXIMUM CENTRES.
FIT CATNIC STRAP/HERRINGBONE STUTTING AT MIDSPAN.
SE TO CHECK EXISTING BEARERS.
FIT 100mm ROCKWOOL FLEXI BETWEEN JOISTS FOR SOUND DEADENING.
FIT 12.5mm GYPSUM PLASTERBOARD TO UNDERSIDE OF JOISTS AND SKIM TO RECEIVE DECORATION.

NEW STAINED TIMBER, FLUSH CASEMENT WINDOW IN EXISTING OPENING. REFER TO JOINERY DETAILS IN THE PLANNING DOCUMENTS. 20mm DOUBLE GLAZED, ARGON FILLED LOW E COATED UNITS. OPENING CASEMENTS TO HAVE DRAUGHT PROOF STRIPS.

STEEL UNIVERSAL COLUMN SUPPORTING NEW FLOOR JOISTS NOTCHED INTO WEB. FIT TIMBER BLOCKING INSIDE WEB TO ALLOW FIXING OF 2 LAYERS OF 12.5mm PLASTERBOARD AS FIRE PROTECTION.

LINTEL OVER NEW DOOR OPENINGS TO ALLOW FOR POINT LOADS CREATED BY STEEL IN FLOOR.

EXTERNAL STONE WALLS (INTERNALLY)
PREPARE WALL TO RECEIVE TO VANDEX SLURRY TANKING. SET OUT 100 X 50mm PRE-TREATED S/W STUDWORK AT 600mm CENTRES MAXIMUM LEAVING A 40mm VENTILATION GAP BETWEEN STUD AND EXISTING STONE WALLS. FIT NOGGINS AT 1200mm MAX. CENTRES.
FIT 90mm CELOTEX BETWEEN STUDWORK.
FIT 52.5mm CELOTEX LAMINATED INSULATED PLASTERBOARD TO INNER FACE. (12.5mm PLASTERBOARD AND 40mm CELOTEX).
SKIM WITH MULTIFINISH PLASTER AND FINISH WITH TWO COATS EMULSION PAINT.
VANDEX SLURRY TANKING SYSTEM TO 1200mm ABOVE FFL.
ENSURE DPM IS WELL LAPPED AND SEALED TO TANKING.

ALL TANKING AND DAMPROOFING DETAILS TO BE DETAILD BY OTHERS - SHOWN DIAGRAMATIC

CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THE EXISTING WALL IS NOT TO BE UNDERMINED DURING THE WORKS - IF IN DOUBT REFER BACK TO THE ENGINEER

