



**Fig 53:**

Roof 2; showing plate at base of rafters on east side after localised exposure. No decay detected on drilling. Moisture content readings well below decay threshold



**Fig 54:**

Roof 2; showing cavity wall construction on east side and plate. Plate isolated from masonry using bituminous layer



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Not to scale



**Fig 55:**

Roof 2; showing east bearing end of southern truss. Timber condition and general patina consistent with late C20th installation and manufacture



**Fig 56:**

Roof 2; showing plate isolation with bituminous material



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**Fig 57:**

Roof 6; showing a focused view common rafters 5-10 in the north pitch that had poor quality birdsmouth joints due to decay, as well as superficial decay to the plate and corrosion to mechanical fixings



**Fig 58:**

Roof 6; showing a general view of a section of rafter plate in the north pitch that was supported by masonry corbels. This showed signs of partial decay for ~1m



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**Fig 59:**

Roof 6; showing a section of the eaves of the north pitch that been previously hidden underneath the leadwork of the parapet gutter. Note that minor decay had occurred to the small joists/upstands adjacent to each rafter



**Fig 60:**

Roof 6; showing the exposed embedded rafter plate within the north pitch, that had previously been encapsulated within the brickwork and leadwork over the parapet wall and gutter. Note the brickwork was seen to be highly unstable at this location



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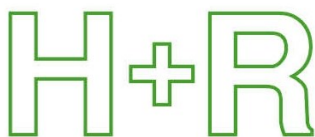
**Fig 61:**

Roof 3; showing a general view of the condition of the exposed rafter plate and the feet of the adjoining common rafters within the south pitch. No decay was detected, however excessive levels of debris were identified



**Fig 62:**

Roof 3; showing a further general view of the condition of the rafter plate and common rafter feet. No decay was detected upon investigation using deep drilling and probing techniques



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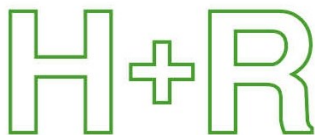
**Fig 63:**

Roof 3; showing 1 no. embedded lintel within the east gable wall. The lintel had been affected by a fungal decay organism, which could also affect structural roof timbers that were in close contact with the brickwork should their internal moisture levels become raised above the threshold



**Fig 64:**

Roof 4; showing a focused view of a section of rafter plate at the south – east. Note that the plate was structurally decayed for ~400mm



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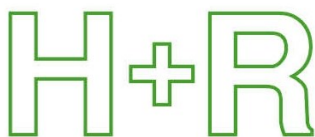
**Fig 65:**

Roof 7; showing a general view of the docked flat roof joists that previously formed the roof. No issues were identified at the time of survey



**Fig 66:**

Roof 8; showing a general view of the exposed joist forming the roof structure that supported the domed lightwell. Note the 2 no. diagonal noggings had been decayed



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# Attachment C