

Section Through the Reception Room Floor Showing proposed Insulation Works 1:10

Note:-

To reduce avoidable and unnecessary damage:

- Ascertain the historical significance of the floor and the original fixing method
- Identify and label all floorboards individually before any works start
- Draw a plan showing the positions of all the boards
- Lift the floorboards carefully, using an appropriate method for their size, age and fixing method
- Make sure that all lifted boards are stored safely in an area with appropriate environmental conditions
- Provide protection to the exposed areas to prevent people or tools from falling through and causing injury or damaging historic ceilings and finishes
- Provide safe work and storage areas with temporary boarding

This is a scaled drawing for planning purposes. Contractor to check all dimensions on site prior to the commencement of the works.

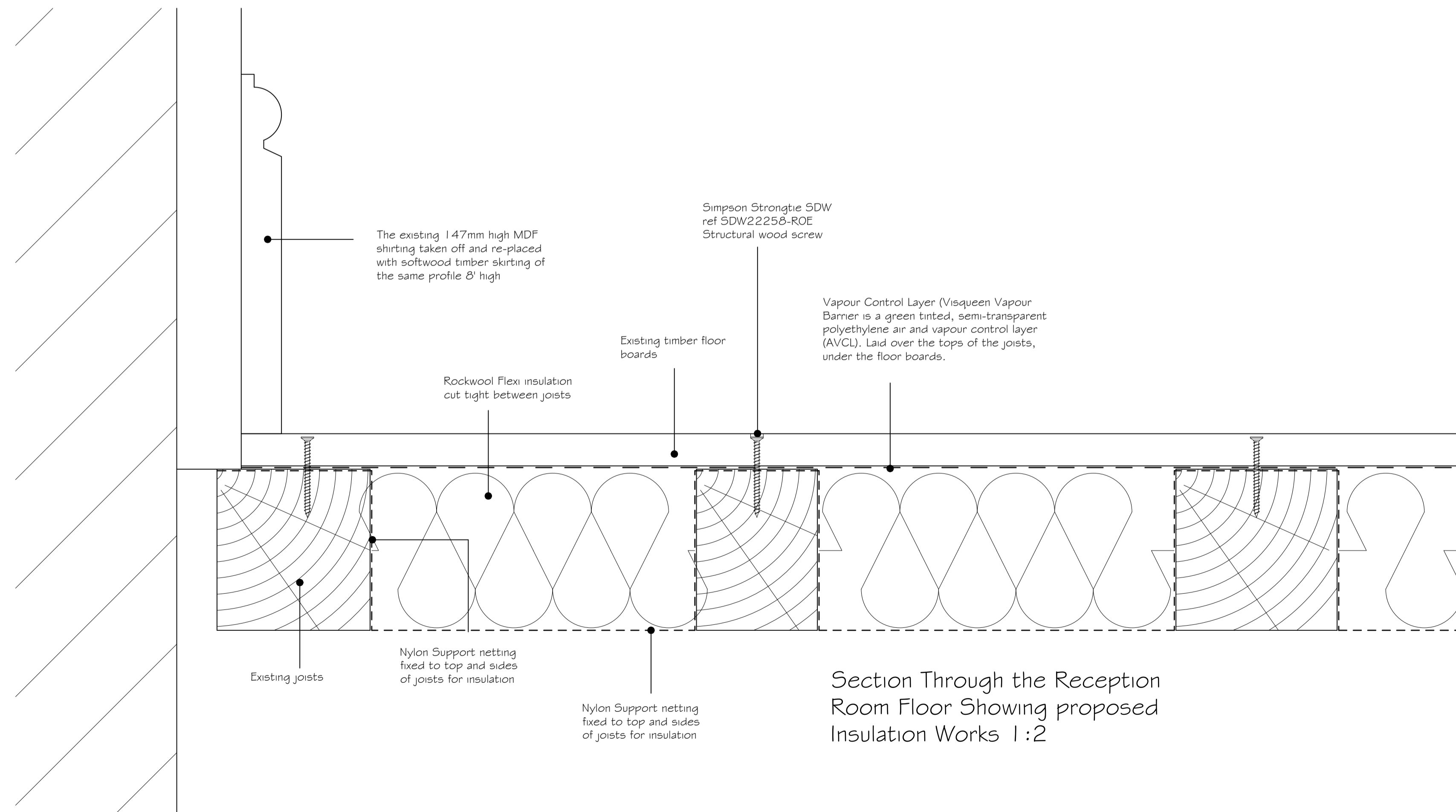
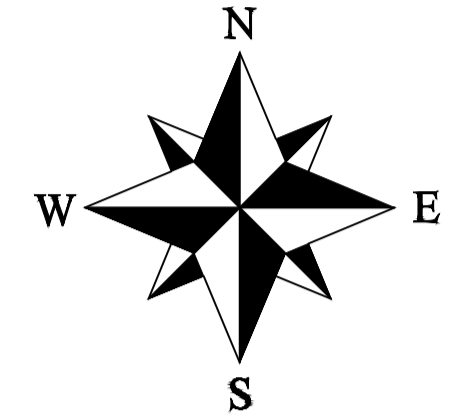
Errors and omissions included. This drawing is for planning purposes only

Although these are scaled drawings, because of reprographic errors, scaling from them is discouraged.

The Red line around this site does not indicate the Legal, Physical or Land Registry Boundaries. It merely identifies the Application Site in its surrounding context.

Errors and Omissions Excepted

This drawing must be read in association with the full Building Regulation Specification



Section Through the Reception Room Floor Showing proposed Insulation Works 1:2

Note:-

Use the opportunity offered by the removal of the floorboards to inspect the floor structure and carry out any necessary repairs

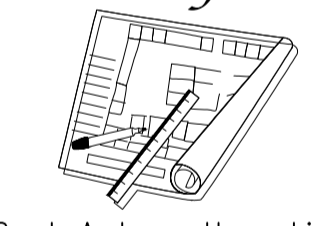
- Retain any significant features, for example early examples of sound insulation or fire protection, but remove any loose debris within the floor structure, particularly if it is flammable
- Where the floor structure has been weakened by the inappropriate cutting of holes and notching for central heating or other service pipes, the floor will require strengthening
- Sloping or sprung floors may be due to either the failure of the supporting structure or to movement caused by a defective timber.
- When considering the type of repair or strengthening required aim for maximum retention of historic fabric with simple carpentry techniques
- Where defects are found in the timber floor joists, beams or wall plates, make sure the cause of the defect is found so the correct remedial repairs are carried out
- Ensure as far as possible that any new timber used for the repair of wall plates or other locations in contact with masonry below or without a damp proof course are separated from sources of moisture with a suitable local barrier, such as building paper

Services Many floor voids are used for the routing of services, water and heating pipes and electrical cables, which lie in notches in the floor joists or are clipped to the joists. These may have to be relocated in order to provide suitable space for added insulation. It is not advisable to run services in floor voids unless there is access to the void to inspect them.

Water pipes at ground level below floor insulation can easily be damaged by frost. Lag any cold water supply pipes passing through a ventilated sub-floor whatever the distance from the external wall. The recommended insulation thickness, using an insulant with a thermal conductivity of 0.035 W/mK, is 25mm thickness for 15 mm diameter pipes and 19mm thickness for 22 to 28 mm pipes Lag any central heating pipes within the floor structure to prevent wastage of heat.

Relaying old boards Best practice in historic buildings is to conserve the old floor boards and patch repair them locally as necessary. Floorboards should only be replaced where repair is impossible. Replacement timber should match the existing timber both in species and in manner of conversion, which will allow the quality and grain also to match.

Considerable care may need to be taken when relaying old floorboards. Boards should generally be re-fixed in their original positions with nails, taking great care not to puncture underlying cables or pipe-work. However, in certain situations such as over a decorative plaster ceiling, a valuable ceiling painting, or a lath and plaster ceiling where the plaster key is suspect and might be disturbed by the vibration from nailing above, it is advisable to use screws instead. Brass screws are often preferred, and can be lightly greased before fitting to aid later removal for maintenance. Where a board is likely to be frequently lifted and re-laid, use brass cups to protect the board from damage caused by the screw head.

A	Date	Revisions
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Drawing Title: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Proposed Works to Flooring </div>		
Scale: 1:10 & 1:2 @ A1		
Date: Nov 23		Drawn By:
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