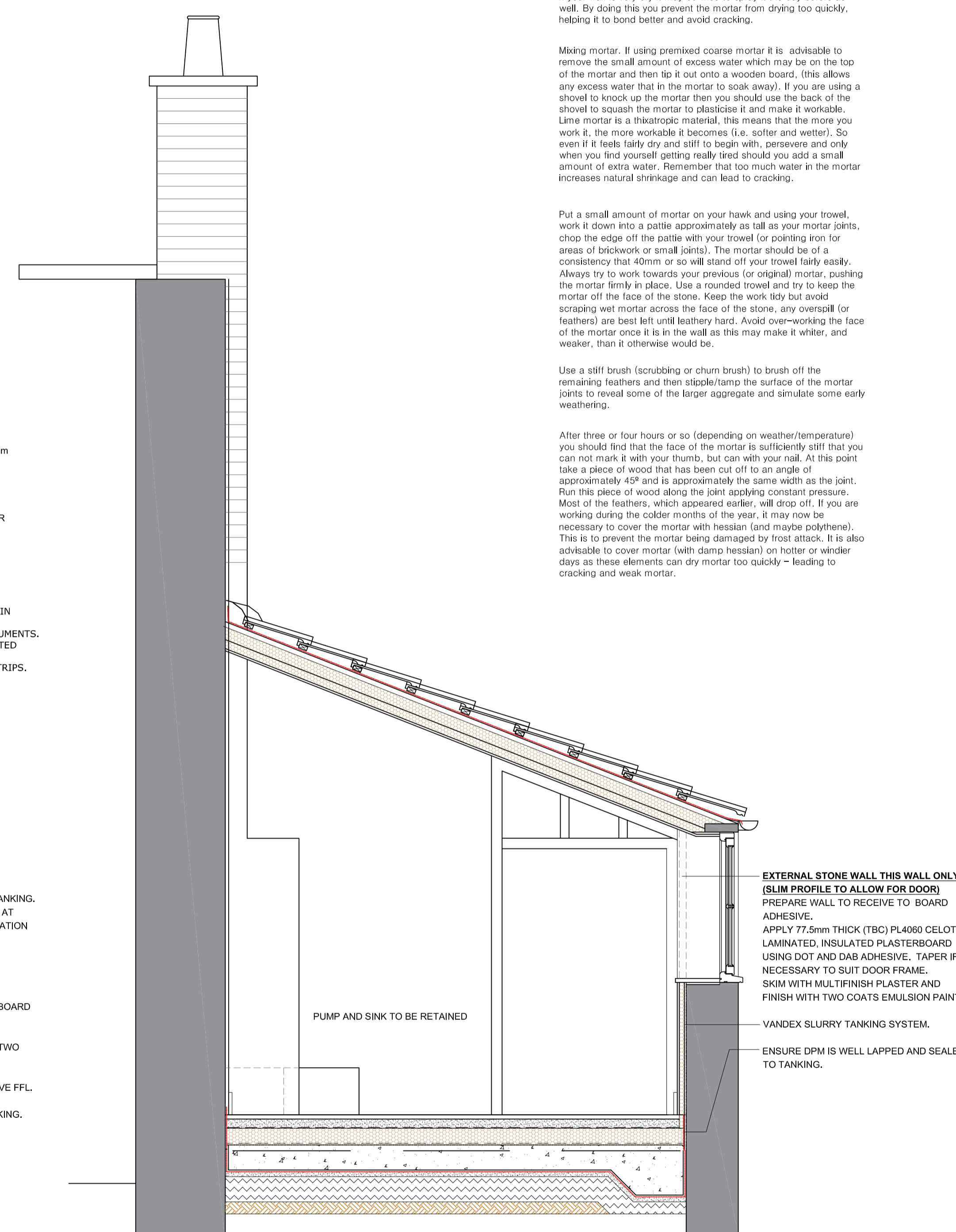
300mm EDGE THICKENING. SEE SE DETAILS.

FLOOR FINISHES AND CLIENT INSTRUCTION. LEVELS MAY BE ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY.

150mm THICK SLAB REINFORCED WITH ONE LAYER OF A142 MESH FABRIC TOP 35mm COVER. SLAB ON 1200 GAUGE D.P.M ON A MINIMUM 150mm WELL COMPACTED HARDWARE

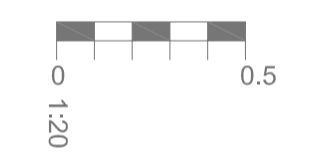
MINIMUM 150mm WELL COMPACTED HARDWARE. (COMPACTED IN LAYERS OF 75mm) BLINDED WITH SAND

APPROVED DOCUMENT K
The overall floor to floor measurement is to be checked on site prior to stair fabrication and may vary from drawings.
Maximum rise - 220mm.
Minimum going - 220mm.
Maximum pitch - 42".
The stairs will have closed treads and balusters/spindles shall be spaced so that a 100mmØ sphere cannot pass through any gaps.
Headroom - 2m headroom to be maintained above the stairs measured vertically from the line of nosings/pitch line.
Landings should be provided at the top and bottom of the flight as shown.
Handrails - Top of handrail to be 900-1000mm high measured vertically from the pitch line or the floor.
Stair unit and associated components to comply with Approved Document Part K, and is categorised as a 'private stair'.



PROPOSED SECTION C-C
Scale 1:20

ALL EXTERNAL RE-POINTING DETAILS
(and exposed internal sections if required)
Rake out the mortar joints to a depth approximately equal to twice the width. eg if you are working on an average 20mm wide joint, rake out to approximately 40mm. The use of specifically designed tools (joint raker) for raking out avoids damage. Brush any loose pieces away.
Damp down the stone wall and the mortar joints, it is important that the mortar joints are damp rather than the surface of the wall being wet. That may mean spraying it and letting it soak in for a few hours. If your wall is very dry it may be wise to spray it the day before as well. By doing this you prevent the mortar from drying too quickly, helping it to bond better and avoid cracking.
Mixing mortar. If using premixed coarse mortar it is advisable to remove the small amount of excess water which may be on the top of the mortar and then tip it out onto a wooden board. (this allows any excess water that in the mortar to soak away). If you are using a shovel to knock up the mortar then you should use the back of the shovel to squash the mortar to plasticise it and make it workable. Lime mortar is a thixotropic material, this means that the more you work it, the more workable it becomes (i.e. softer and wetter). So even if it feels fairly dry and stiff to begin with, persevere and only when you find yourself getting really tired should you add a small amount of extra water. Remember that too much water in the mortar increases natural shrinkage and can lead to cracking.
Put a small amount of mortar on your hawk and using your trowel, work it down into a patte approximately as tall as your mortar joints, chop the edge off the patte with your trowel (or pointing iron for areas of brickwork or small joints). The mortar should be of a consistency that 40mm or so will stand off your trowel fairly easily. Always try to work towards your previous (or original) mortar, pushing the mortar firmly in place. Use a rounded trowel and try to keep the mortar off the face of the stone. Keep the work tidy but avoid scraping wet mortar across the face of the stone, any overspill (or feathers) are best left until leathery hard. Avoid over-working the face of the mortar once it is in the wall as this may make it whiter, and weaker, than it otherwise would be.
Use a stiff brush (scrubbing or churn brush) to brush off the remaining leathers and then stipple/tamp the surface of the mortar joints to reveal some of the larger aggregate and simulate some early weathering.
After three or four hours or so (depending on weather/temperature) you should find that the face of the mortar is sufficiently stiff that you can not mark it with your thumb, but can with your nail. At this point take a piece of wood that has been cut off to an angle of approximately 45° and is approximately the same width as the joint. Run this piece of wood along the joint applying constant pressure. Most of the leathers, which appeared earlier, will drop off. If you are working during the colder months of the year, it may now be necessary to cover the mortar with hessian (and maybe polythene). This is to prevent the mortar being damaged by frost attack. It is also advisable to cover mortar (with damp hessian) on hotter or windier days as these elements can dry mortar too quickly - leading to cracking and weak mortar.



EXTERNAL STONE WALL THIS WALL ONLY (SLIM PROFILE TO ALLOW FOR DOOR)
PREPARE WALL TO RECEIVE TO BOARD ADHESIVE.
APPLY 77.5mm THICK (TBC) PL4060 CELOTEX LAMINATED, INSULATED PLASTERBOARD USING DOT AND DAB ADHESIVE. TAPER IF NECESSARY TO SUIT DOOR FRAME.
SKIM WITH MULTIFINISH PLASTER AND FINISH WITH TWO COATS EMULSION PAINT.
VANDEX SLURRY TANKING SYSTEM.
ENSURE DPM IS WELL LAPPED AND SEALED TO TANKING.



Tim Cole Downes
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tcd ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

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PROJECT: **PROPOSED CONVERSION OF BARN TO RESIDENTIAL ANCILLARY ACCOMMODATION.**

TITLE: **PROPOSED SECTIONS B-B AND C-C.**

SCALE: **1:20**

APPLICATION No: **TCD** DRAWN: **TCD** DATE: **17th JAN 2020**

DRAWING NO: **1369/005** REV: