



1 SITE LOCATION
1 : 1000

SITE LOCATION LEGEND	
	LAND UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PERSON WHO OWNS THE SURROUNDING LAND OF THE PARISH HALL OUTLINED IN BLUE
	EXTENT OF SITE BOUNDARY OUTLINED IN RED

Rev	Date	Description
1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT

Drawing	SITE LOCATION	
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL	
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4	

Scale	1:1000	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHRIS. S
Drawing	001	Checked	EMER. M	Rev.	1

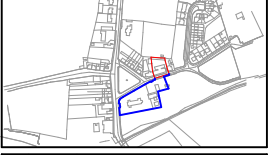




- GENERAL NOTES:**
- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 - NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 - THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.

Legend:

- Site boundary
- Existing building shown in grey
- Permeable tarmac
- Sedum roof
- Glazed roof
- UA parking area
- Soft landscaping
- Proposed boxwood hedging
- Existing hedging
- Existing fire hydrant



1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description

Drawing: **SITE LAYOUT**
 Project: **CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL**
 Subject: **DETAIL AND DESIGN 4**

Scale: 1:200	Date: 28/04/23	Drawn: CHRS. S
Drawing: 002	Checked: EMER. M	Rev: 1



02 SITE LAYOUT
1:200



Remaining open to be blocked up and partial demolition of cut limestone wall open to have a height of 2500mm and a width of 1800mm

Top soil and 100 mm high brick surround to be removed and ground to be prepared for agreed foundation
Area = 16,937m²

All existing large trees to be removed and surrounding shrubs
Age = 10-15 years

Existing cut paving stones to be removed and to be replaced with concrete paving stones.
Refer to drawing no.018
Area = 42,428m²

Existing concrete to be removed and ground to be prepared for agreed foundation
Area = 42,428m²

Existing concrete steps to be removed
170mm in height
depth of 250mm

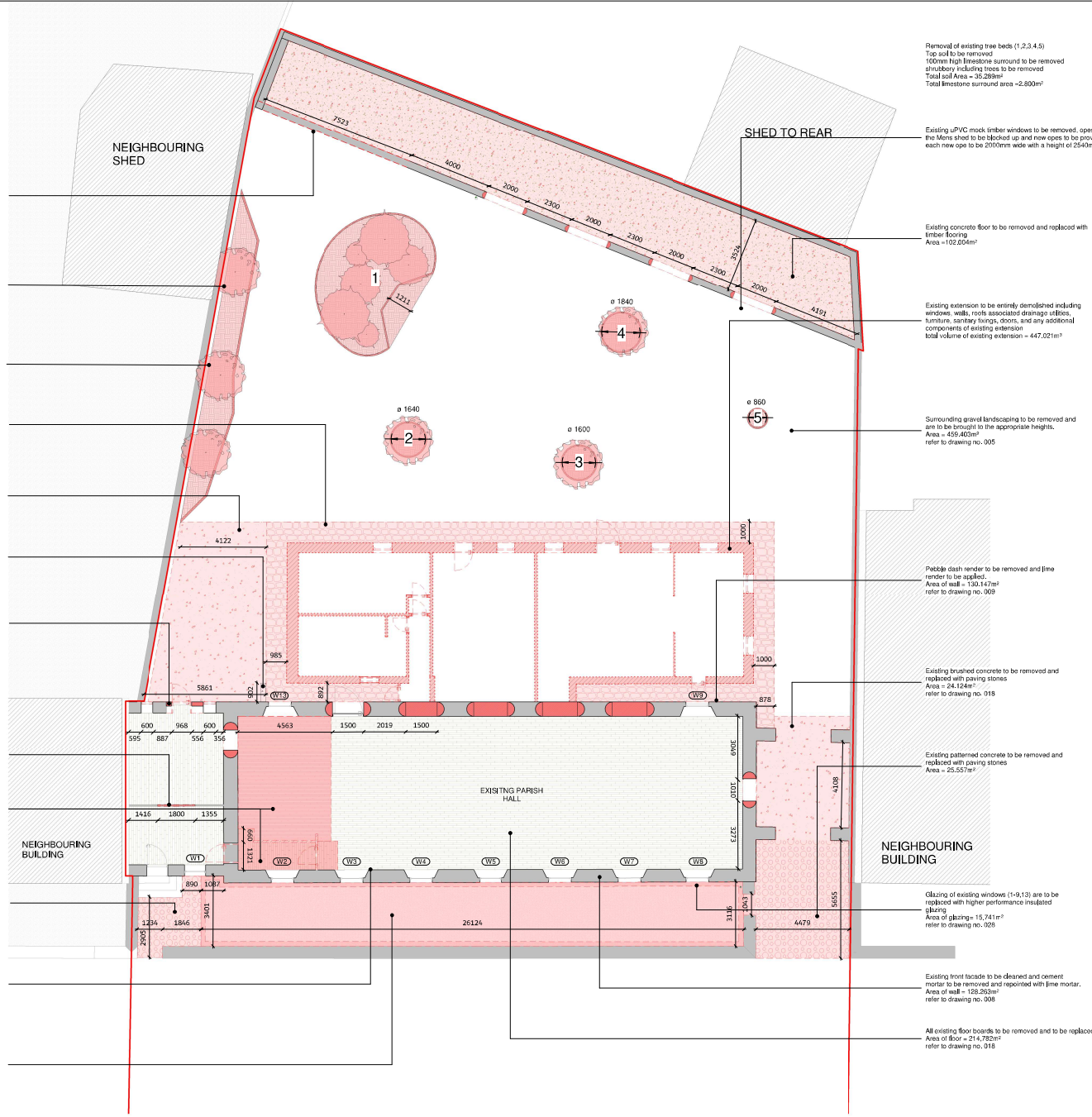
Partial demolition of existing wall open to be 2000mm in height and 1780mm wide concrete limit to be provided above open.
Refer to structural engineer

Partial demolition of existing wall open to be 2300mm in height and 1800mm wide concrete limit to be provided above open.
Refer to structural engineer

Full removal of existing timber stage
Full removal of two accompanying doors
Full removal of raised section of floor high-lifted

Removal of existing circle patterned concrete to be replaced with rough cut limestone paving stones refer to drawing no. 015

Removal of existing grass and top soil and to be brought to the appropriate height and reduced with Bermuda grass.
French drain to be placed along existing wall and gravel to be placed along boundary wall refer to drawing no. 015



Removal of existing tree beds (1,2,3,4,5)
Top soil to be removed
100mm high limestone surround to be removed
Shrubbery including trees to be removed
Total soil Area = 36,289m²
Total limestone surround area = 2,800m²

Existing UPVC mock timber windows to be removed, spets of the Mens shed to be blocked up and new open to be provided each new open to be 2000mm wide with a height of 2544mm

Existing concrete floor to be removed and replaced with lime flooring
Area = 102,004m²

Existing extension to be entirely demolished including windows, walls, roofs associated drainage utilities, furniture, sanitary fittings, doors, and any additional components of existing extension
total volume of existing extension = 447,021m³

Surrounding gravel landscaping to be removed and area to be brought to the appropriate heights.
Area = 455,403m²
refer to drawing no. 005

Pebble dash render to be removed and lime render to be applied.
Area of wall = 130,147m²
refer to drawing no. 009

Existing brushed concrete to be removed and replaced with paving stones
Area = 455,403m²
refer to drawing no. 018

Existing patterned concrete to be removed and replaced with paving stones
Area = 25,557m²

Glazing of existing windows (1-9,13) are to be replaced with higher performance insulated glazing
Area of glazing = 15,741m²
refer to drawing no. 008

Existing front facade to be cleaned and cement mortar to be removed and repointed with lime mortar.
Area of wall = 128,263m²
refer to drawing no. 008

All existing floor boards to be removed and to be replaced.
Area of floor = 214,752m²
refer to drawing no. 018

Method statements for work to be carried out

Removing the Pebbledash Render
As the rear elevation has a pebbledash and cement render extra care will be needed in the removal of these materials so as to not damage the original wall. To remove the pebbledash the wall will be soaked using a high pressure water jet to soften the render and make it easier to remove. Then using a scraper small sections will be carefully removed so as to not damage the underlying wall. Once all the pebbledash has been removed the wall will be pressure washed again to remove any residual render and dust to prepare for new render.

Removing the cement Render
The cement can be removed using a hammer and chisel to carefully chip away in small sections. The limestone will then be thoroughly cleaned with water to remove any residue from the cement render. After both of these processes, the limestone will need to be reported to further protect the wall from weathering.

New External lime render to the rear elevation
The lime wash will be applied to the limestone wall by mixing slaked lime with water to form a thin, particle consistency. The mixture will then be brushed onto the surface of the wall and allowed to dry. The process is repeated until the desired level of opacity is achieved. Once the new lime render is applied it is essential to let it absorb carbon dioxide as it sets. Any coating paint that is applied as a paint finish should not obstruct the breathing process as this could prevent the render from setting fully. The optimum paint finish for lime render is a traditional lime wash or mineral paint.

Cleaning the front facade
The front facade will be cleaned using water to remove any dirt deposits before using a brush. The water used in the cleaning process should be kept to a minimum so as to not saturate the wall. Using mesh bags that create a mist and that can be adjusted in particularly hard spots when needing to tackle tough spots is advised. Deposits should be brushed off strategically between stones. The cleaning process should only be removing dirt and extra care should be taken so as to not remove the patina on the stone as this adds to the character of the building.

Repointing the front facade
With the use of a hammer and chisel at an angle to reduce stress on the masonry. The cement mortar will be carefully removed from the joints to a depth of about 25mm. Then the joints and surrounding masonry can be brushed to remove any dust and debris. Using a trowel the non-hydraulic lime mortar can be applied to the joints. Working in small sections, starting at the top of the wall and working down the wall. It will be made sure that the joints are evenly filled with mortar. The mortar will be compressed back into joints and finished square making sure the mortar has sufficient contact with the surrounding masonry. The mortar finish will be flush with the surrounding masonry. Unless the removed the cement mortar reveals scored edges then it will be slightly recessed.

Cast iron rain pipes
The pipes will be inspected to locate any visible damage such as cracks, rust, or leaks. Then any debris, dirt, and debris from the surface of the pipes using a soft brush and mild soap solution. Rinsed thoroughly with water. A rust inhibitor can then be applied to the surface of the pipes to prevent further rusting and corrosion. If any cracks have appeared in the cast iron (RW) they will be filled with a patching compound. Then a protective coating will be applied to the surface of the pipes.

Wrought iron wall ties
The wall ties will be inspected for signs of corrosion, rust, or other damage. Any dirt, debris, or other build-up will be removed from the surface of the tie using a wire brush or sandpaper. A rust inhibitor to the surface of the ties to prevent further rusting and corrosion. A rust-inhibiting paint can then be applied to protect them from any possible damage.

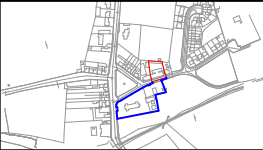
Removing the Dado rail
The Dado rail will be carefully removed by locating the nails first and gently removing them with a claw hammer. A Bar nail will then be used to gently remove the Dado rail from the wall being careful not to damage it. As there is excessive moisture and mould on the wall it will be assumed that the back of the Dado rail is damaged from rot. The Dado rail will then be sanded painted and primed and any rotten parts removed.

Removing the existing paint
The paint will be removed using a heat gun and scraper to soften it and not damage the wall. Any residue will be removed with a wet cloth. The wall will then be finished with a lime plaster. The new internal lime plaster should be left to dry for as long as possible. The minimum drying period is two weeks but depending on certain conditions can take up to six months. It is best to use breathable paint or lime plaster, such as lime wash, mineral paint, or specialised renovation paint.

GENERAL NOTES:

- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
- NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
- THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.

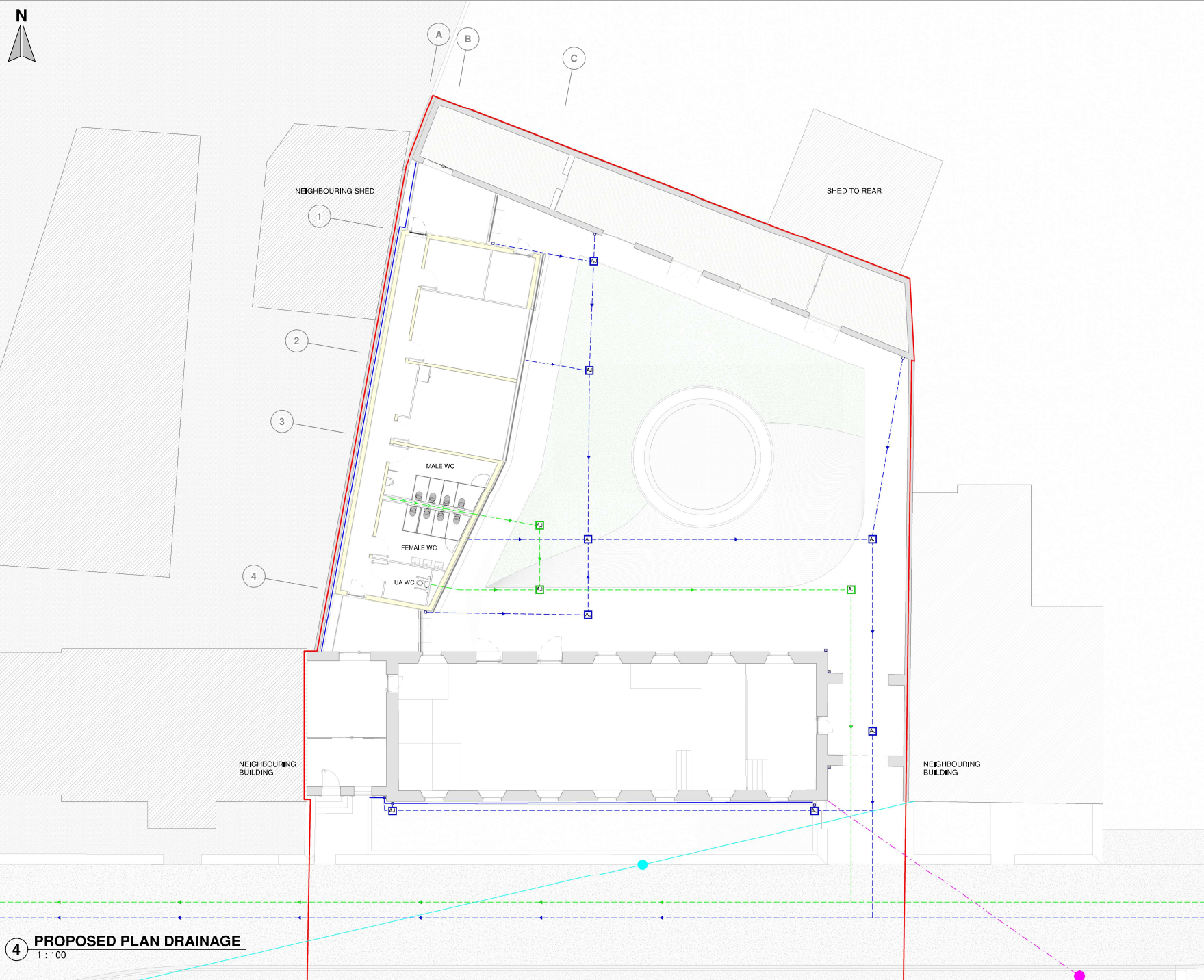
- Existing building to be retained
- Wall to be demolished
- Stone flower bed surrounds to be removed
- Existing concrete path to be removed
- Existing patterned path to be removed
- Existing grass to be removed
- Existing stage to be removed
- Existing floor boards removed



Rev	Date	Description
1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT

Drawing	DEMOLITION / ENABLING WORKS	
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL	
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4	
Scale	1:100	Date 28/04/23
Drawing	003	Drawn CHMS, S Checked EMER, M Rev. 1





GENERAL NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
2. NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
3. THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TED-DOWNS.

- Site boundary
- Existing building
- Surface water
- Foul water
- Foul water access junction
- Surface water access junction
- ESB above ground line
- Telecom above ground line
- ESB pole
- Telecom pole
- French drain



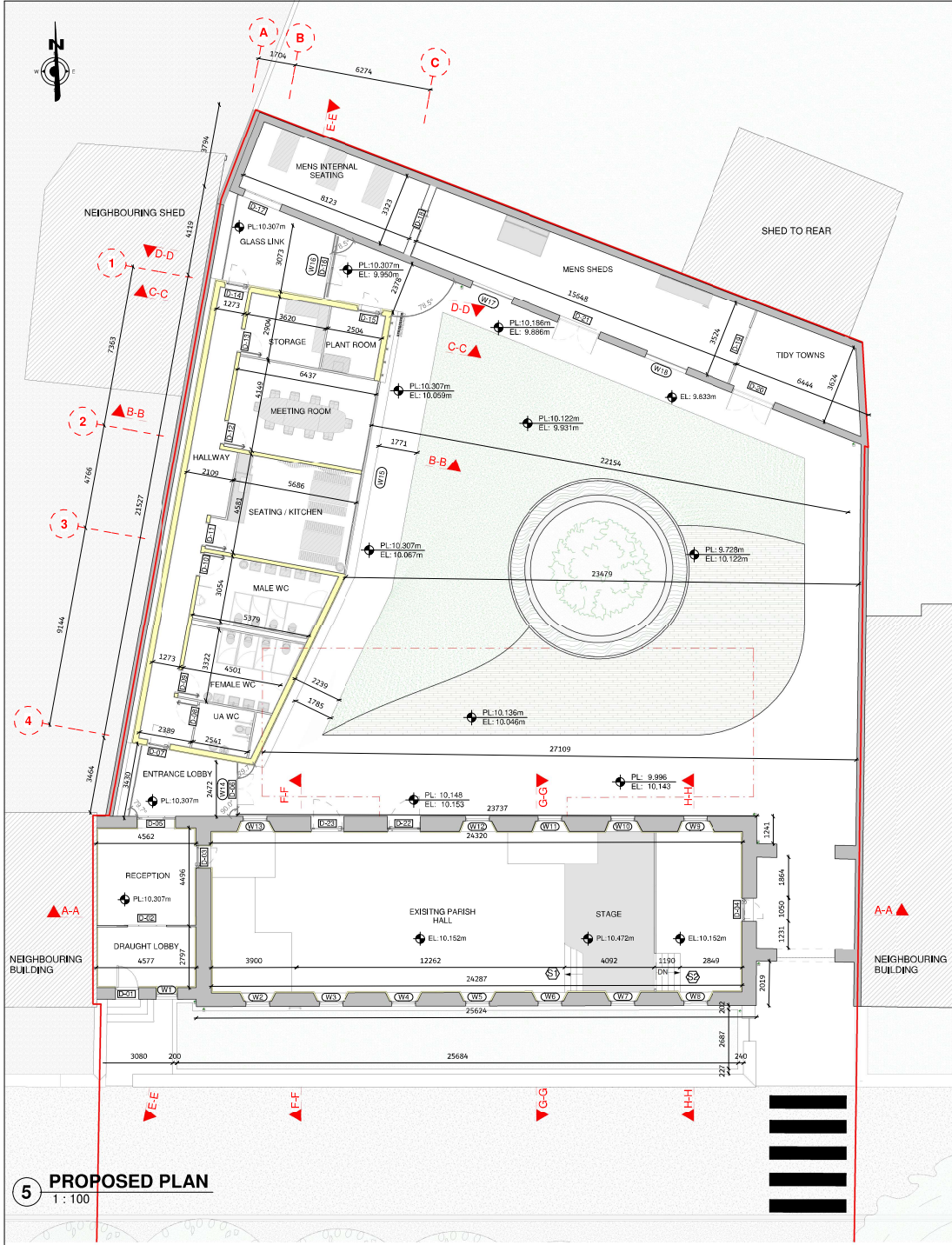
1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description

Drawing	SERVICES		
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL		
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4		

Scale	1:100	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHMS, S
Drawing	004	Checked	EMER, M	Rev.	1



4 PROPOSED PLAN DRAINAGE
1:100



Room Schedule				
Name	Area	Floor Finish	Wall Finish	Ceiling Finish
EXISTING PARISH HALL	149.1 m ²	WALNUT FLOORBOARDS	Smooth lime plaster - White	Smooth plaster ceiling - White
MENS SHEDS	53.9 m ²	WALNUT FLOORBOARDS	Existing exposed stone	Exposed timber rafters - Treated with wood preservatives
TIDY TOWNS	20.2 m ²	WALNUT FLOORBOARDS	Existing exposed stone	Exposed timber rafters - Treated with wood preservatives
MENS INTERNAL SEATING	26.5 m ²	WALNUT FLOORBOARDS	Existing exposed stone	Exposed timber rafters - Treated with wood preservatives
STORAGE	10.6 m ²	EPOXY RESIN PAINT	Zero VOC acrylic water based paint - White	Smooth plaster ceiling - White
PLANT ROOM	7.8 m ²	EPOXY RESIN PAINT	Zero VOC acrylic water based paint - White	Smooth plaster ceiling - White
MEETING ROOM	27.3 m ²	POLYPROPYLENE CARPET	Zero VOC acrylic water based paint - Grey	Acoustic ceiling tiles - Black
SEATING / KITCHEN	28.4 m ²	POLISHED CONCRETE	Zero VOC acrylic water based paint - Grey	Smooth plaster ceiling - White
MALE WC	18.6 m ²	PORCELAIN TILES	Zero VOC acrylic water based paint - Grey	Smooth plaster ceiling - Grey
HALLWAY	26.2 m ²	POLISHED CONCRETE	Zero VOC acrylic water based paint - White	Smooth plaster ceiling - White
RECEPTION	20.1 m ²	WALNUT FLOORBOARDS	Smooth lime plaster - White	Smooth plaster ceiling - White
DRAUGHT LOBBY	13.2 m ²	WALNUT FLOORBOARDS	Smooth lime plaster - White	Smooth plaster ceiling - White
ENTRANCE LOBBY	13.6 m ²	SANDSTONE PAVING SLABS	N/A	Glass roof - Refer to DG xxx
GLASS LINK	17.2 m ²	SANDSTONE PAVING SLABS	N/A	Glass roof - Refer to DG xxx
FEMALE WC	17.4 m ²	PORCELAIN TILES	Zero VOC acrylic water based paint - Grey	Smooth plaster ceiling - Grey
UA WC	6.7 m ²	PORCELAIN TILES	Zero VOC acrylic water based paint - Grey	Smooth plaster ceiling - Grey
BACKSTAGE	29.1 m ²	WALNUT FLOORBOARDS	Smooth lime plaster - White	Smooth plaster ceiling - White

Stair Schedule					
Mark	Width	Maximum Riser Height	Actual Tread Depth	Base level	Top level
S1	Min 1700	120	275	10.152	10.472
S2	Min 1700	120	275	10.152	10.472

- GENERAL NOTES:**
- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 - NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 - THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.

- Site boundary
- Existing building
- Soft landscaping
- Wood fibre insulation
- PL = Proposed level
- EL = Existing level
- Window tag
- Door tag



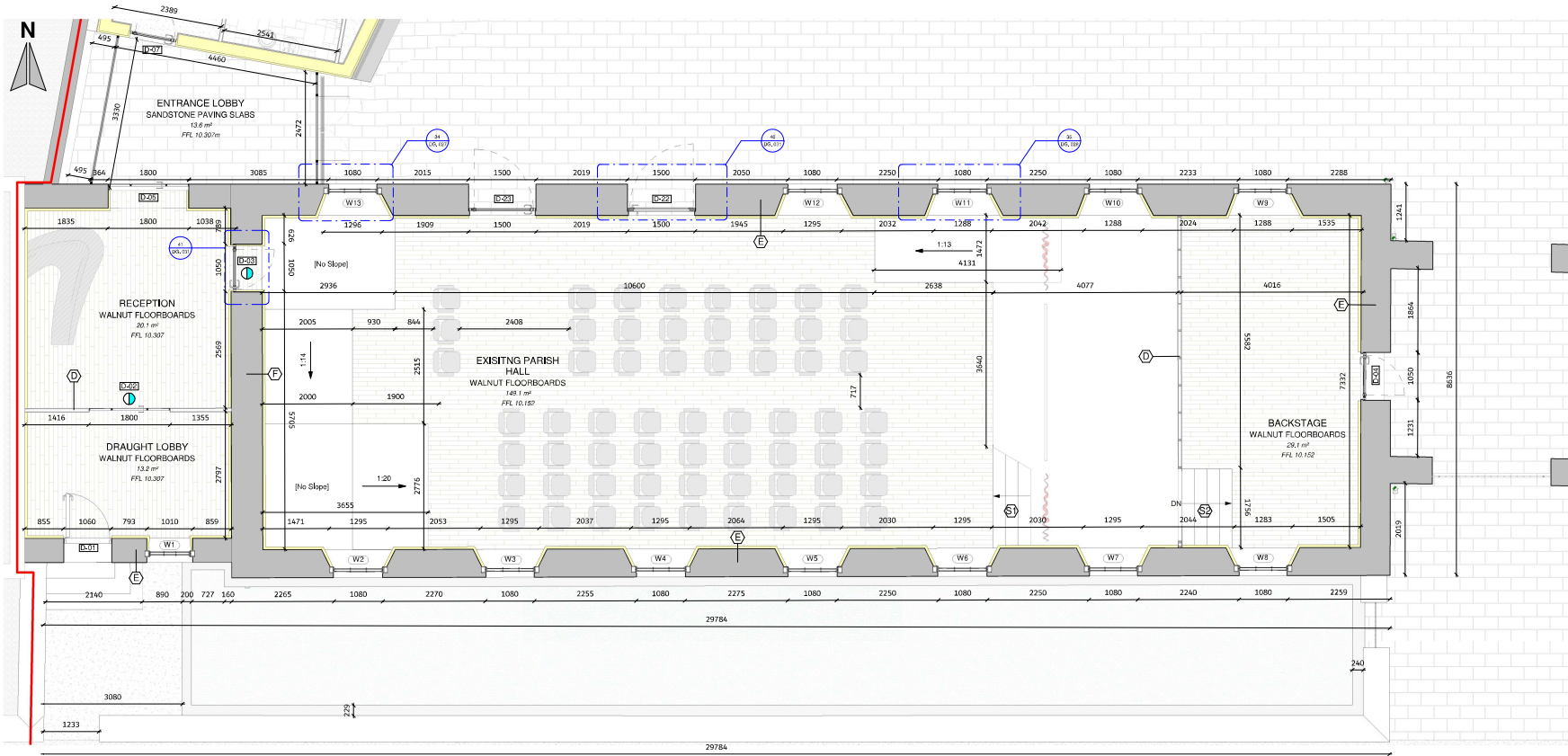
1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description

Drawing: **PROPOSED PLANS**
 Project: **CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL**
 Subject: **DETAIL AND DESIGN 4**

Scale: 1:100	Date: 28/04/23	Drawn: CHM/S.S
Drawing: 005	Checked: EMER, M	Rev: 1



5 PROPOSED PLAN
1 : 100

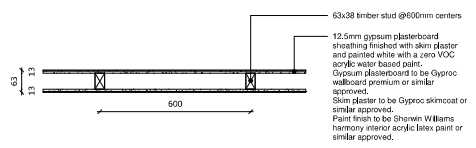


- GENERAL NOTES:**
- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 - NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ADJUSTMENTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 - THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.
 - FOR SET OUT DIMENSIONS REFER TO DG. 005

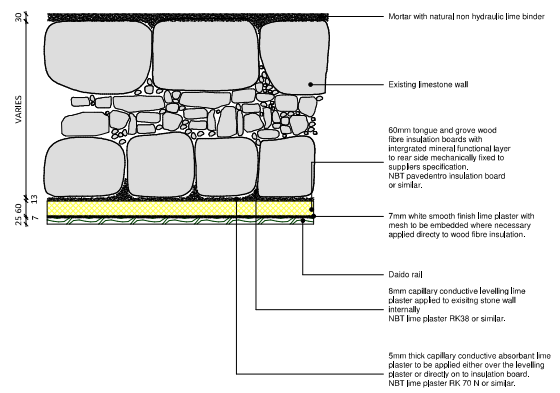
- Site boundary
- Existing building
- Hard landscaping
- Hardwood flooring
- Woodfibre insulation
- Soft landscaping
- Window tag
- Door tag
- Wall tag

06 EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1:50

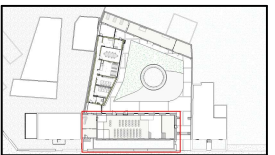
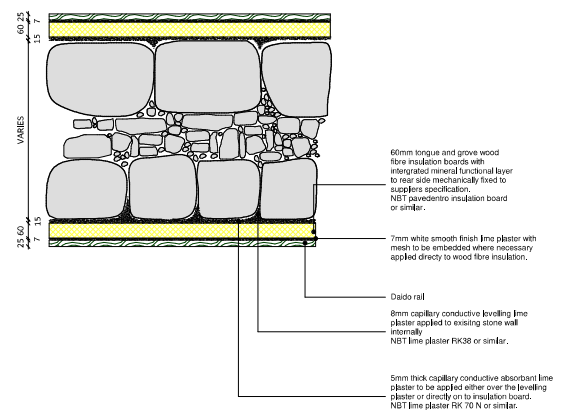
WALL TYPE D



WALL TYPE E

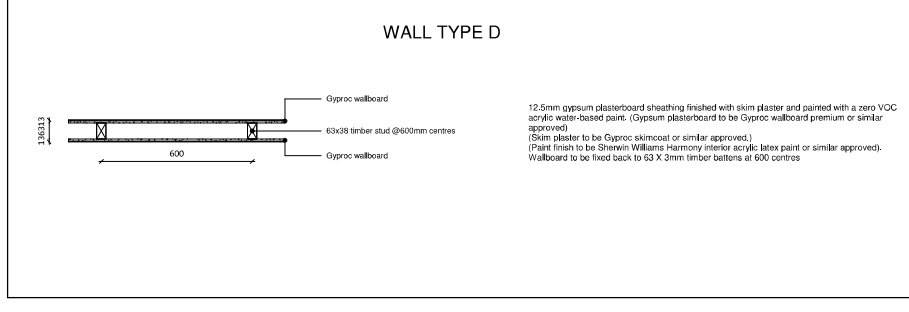
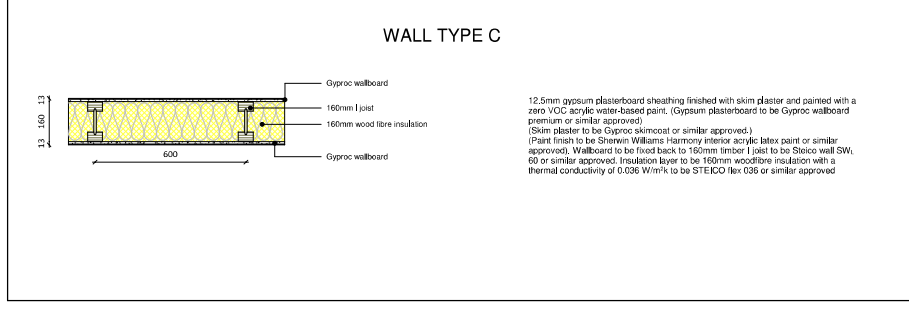
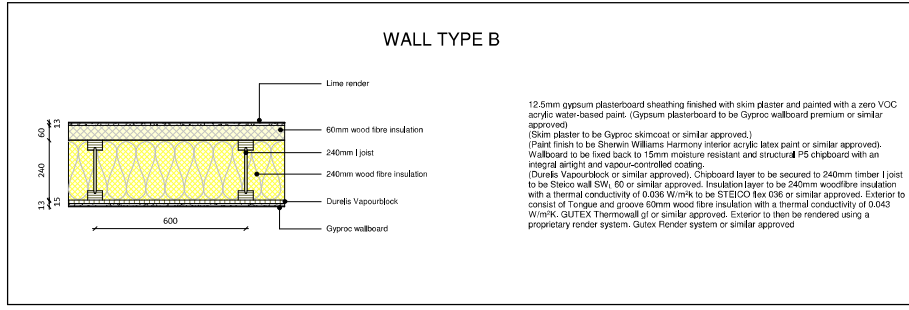
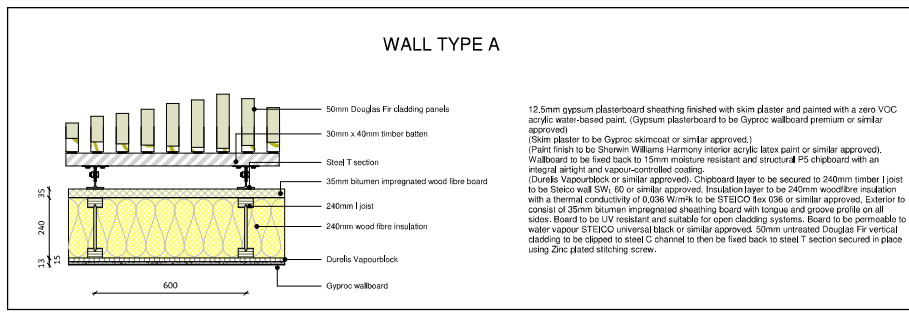
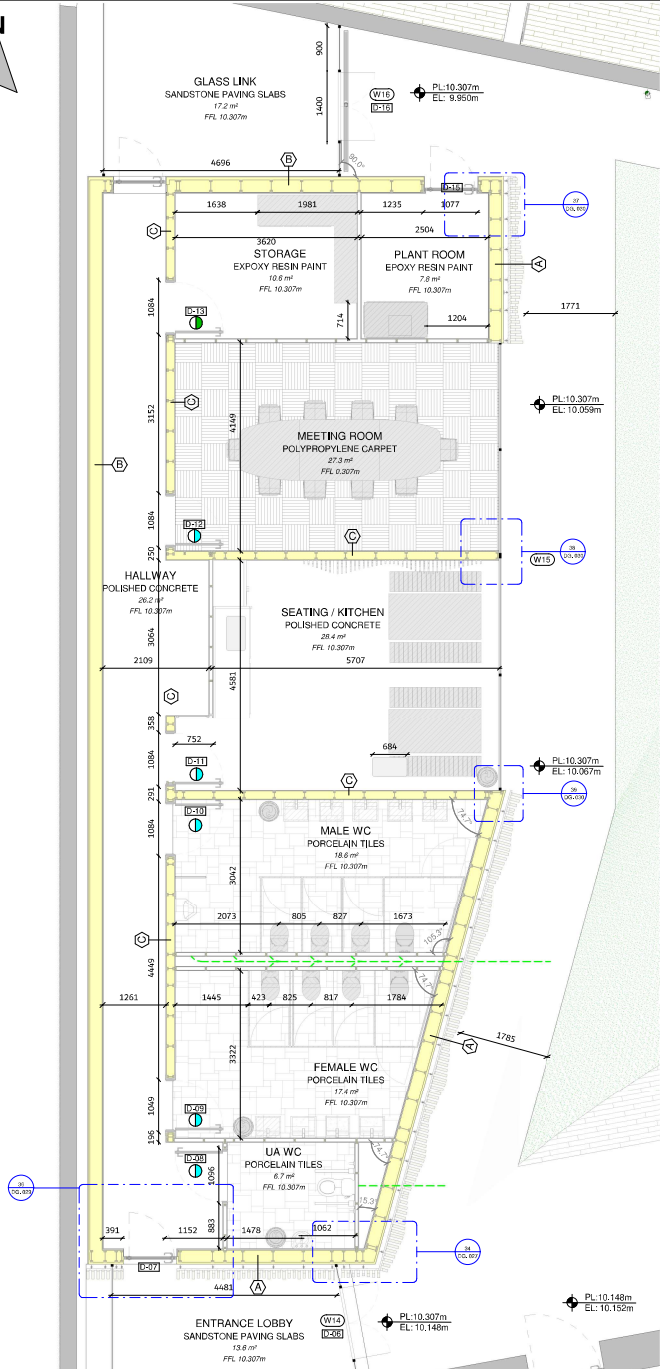


WALL TYPE F

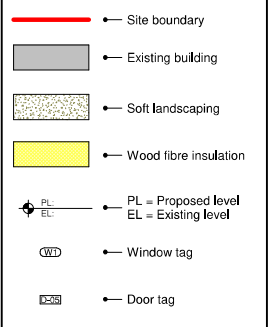


1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description
Drawing: EXISTING BUILDING		
Project: CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL		
Subject: DETAIL AND DESIGN 4		
Scale: 1:50	Date: 28/04/23	Drawn: CHRIS. S
Drawing: 006	Checked: EMERJ	Rev.: 1





- GENERAL NOTES:**
- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 - NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AD ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 - THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.
 - FOR SET OUT DIMENSIONS REFER TO DG. 005.

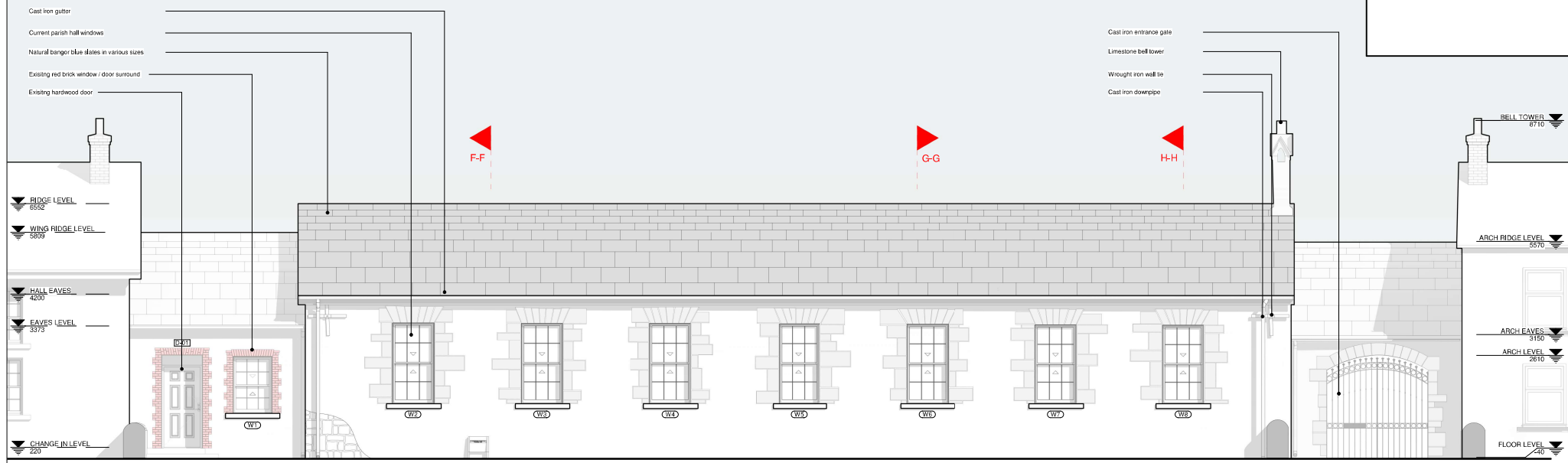


1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description
Drawing: PROPOSED EXTENSION		
Project: CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL		
Subject: DETAIL AND DESIGN 4		
Scale: 1:50	Date: 28/04/23	Drawn: CHN/S.S
Drawing: 007		Checked: EMER/M
		Rev: 1



GENERAL NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
2. NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AD ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
3. THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.



NEIGHBOURING BUILDING EXISTING BUILDING NEIGHBOURING BUILDING

FRONT FACADE CLEANING

The front façade will be cleaned using water to remove any dirt deposits before using a brush. The water used in the cleaning process should be kept to a minimum so as to not saturate the wall. Using nebulous sprays that create a mist and that can be adjusted in particularly hard spots when needing to tackle tough spots is advised. Deposits should be brushed off strategically between sprays. The cleaning process should only be removing dirt and extra care should be taken so as to not remove the patina on the stone as this adds to the character of the building.

REPOINTING FRONT FACADE

With the use of a hammer and chisel at an angle to reduce stress on the masonry. The cement mortar will be carefully removed from the joints to a depth of about 25mm. Then the joints and surrounding masonry can be brushed to remove any dust and debris. Using a trowel the non-hydraulic lime mortar can be applied to the joints. Working in small sections, starting at the top of the wall and working down the wall. It will be made sure that the joints are evenly filled with mortar. The mortar will be compressed back into joints and finished square making sure the mortar has sufficient contact with the surrounding masonry. The mortar finish will be flush with the surrounding masonry. Unless the removal of the cement mortar reveals eroded edges then it will be slightly recessed.

WROUGHT IRON WALL TIES

The wall ties will be inspected for signs of corrosion, rust, or other damage. Any dirt, debris, or other build-up will be removed from the surface of the tie using a wire brush or sandpaper. A rust inhibitor to the surface of the ties to prevent further rusting and corrosion. A rust-inhibiting paint can then be applied to protect them from any possible damage.

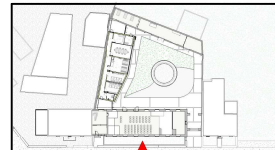
CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

The pipes will be inspected to locate any viable damage such as cracks, rust, or leaks. Then any debris, dirt, and debris from the surface of the pipes using a soft brush and mild soap solution. Rinsed thoroughly with water. A rust inhibitor can then be applied to the surface of the pipes to prevent further rusting and corrosion. If any cracks have appeared in the cast iron RWP they will be filled with a patching compound. Then a protective coating will be applied to the surface of the pipes.

CURRENT WINDOWS

The general condition of the existing windows is to be thoroughly examined before undergoing anywork (W1-W9, W13). Remove any existing putty with a chisel and remove current glass panes. Once all glass panes are removed strip away any existing paint with a scraper for larger flat areas and chemical strippers for detailed areas. Sand windows down without removing too much material. Clean window frames thoroughly and apply primer, after primer has dried apply a number of coats of paint to achieve the desired finish. The existing windows panes are to be replaced with higher performance glazing consisting of 4mm float glass and 8mm cavity filled with xenon gas and 4mm float glass on the inside giving the overall window a U-value of 1.6 W/m²K. The spacers to be used are foam spacers.

08 NORTH VIEW
1 : 50



1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description

Drawing: **NORTH ELEVATION**

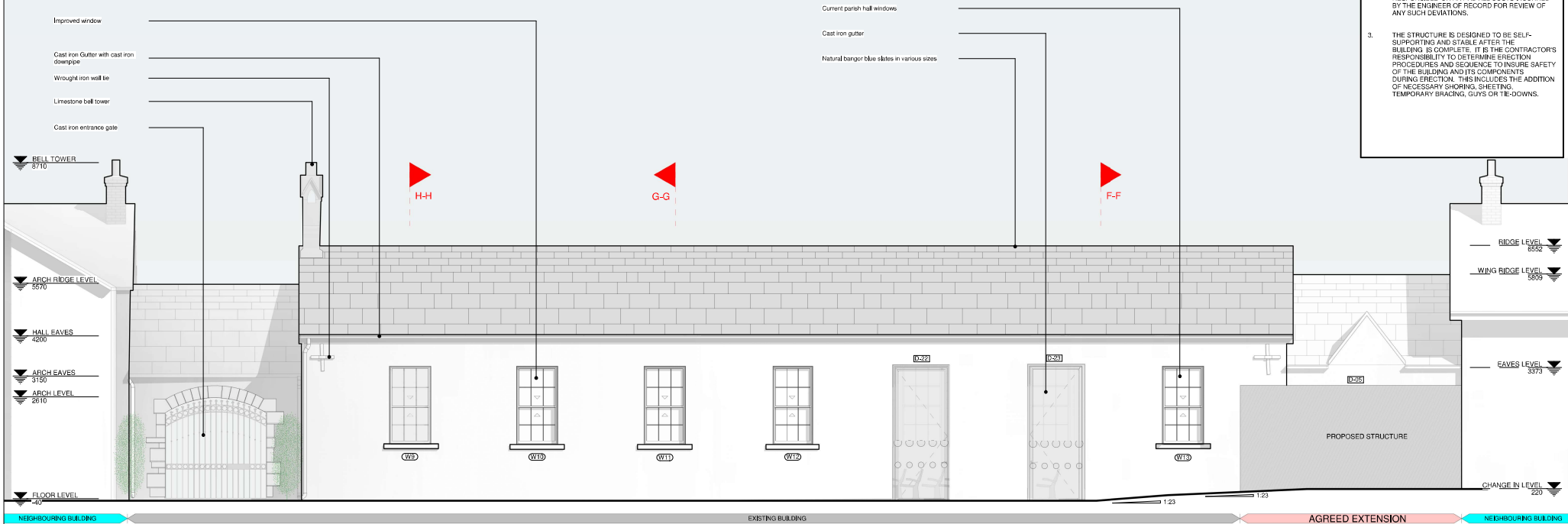
Project: **CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL**

Subject: **DETAIL AND DESIGN 4**

Scale:	1:50	Date:	28/04/23	Drawn:	CHM/S.S
Drawing:	008	Checked:	EMER/M	Rev:	B1



- GENERAL NOTES:**
- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 - NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 - THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.



REMOVAL OF PEBBLEDASH RENDER

As the rear elevation has a pebbledash and cement render extra care will be needed in the removal of these materials so as to not damage the original wall. To remove the pebbledash the wall will be soaked using a high-pressure water jet to soften the render and make it easier to remove. Then using a scraper small sections will be carefully removed so as to not damage the underlying wall. Once all the pebbledash has been removed the wall will be pressure washed again to remove any residual render and dust to prepare for the new render.

REMOVAL OF UNDERLYING CEMENT RENDER

The cement can be removed using a hammer and chisel to carefully chip away at it in small sections. The limestone will then be thoroughly cleaned with water to remove any residue from the cement render. After both of these processes, the limestone will need to be repointed to further protect the wall from weathering.

WROUGHT IRON WALL TIES

The wall ties will be inspected for signs of corrosion, rust, or other damage. Any dirt, debris, or other build-up will be removed from the surface of the tie using a wire brush or sandpaper. A rust inhibitor to the surface of the ties to prevent further rusting and corrosion. A rust-inhibiting paint can then be applied to protect them from any possible damage.

NEW LIME RENDER

The lime wash will be applied to the limestone wall by mixing slaked lime with water to form a thin, paintlike consistency. The mixture will then be brushed onto the surface of the wall and allowed to dry. The process is repeated until the desired level of opacity is achieved. Once the new lime render is applied it is essential to let it absorb carbon dioxide as it sets. Any coating paint that is applied as a paint finish should not obstruct the breathing process as this could prevent the render from setting fully. The optimum paint finish for lime render is a traditional lime wash or mineral paint.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

The pipes will be inspected to locate any viable damage such as cracks, rust, or leaks. Then any debris, dirt, and debris from the surface of the pipes using a soft brush and mild soap solution. Rinsed thoroughly with water. A rust inhibitor can then be applied to the surface of the pipes to prevent further rusting and corrosion. If any cracks have appeared in the cast iron RWIP they will be filled with a patching compound. Then a protective coating will be applied to the surface of the pipes.

CURRENT WINDOWS

The general condition of the existing windows is to be thoroughly examined before undergoing anywork (W1-W9, W13). Remove any existing putty with a chisel and remove current glass panes. Once all glass panes are removed strip away any existing paint with a scraper for larger flat areas and chemical strippers for detailed areas. Sand windows down without removing too much material. Clean window frames thoroughly and apply primer, after primer has dried apply a number of coats of paint to achieve the desired finish. The existing windows panes are to be replaced with higher performance glazing consisting of 4mm float glass and 8mm cavity filled with xenon gas and 4mm float glass on the inside giving the overall window a U-value of 1.6 W/m2K. The spacers to be used are foam spacers.

IMPROVED WINDOWS

The improved windows (W10-W12) are Georgian style sliding sash windows. These windows feature a six over six layout made from accoya timber. The frames have a U-value of 1.2w/m²k. The glazed units used in the improved windows are 31mm thick, one 8mm layer of low-glass and one 8mm layer of float glass with a 15mm cavity filled with xenon insulant gas and have a U-value of 0.995w/m²k. The glazing bars used are 17mm thick astragal bars used to hold the panes in place. The improved windows feature machined brass ironmongery and a spiral balance system.



1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description

Drawing	SOUTH ELEVATION	
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL	
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4	

Scale	1:50	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHMHS JS
Drawing	009	Revised		Checked	EMER M
				Rev.	1



GENERAL NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
2. NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
3. THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.



GABLE CLEANING

The gable will be cleaned using water to remove any dirt deposits before using a brush. The water used in the cleaning process should be kept to a minimum so as to not saturate the wall. Using nebulous sprays that create a mist and that can be adjusted in particularly hard spots when needing to tackle tough spots is advised. Deposits should be brushed off strategically between sprays. The cleaning process should only be removing dirt and extra care should be taken so as to not remove the patina on the stone as this adds to the character of the building.

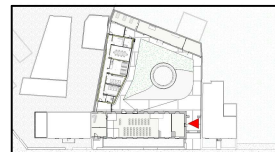
CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

The pipes will be inspected to locate any viable damage such as cracks, rust, or leaks. Then any debris, dirt, and debris from the surface of the pipes using a soft brush and mild soap solution. Rinsed thoroughly with water. A rust inhibitor can then be applied to the surface of the pipes to prevent further rusting and corrosion. If any cracks have appeared in the cast iron RWP they will be filled with a patching compound. Then a protective coating will be applied to the surface of the pipes.

REPORTING GABLE

With the use of a hammer and chisel at an angle to reduce stress on the masonry. The cement mortar will be carefully removed from the joints to a depth of about 25mm. Then the joints and surrounding masonry can be brushed to remove any dust and debris. Using a trowel the non-hydraulic lime mortar can be applied to the joints. Working in small sections, starting at the top of the wall and working down the wall. It will be made sure that the joints are evenly filled with mortar. The mortar will be compressed back into joints and finished square making sure the mortar has sufficient contact with the surrounding masonry. The mortar finish will be flush with the surrounding masonry. Unless the removal of the cement mortar reveals eroded edges then it will be slightly recessed.

10 EXISTING WEST VIEW
1 : 50



Rev	Date	Description
1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT

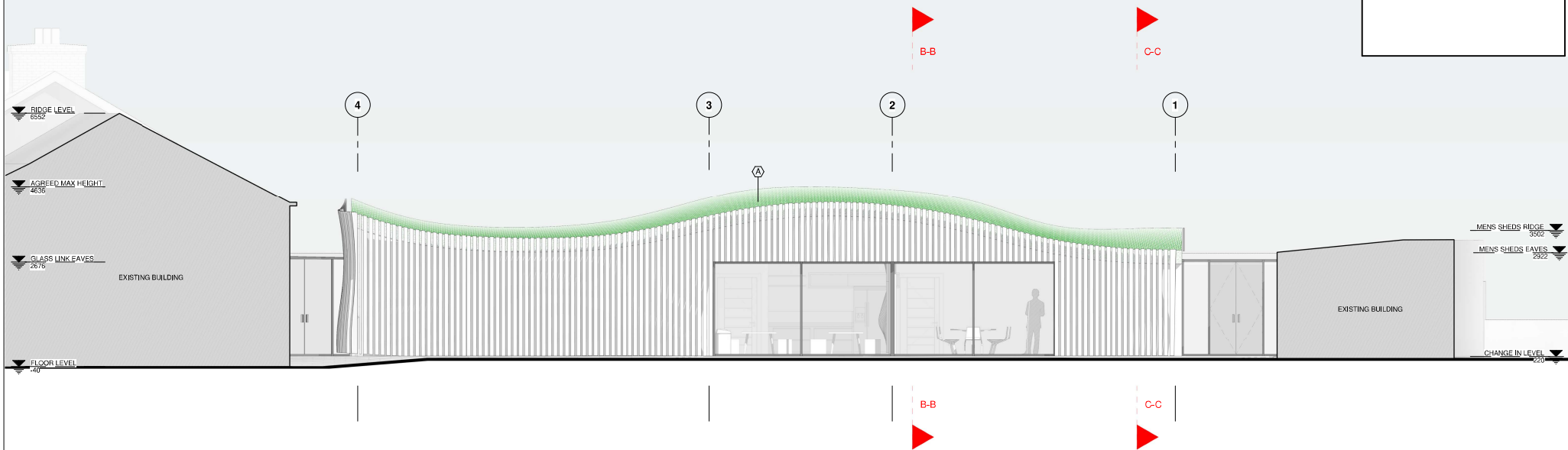
Drawing	WEST ELEVATION
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4

Scale	1:50	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHMIS, S
Drawing	010	Checked	EMER, M	Rev.	1



GENERAL NOTES:

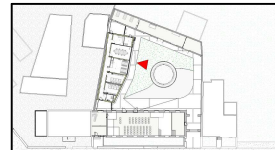
1. DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
2. NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AD-ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
3. THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.



CLADDING SET OUT
 Douglas fir cladding to be 50mm thick and evenly spaced at 100mm centres leaving a 50mm gap inbetween each fin.
 fins to be secured using clips refer to DG. 027, 029, 030 for plan views and DG. 019, 021, 022, 023 for section views .

WALL TYPE A SPECIFICATION

12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved)
 (Skim plaster to be Gyproc skincoat or similar approved.)
 (Paint finish to be Sherwin Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved). Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating.
 (Durelis Vapourblock or similar approved). Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber I joist to be Steico wall SWL 60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 240mm woodfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036
 Wintk to be STEICO flex 036 or similar approved. Exterior to consist of 35mm bitumen impregnated sheathing board with tongue and groove profile on all sides. Board to be UV resistant and suitable for open cladding systems. Board to be permeable to water vapour STEICO universal black or similar approved.
 50mm untreated Douglas Fir vertical cladding to be clipped to steel C channel to then be fixed back to steel T section secured in place using Zinc plated stitching screw.



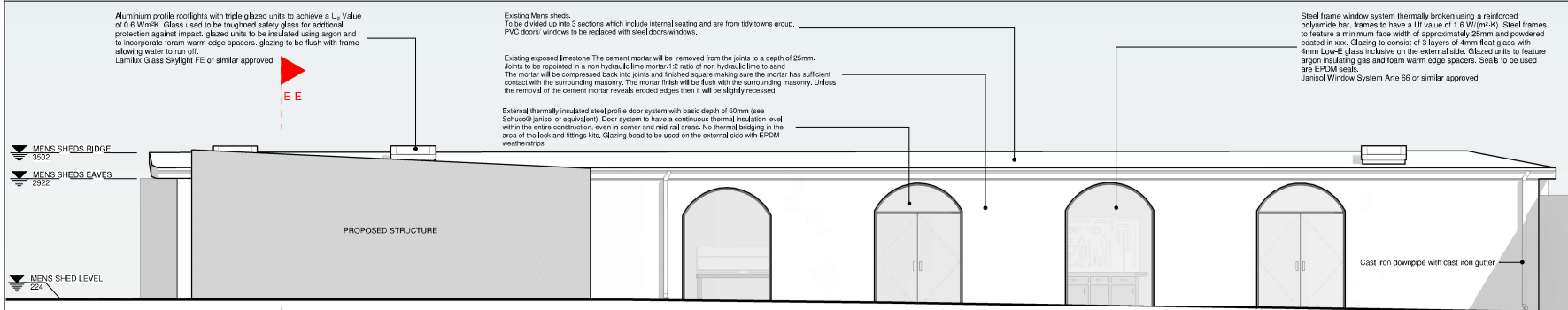
1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description

Drawing	WEST ELEVATION		
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL		
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4		

Scale	1:50	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHM/S. S
Drawing	011	Checked	EMER. M	Rev.	1

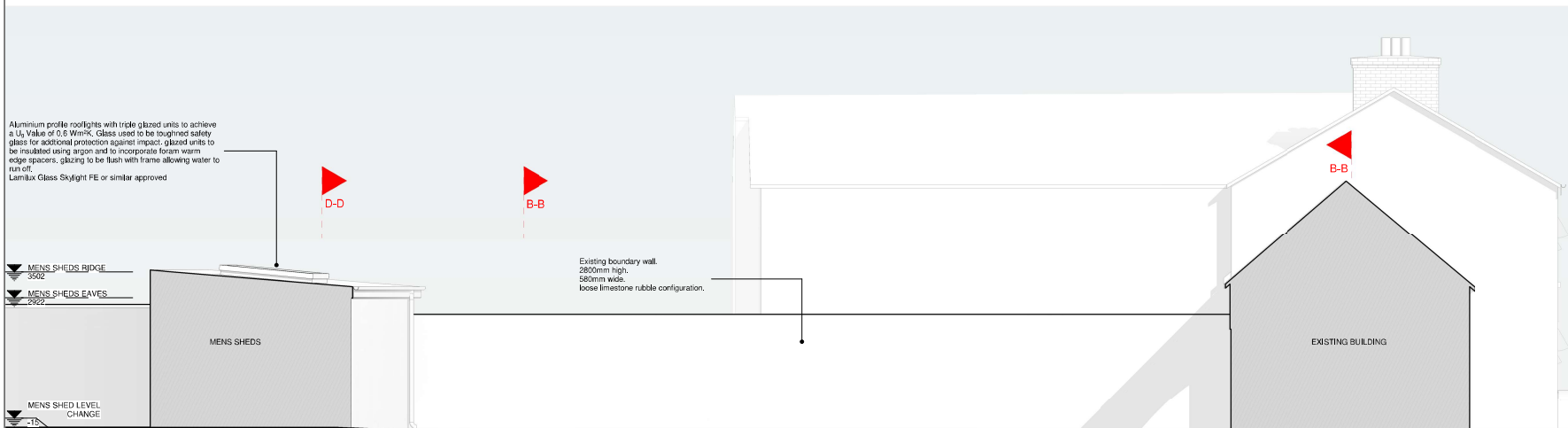


11 **AGREED EAST VIEW**
 1 : 50



12 NORTH ELEVATION
1 : 50

- GENERAL NOTES:**
1. DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 2. NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 3. THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.



13 GA-EAST WALL VIEW
1 : 50

MENS SHEDS FACADE CLEANING

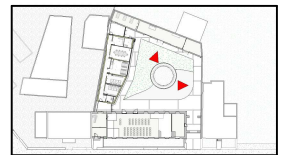
The front facade will be cleaned using water to remove any dirt deposits before using a brush. The water used in the cleaning process should be kept to a minimum so as to not saturate the wall. Using nebulous sprays that create a mist and that can be adjusted in particularly hard spots when needing to tackle tough spots is advised. Deposits should be brushed off strategically between sprays. The cleaning process should only be removing dirt and extra care should be taken so as to not remove the patina on the stone as this adds to the character of the building.

REPOINTING FACADE

With the use of a hammer and chisel at an angle to reduce stress on the masonry. The cement mortar will be carefully removed from the joints to a depth of about 25mm. Then the joints and surrounding masonry can be brushed to remove any dust and debris. Using a trowel the non-hydraulic lime mortar can be applied to the joints. Working in small sections, starting at the top of the wall and working down the wall. It will be made sure that the joints are evenly filled with mortar. The mortar will be compressed back into joints and finished square making sure the mortar has sufficient contact with the surrounding masonry. The mortar finish will be flush with the surrounding masonry. Unless the removal of the cement mortar reveals eroded edges then it will be slightly recessed.

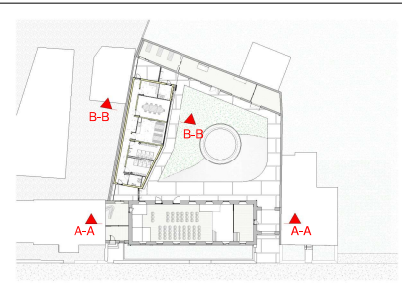
CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES

The pipes will be inspected to locate any viable damage such as cracks, rust, or leaks. Then any debris, dirt, and debris from the surface of the pipes using a soft brush and mild soap solution. Rinsed thoroughly with water. A rust inhibitor can then be applied to the surface of the pipes to prevent further rusting and corrosion. If any cracks have appeared in the cast iron RWP they will be filled with a patching compound. Then a protective coating will be applied to the surface of the pipes.



1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description
Drawing: NORTH + SOUTH ELEVATIONS		
Project: CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL		
Subject: DETAIL AND DESIGN 4		
Scale: 1:50	Date: 28/04/23	Drawn: CHNHS, S
		Checked: EMER, M
Drawing: 012		Rev: 1





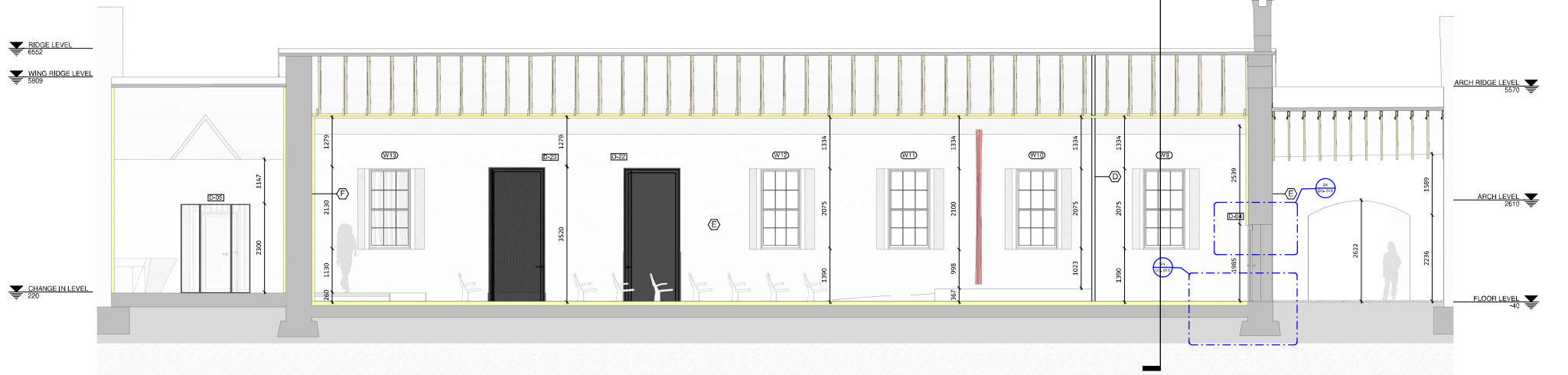
Removing the Dado rail
The Dado rail will be carefully removed by locating the nails first and gently removing them with a claw hammer. A flat bar will then be used to gently remove the Dado rail from the wall being careful not to damage it. As there is excessive moisture and mould on the wall it will be assumed that the back of the Dado rail is damaged from rot. The Dado rail will then be sand-painted and primed and any rotten parts removed.

Removing the existing paint
The paint will be removed using a heat gun and scraper to soften it and not damage the wall. Any residue will be removed with a wet scribe. The wall will then be finished with a lime plaster. The new internal lime plaster should be left to dry for as long as possible. The minimum drying period is two weeks but depending on certain conditions can take up to six months. It is best to use breathable paint on lime plaster, such as lime wash, mineral paint, or specialised restoration paint.

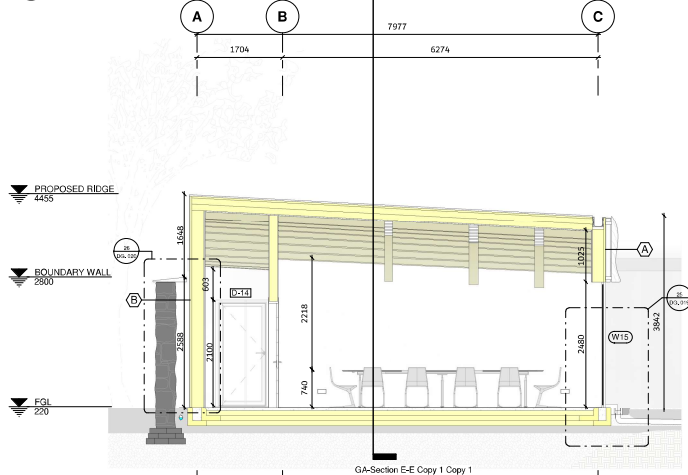
Existing roof
Roof to be inspected by building surveyor and all slates, battens, rafters, and collar beams to be replaced to building surveyor recommendation. Wood wall board insulation to be installed between rafters and collar beams (see Gutex® thermoseal-homogen or equivalent), insulation to achieve a minimum lambda value of 0.038W/mK. Additional 50mm wood wool insulation to be laid above the collar beams in the ceiling void. 50mm wood fibre insulation (see Pavatex® pavatex or equivalent) to be applied to the internal side of the rafters and the internal side of the collar beams. Insulation to achieve a minimum lambda value of 0.043 W/mK. Wood fibre insulation to be fixed to the roof with appropriate fixings (see Epitherm®/TKU L or equivalent). Pavatex® system has plaster finish already applied to the face of the board with embedded mesh. Board joints to be staggered @200mm. All horizontal and vertical joints must be firmly butted. Roof to be finished internally with 7mm lime plaster (see Baumit® NBT PR 70 or equivalent).

Hall floor specification
Oak floor boards with tongue and groove jointing, on netting overlapping and fastened to the existing 50x100mm timber joists @900mm c/c's to support the 100mm of wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.38W/mK. (Gutex® thermoseal homogen or similar approved), on existing hollowcored brick walls @600 c/c's. Fan assisted cross ventilation system in place.

- GENERAL NOTES:**
1. DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 2. NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AD-ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 3. THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUSERS OR TIE-DOWNS.



14 GA-Section A-A
1 : 50



15 GA-Section B-B
1 : 50

Roof system specification
28mm BauderGREEN XF301 single layer sedum blanket held within a nylon mesh with attached moisture mat. Sedum blanket to be grown for circa 12 months and feature 17 species of sedum. System to include a bespoke edge trim to retain the sedum blanket along the perimeter of the building and used to secure the systems underlying waterproofing system. Sedum blanket to be held in place using stainless steel applied strips, taped on top of blumten membranes and fixed in place using strips of waterproofing membrane. Underlying waterproofing consists of 3 layers of bituminous membrane applied directly to GUTEX Multiplex top wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.042 W/mK. Gutex mat planks to be placed on top of 2 layers of Gutex 120mm Thermoflat wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.042 W/mK. Insulation and green roof to be supported by 19mm birch plywood sheathings laid on top of 160mm x 72mm timber joists and 400mm x 180mm glulam beams.

Wall type A
12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved). (Skim plaster to be Gyproc skimcoat or similar approved). (Paint finish to be Showini Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved). Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating. (Durell VapourBlock or similar approved). Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber joist to be Stecco wall SW, 60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 240mm woodfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036 W/mK to be STECO flex 036 or similar approved. Exterior to consist of 55mm bitumen impregnated sheathing board with tongue and groove profile on all sides. Board to be UV resistant and suitable for open cladding systems. Board to be permeable to water vapour STECO universal block or similar approved. 50mm untreated Douglas Fir vertical cladding to be clipped to steel C channel to then be fixed back to steel T section secured in place using 2inc plated stitching screw.

Wall type B
12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved). (Skim plaster to be Gyproc skimcoat or similar approved). (Paint finish to be Showini Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved). Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating. (Durell VapourBlock or similar approved). Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber joist to be Stecco wall SW, 60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 240mm woodfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036 W/mK to be STECO flex 036 or similar approved. Exterior to consist of 55mm bitumen impregnated sheathing board with tongue and groove profile on all sides. Board to be UV resistant and suitable for open cladding systems. Board to be permeable to water vapour STECO universal block or similar approved. 50mm untreated Douglas Fir vertical cladding to be clipped to steel C channel to then be fixed back to steel T section secured in place using 2inc plated stitching screw.

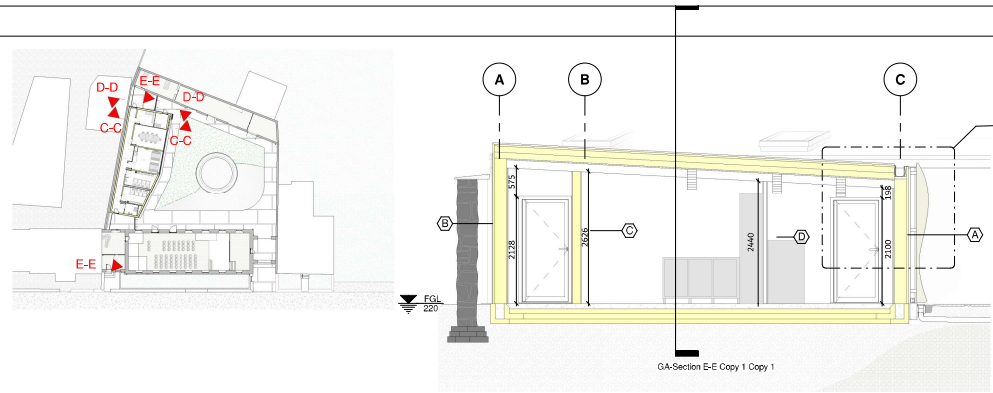
Foundation specification
150mm-200mm compacted 16-30mm hardcore with 3 layers of EPS 100 on top, a thermal conductivity of 0.035W/mK, and a radon barrier interposed. Reinforced concrete ring beam placed around the perimeter with EPS 300 on either side with a thermal conductivity of 0.032W/mK. 100mm cast-in-situ concrete poured over insulation and the desired floor finish applied.

Rev	Date	Description
1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT

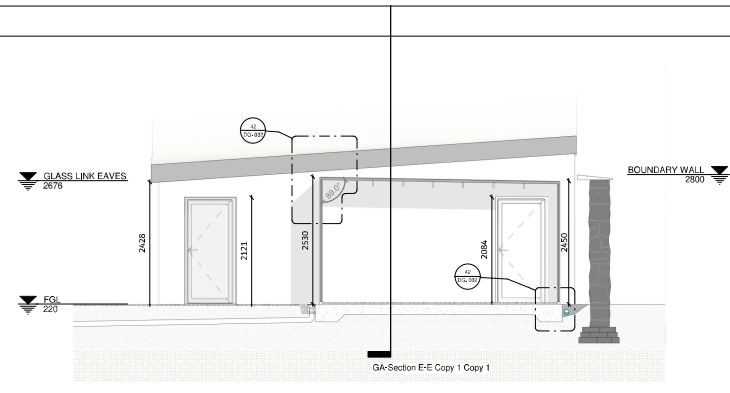
Drawing	SECTION A-A / B-B	
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL	
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4	

Scale	1:50	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHNRS, S
Drawing	013	Checked	EMER, M	Rev.	1

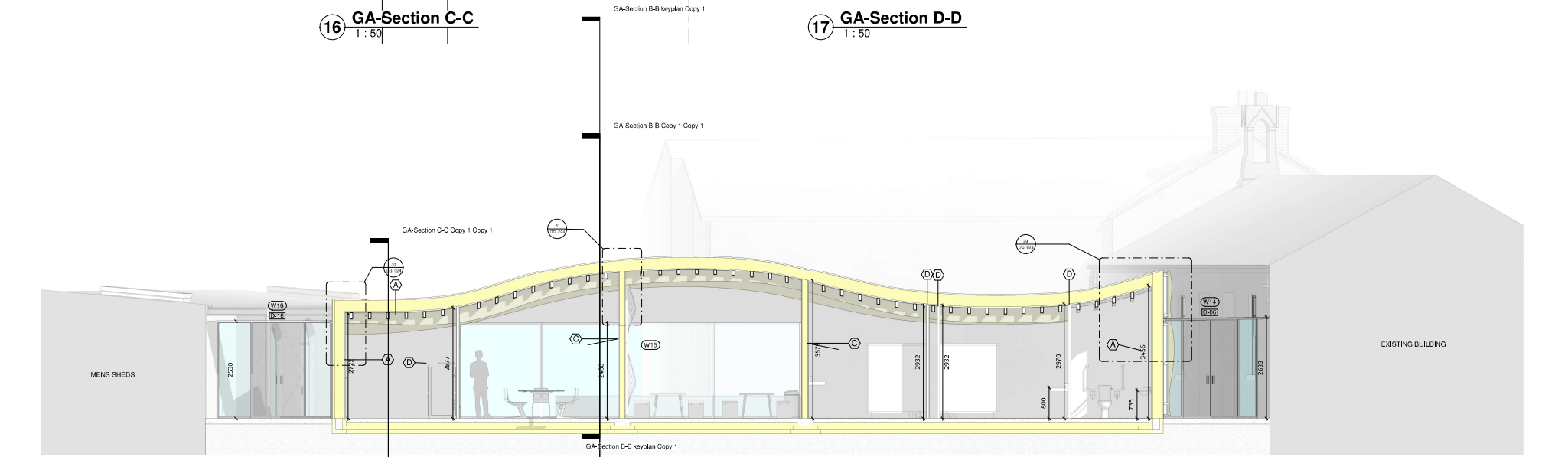




16 GA-Section C-C
1 : 50



17 GA-Section D-D
1 : 50



18 GA-Section E-E
1 : 50

Roof system specification
25mm IsothermGREEN XP301 single layer solum blanket held under a nylon mesh with attached moisture mat. Solum blanket to be grown for circa 12 months and feature 17 species of solum. System to include a bespoke edge trim to retain the solum blanket along the perimeter of the building and used to secure the systems underlying waterproofing system. Solum blanket to be held in place using stainless steel spiked strips, ayed on top of bitumen membranes and fixed in place using strips of waterproofing membrane. Underlying waterproofing consists of 3 layers of bituminous membrane applied directly to GUTEX Multiplex top wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.042 W/m²K. Gutex multi dex to be placed on top of 2 layers of Gutex 100mm Thermoflex wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.042 W/m²K. Insulation and green roof to be supported by 15mm larch plywood sheets layed on top of 160mm x 72mm timber joists and 400mm x 180mm glulam beams.

Wall type B
12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved.)
(Skim plaster to be Gyproc skimcoat or similar approved.)
(Paint finish to be Sherwin Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved.)
Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating.
(Orbital Vapourlock or similar approved). Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber joist to be Staco wall SW_60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 240mm woodfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036 W/m²K. Exterior to consist of Tongue and groove 50mm wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.043 W/m²K. GUTEX Thermowall or similar approved. Exterior to then be rendered using a proprietary render system. Gutex Render system or similar approved.

Wall type C
12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved.)
(Skim plaster to be Gyproc skimcoat or similar approved.)
(Paint finish to be Sherwin Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved.)
Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating.
(Orbital Vapourlock or similar approved). Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber joist to be Staco wall SW_60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 240mm woodfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036 W/m²K. Exterior to consist of Tongue and groove 50mm wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.043 W/m²K. GUTEX Thermowall or similar approved. Exterior to then be rendered using a proprietary render system. Gutex Render system or similar approved.

Wall type A
12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved.)
(Skim plaster to be Gyproc skimcoat or similar approved.)
(Paint finish to be Sherwin Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved.)
Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating.
(Orbital Vapourlock or similar approved). Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber joist to be Staco wall SW_60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 240mm woodfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036 W/m²K. Exterior to consist of Tongue and groove 50mm wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.043 W/m²K. GUTEX Thermowall or similar approved. Exterior to then be rendered using a proprietary render system. Gutex Render system or similar approved.

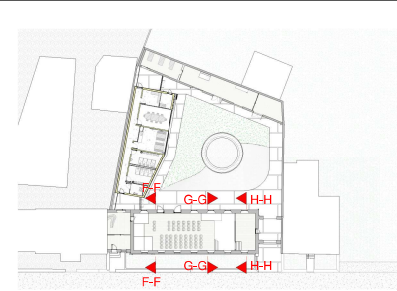
Glass link system
67.5mm TXD-LAM / 14mm argon gas cavity with warm edge spacers / 13.5mm TXD-SGP-LAM with low e coating. Laminated inner pane essential for safety in any roof glazing. All overhead glazing should include a laminated inner pane. Glass structurally bonded into frame for increased security and minimal aesthetics. Aluminum frame to be thermally broken with an integrated polyamide thermal break. Fixings in accordance with structural requirements.

Foundation specification
150mm-200mm compacted 18-35mm hardcore with 3 layers of EPS 100 on top. A thermal conductivity of 0.035W/m²K, and a radon barrier interspersed. Reinforced concrete ring beam placed around the perimeter with EPS 300 on either side with a thermal conductivity of 0.035W/m²K. 100mm cast-in-situ concrete poured over insulation and the desired floor finish applied.

- GENERAL NOTES:**
- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 - NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AD-ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 - THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.

1	28/04/23	3	ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description	
Drawing SECTION C-C / D-D / E-E			
Project CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL			
Subject DETAIL AND DESIGN 4			
Scale	1:50	Date	28/04/23
Drawing	014	Drawn	CHNRS, S
		Checked	EMER, M
		Rev.	1





RIDGE LEVEL
 6552
 HALL FIVES
 4200
 CHANGE IN LEVEL
 220
 FLOOR LEVEL
 -40

19 GA-Section F-F
 1 : 50

Removing the Dado rail
 The Dado rail will be carefully removed by locating the nails first and gently removing them with a claw hammer. A lift bar will then be used to gently remove the Dado rail from the wall being careful not to damage it. As there is excessive moisture and mould on the wall it will be assumed that the back of the Dado rail is damaged from rot. The Dado rail will then be sanded, primed and primed and any rotten parts removed.

Removing the existing paint
 The paint will be removed using a heat gun and scraper to soften it and not damage the wall. Any residue will be removed with a wet cloth. The wall will then be finished with a lime plaster. The new internal lime plaster should be left to dry for as long as possible. The minimum drying period in two weeks but depending on certain conditions can take up to six months. It is best to use breathable paint on lime plaster, such as lime wash, mineral paint, or specialised renovation paint.

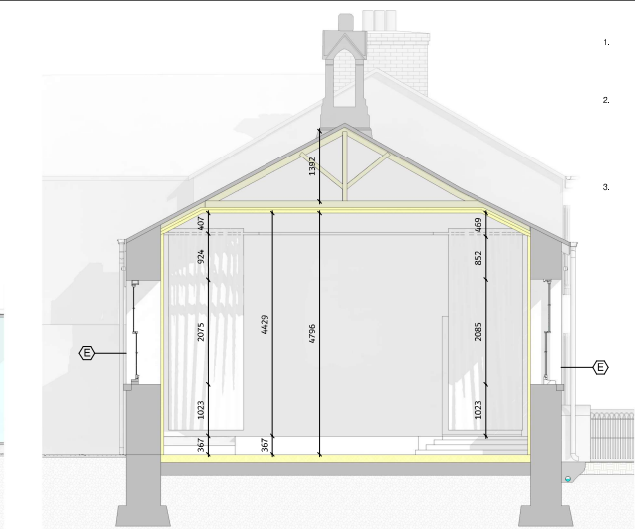
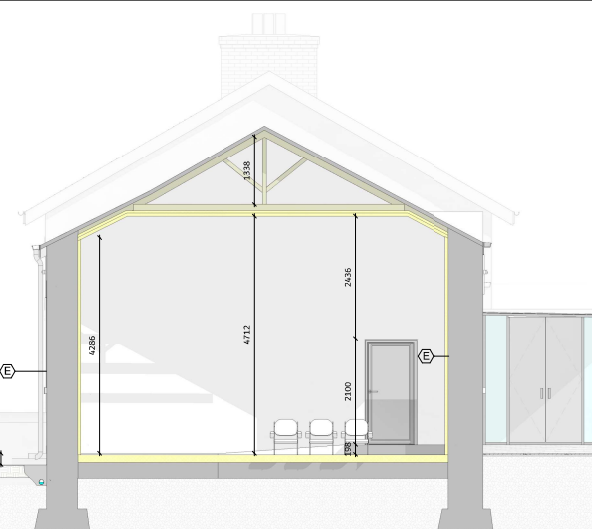
Current windows
 The general condition of the existing windows is to be thoroughly examined before undergoing any work (W1-W5, W12). Remove any existing putty with a chisel and remove current glass panes. Once all glass panes are removed strip away any existing paint with a scraper for larger flat areas and chemical strippers for detailed areas. Sand windows down without removing too much material. Clean window frames thoroughly and apply primer, after primer has dried apply a number of coats of paint to achieve the desired finish. The existing window panes are to be replaced with higher performance glazing consisting of 4mm lead glass and 8mm cavity filled with xenon gas and 4mm float glass on the inside using the overall window U-value of 1.6 W/m²K, the spacers to be used are foam spacers.

Improved windows
 The improved windows are georgian style sliding sash windows. These windows feature a six over six layout made from douglas fir. The frames are estimated to have a u-value of 1.2w/m²K. The glazed units used in the improved windows are 31mm thick, one 8mm layer of low glass and one 8mm layer of float glass with a 7mm cavity filled with xenon inert gas and are estimated to have a u-value of 0.82w/m²K. The glazing bars used are 17mm thick astragal bars used to hold the panes in place. The improved windows feature matched brass ironmongery and a spiral balance system.

Existing roof
 Roof to be inspected by building surveyor and all slates, battens, rafters, and collar beams to be replaced to building surveyors recommendation. Wood wool board insulation to be installed between rafters and collar beams (see Guide to thermal/homogen or equivalent), insulation to achieve a minimum lambda value of 0.035W/mK. Additional 50mm wood wool insulation to be laid above the collar beams in the ceiling void. 50mm wood fibre insulation (see Pavabatt® pavabatt or equivalent) to be applied to the internal side of the rafters and the internal side of the collar beams, insulation to achieve a minimum lambda value of 0.040 W/mK. Wood fibre insulation to be fixed to the roof with appropriate fixings (see Epitherm GNTK U or equivalent). Pavabatt® system has plaster finish already applied to the face of the board with embedded mesh. Board joints to be staggered @200mm. All horizontal and vertical joints must be firmly butted. Roof to be finished internally with 7mm lime plaster (see Baumit® NBT FK 70 or equivalent).

Hall floor specification
 Oak floor boards with tongue and groove jointing, on meeting overlapping and sanded to the existing 50x100mm timber joists @900mm c/c's to support the 100mm of wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.038W/mK (Gutex, thermasole homogen or similar approved), on existing honeycombed brick walls @900 c/c's. Fan assisted cross ventilation system in place.

Wall type E
 7mm white smooth finish lime plaster with mesh to be embedded where necessary and applied directly to wood fibre insulation. 50mm tongue and groove wood fibre insulation boards with integrated mineral/functional layer to rear side mechanically fixed to supports specification NBT pavabatt® insulation board or similar, 5mm thick capillary conductive absorbent lime plaster to be applied either over the leveling plaster or directly on to insulation board. NBT lime plaster FK 70 N or similar, 6mm capillary conductive leveling lime plaster applied to existing stone wall internally NBT lime plaster FK38 or similar.

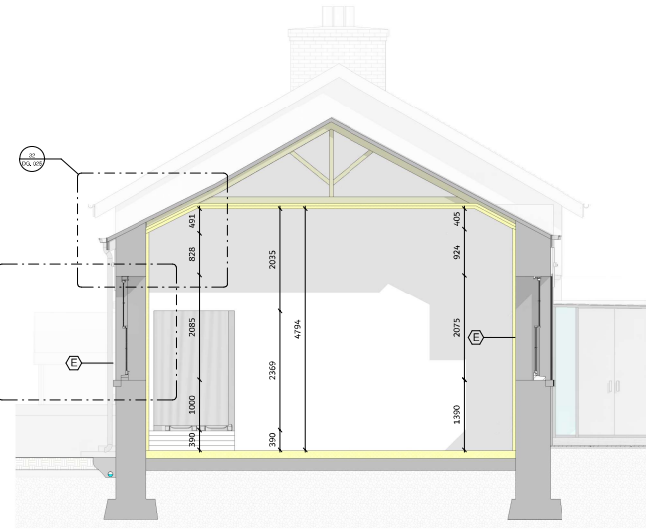


20 GA-Section G-G
 1 : 50

- GENERAL NOTES:**
- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 - NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 - THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.

RIDGE LEVEL
 6552
 LOWER RIDGE
 5817
 HALL FIVES
 4200
 CHANGE IN LEVEL
 220
 FLOOR LEVEL
 -40

21 GA-Section H-H
 1 : 50

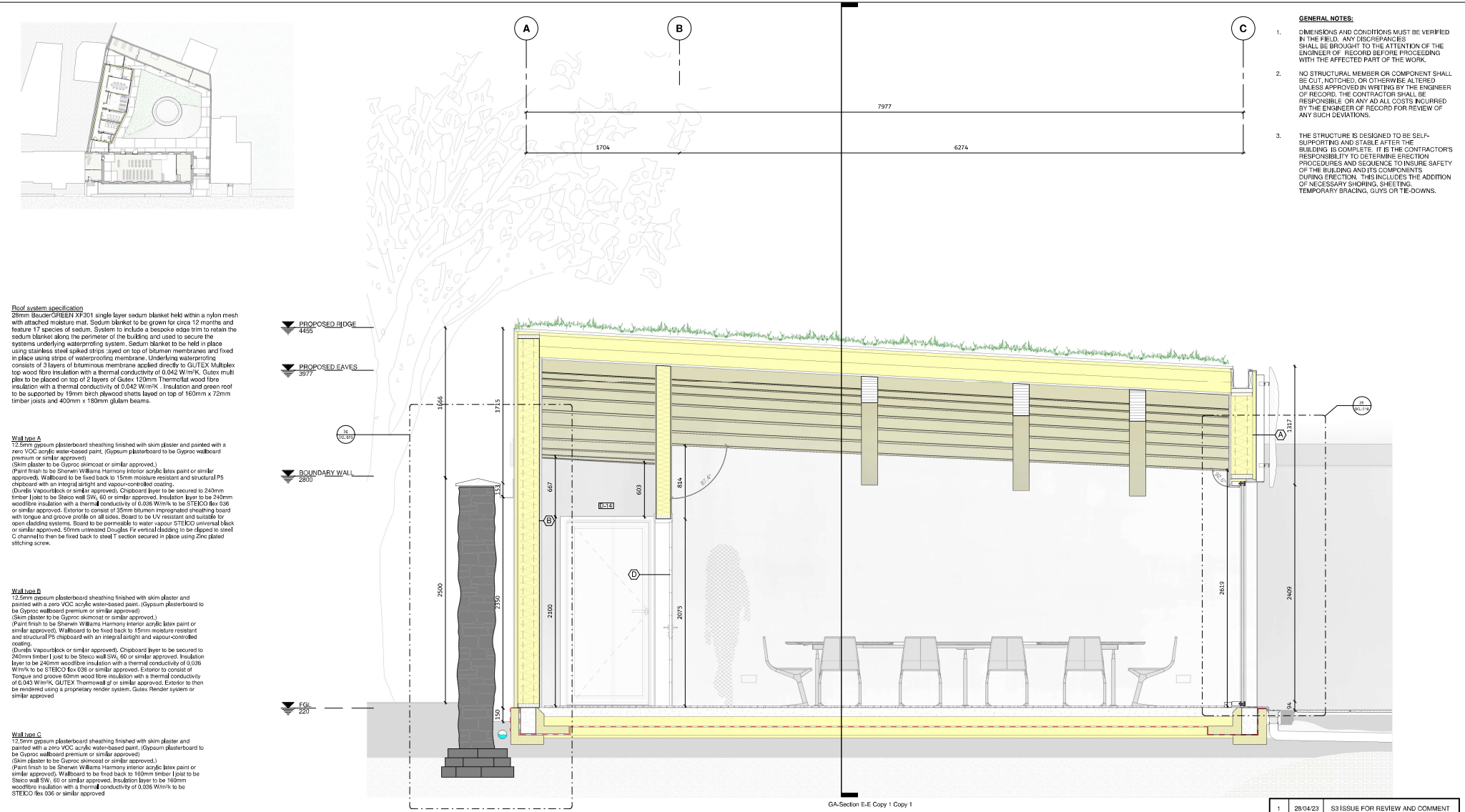


Rev	Date	Description
1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT

Drawing	SECTION F-F / G-G / H-H	
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL	
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4	

Scale	1:50	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHNRS, S
Drawing	015	Checked	EMER, M	Rev.	1





GENERAL NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
2. NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AD-ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
3. THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.

Roof system specification
 28mm BauderGREEN XF301 single layer sedum blanket held within a nylon mesh with attached moisture mat. Sedum blanket to be grown for circa 12 months and feature 17 species of sedum. System to include a bespoke edge trim to retain the sedum blanket along the perimeter of the building and used to secure the systems underlying waterproofing system. Sedum blanket to be held in place using stainless steel spiked strips, fixed on top of timber membranes and fixed in place using strips of waterproofing membrane. Underlying waterproofing consists of 3 layers of bituminous membrane applied directly to GUTEX Multitop top wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.042 W/m²K. Gutex multi top to be placed on top of 2 layers of Gutex 120mm Thermoflat wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.042 W/m²K. Insulation and green roof to be supported by 19mm birch plywood sheets fixed on top of 160mm x 72mm timber joists and 400mm x 180mm glulam beams.

Wall type A
 12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved).
 (Skim plaster to be Gyproc skimcoat or similar approved).
 (Paint finish to be Sherwin Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved).
 Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating.
 (Dunlop Vapourlock or similar approved).
 Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber joist to be Steico wall SW_60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 240mm woolfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036 W/m²K to be STEICO flex 036 or similar approved. Exterior to consist of 35mm Shurspan integrated sheathing board with tongue and groove profile on all sides. Board to be UV resistant and suitable for open cladding systems. Board to be permeable to water vapour. STEICO universal black or similar approved. 50mm untreated Douglas Fir vertical cladding to be fixed to steel C channel to then be fixed back to steel T section secured in place using zinc plated stitching screws.

Wall type B
 12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved).
 (Skim plaster to be Gyproc skimcoat or similar approved).
 (Paint finish to be Sherwin Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved).
 Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating.
 (Dunlop Vapourlock or similar approved).
 Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber joist to be Steico wall SW_60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 240mm woolfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036 W/m²K to be STEICO flex 036 or similar approved. Exterior to consist of Tongue and groove 60mm wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.043 W/m²K. GUTEX Thermoflat or similar approved. Exterior to then be rendered using a proprietary render system. Gutex Render system or similar approved.

Wall type C
 12.5mm gypsum plasterboard sheathing finished with skim plaster and painted with a zero VOC acrylic water-based paint. (Gypsum plasterboard to be Gyproc wallboard premium or similar approved).
 (Skim plaster to be Gyproc skimcoat or similar approved).
 (Paint finish to be Sherwin Williams Harmony interior acrylic latex paint or similar approved).
 Wallboard to be fixed back to 15mm moisture resistant and structural PS chipboard with an integral airtight and vapour-controlled coating.
 (Dunlop Vapourlock or similar approved).
 Chipboard layer to be secured to 240mm timber joist to be Steico wall SW_60 or similar approved. Insulation layer to be 160mm woolfibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.036 W/m²K to be STEICO flex 036 or similar approved.

Foundation specification
 150mm-200mm compacted 18-35mm hardcore with 3 layers of EPS 100 on top, a thermal conductivity of 0.035W/m²K, and a radon barrier embedded. Reinforced concrete ring beam placed around the perimeter with EPS 300 on either side with a thermal conductivity of 0.032W/m²K. 100mm cast-in-situ concrete poured over insulation and the desired floor finish applied.

Section B-B 1:20

1	28/04/23	S3	ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description	
Drawing SECTION			
Project CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL			
Subject DETAIL AND DESIGN 4			
Scale	1:20	Date	28/04/23
Drawn	CHMS, S	Checked	EMER, M
Drawing	016	Rev.	1



▲ RIDGE LEVEL
6552

▲ EAVES
6297

▲ FLOOR LEVEL
-40

Existing roof
Roof to be inspected by building surveyor and all slates, battens, rafters and collar beams to be replaced to building surveyors recommendation. Wood wood board insulation to be installed between rafters and collar beams (see Gulevald thermoslate-homogen or equivalent), insulation to achieve a minimum lambda value of 0.058W/mK. Additional 50mm wood wool insulation to be laid above the collar beams in the ceiling void. 50mm wood fibre insulation (see Pavalox® pavalexite or equivalent) to be applied to the external side of the rafters and the internal side of the collar beams. Insulation to achieve a minimum lambda value of 0.043 W/mK. Wood fibre insulation to be fixed to the roof with appropriate fixings (see Isotherm® NTK U or equivalent). Pavalex® system has plaster finish already applied to the face of the board with embedded mesh. Board joints to be staggered @200mm. All horizontal and vertical joints must be firmly butted. Roof to be finished internally with 7mm lime plaster (see Baumit® NBT RK 70 or equivalent).

Wall type E
7mm white smooth finish lime plaster with mesh to be embedded where necessary and applied directly to wood fibre insulation, 60mm tongue and groove wood fibre insulation boards with integrated mineral functional layer to rear side mechanically fixed to supports specification NBT pavalexite insulation board or similar. 5mm thick capillary conductive absorbent lime plaster to be applied either over the leveling plaster or directly on to insulation board. NBT lime plaster RK 70 N or similar. 8mm capillary conductive leveling lime plaster applied to existing stone wall internally NBT lime plaster RK 08 or similar.

Removing the Dado rail
The Dado rail will be carefully removed by locating the nails first and gently removing them with a claw hammer. A flat bar will then be used to gently remove the Dado rail from the wall being careful not to damage it. As there is excessive moisture and mould on the wall it will be assumed that the back of the Dado rail is damaged from rot. The Dado rail will then be sanded painted and primed and any rotten parts removed.

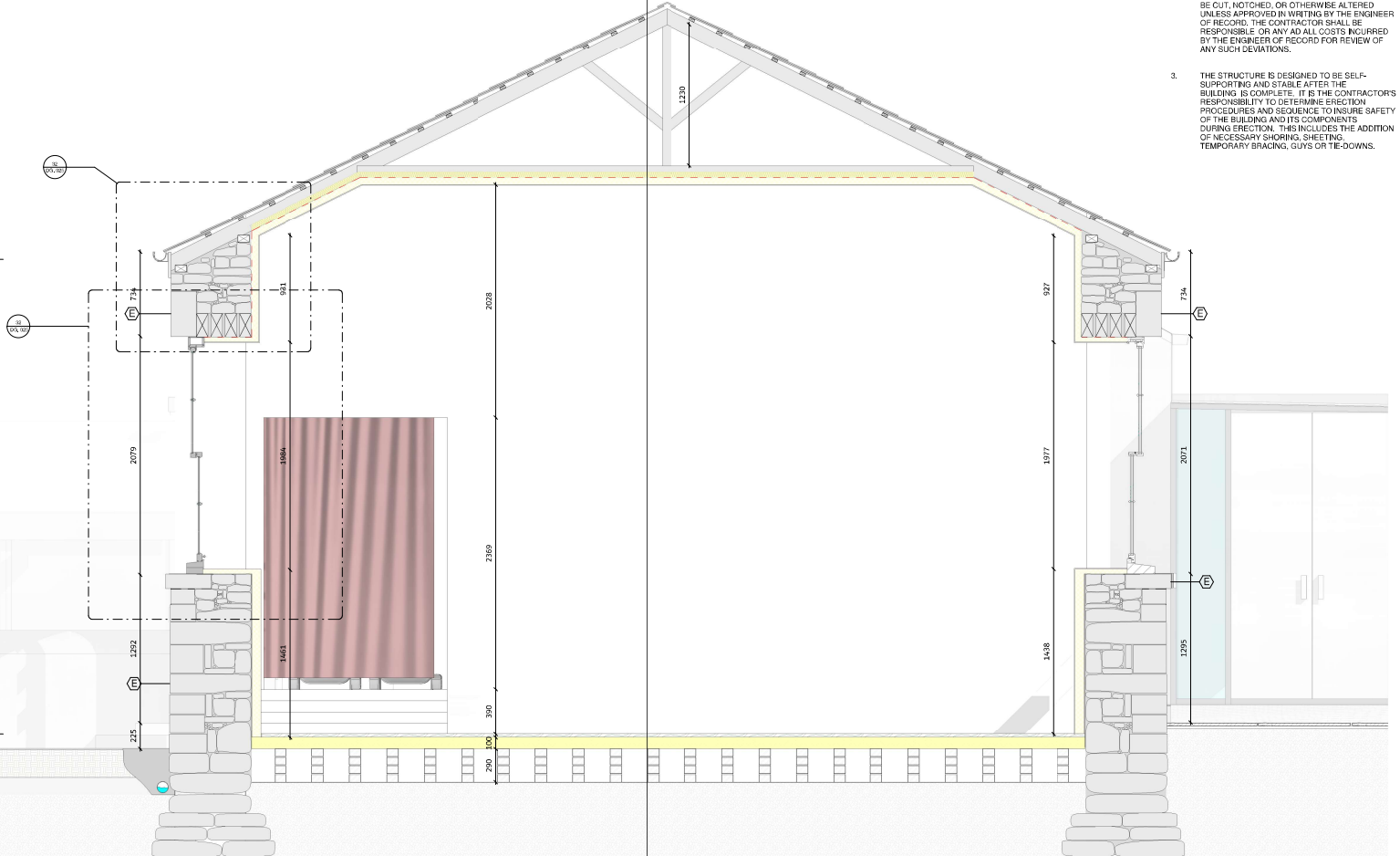
Removing the existing paint
The paint will be removed using a heat gun and scraper to soften it and not damage the wall. Any residue will be removed with a wet cloth. The wall will then be finished with a lime plaster. The new internal lime plaster should be left to dry for as long as possible. The minimum drying period is two weeks but depending on certain conditions can take up to six months. It is best to use breathable paint on lime plaster, such as lime wash, mineral paint or specialised renovation paint.

Current windows
The general condition of the existing windows is to be thoroughly examined before undergoing any work (W1, W2, W3). Remove any existing putty with a chisel and remove current glass panes. Once all glass panes are removed strip away any existing putty with a scraper for larger flat areas and chemical strippers for detailed areas. Sand window down without removing too much material. Clean window frames thoroughly and apply primer, after primer has dried apply a number of coats of paint to achieve the desired finish. The existing window panes are to be replaced with higher performance glazing consisting of 4mm float glass and 6mm cavity filled with xenon gas and 4mm float glass on the inside giving the overall window a U-value of 1.6 W/m²K, the spacers to be used are foam spacers.

Improved windows
The improved windows are Georgian style sliding sash windows. These windows feature a 6 over 6 layout made from accoya timber. The frames are estimated to have a u-value of 1.2w/m²K. The glazed units used in the improved windows are 31mm thick, one 6mm layer of low glass and one 6mm layer of float glass with a 15mm cavity filled with xenon insulant gas and are estimated to have a u-value of 0.95w/m²K. The glazing bars used are 17mm thick extruded bars used to hold the panes in place. The improved windows feature matched brass homogeneity and a spiral balance system.

Hall floor specification
Oak floor boards with tongue and groove jointing, on netting overlapping and fastened to the existing 50x100mm timber joists @600mm c/c's to support the 100mm of wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.039W/mK. Gulevald thermoslate homogen or similar approved, on existing honeycombed brick walls @900 c/c's. Fan assisted cross ventilation system in place.

23 Section H-H 1:20
1 : 20



GA-Section A-A Copy 1

GENERAL NOTES:

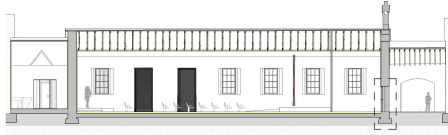
1. DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
2. NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED, OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
3. THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUYS OR TIE-DOWNS.

1	28/04/23	S3 ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description

Drawing	SECTION	
Project	CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL	
Subject	DETAIL AND DESIGN 4	

Scale	1:20	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHNRS, S
Drawing	017	Checked	EMER, M	Rev.	1





Door system

The aluminum frame system shall have a U-value of 1.4 W/(m²·K) to provide thermal insulation. Door system to be anodized in a grey color for a sleek and modern appearance. System to have a Class 4 air permeability rating to prevent air leakage and ensure energy efficiency. System to have a watertightness rating of E750 to prevent water infiltration and ensure durability. System to have a Class 1 impact resistance rating to withstand impact and ensure safety. System to have a zero level threshold for accessibility and ease of use. The hinge mechanism shall be an exposed barrel hinge for easy installation and maintenance. The frame shall have an outward opening configuration for ease of use and ventilation

Wall type E

7mm white smooth finish lime plaster with mesh to be embedded where necessary and applied directly to wood fibre insulation. 60mm tongue and groove wood fibre insulation boards with integrated mineral functional layer to rear side mechanically fixed to suppliers specification NBT pavedentro insulation board or similar. 5mm thick capillary conductive absorbent lime plaster to be applied either over the leveling plaster or directly on to insulation board. NBT lime plaster RK 70 N or similar. 5mm capillary conductive leveling lime plaster applied to existing stone wall internally NBT lime plaster RK38 or similar.

Existing floor buildup

Oak floor boards with tongue and groove jointing, on netting overlapping and fastened to the existing 50x100mm timber joists @600mm c/c's to support the 100mm of wood fibre insulation with a thermal conductivity of 0.38W/mK (Gutex thermasafe homogen or similar approved), on existing honeycombed brick walls @600 c/c's, Fan assisted cross ventilation system in place.

8mm capillary conductive leveling lime plaster applied to existing stone wall internally NBT lime plaster RK38 or similar.

5mm thick capillary conductive absorbent lime plaster to be applied either over the leveling plaster or directly on to insulation board. NBT lime plaster RK 70 N or similar.

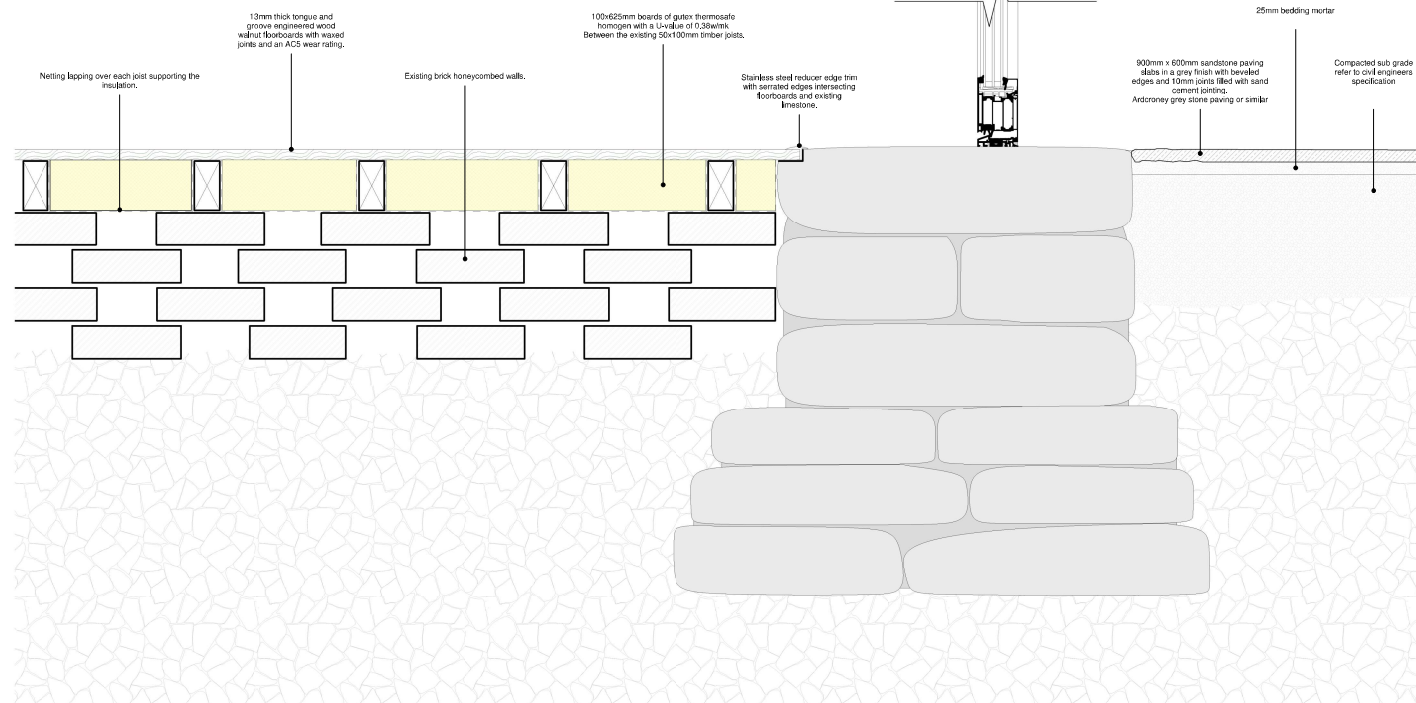
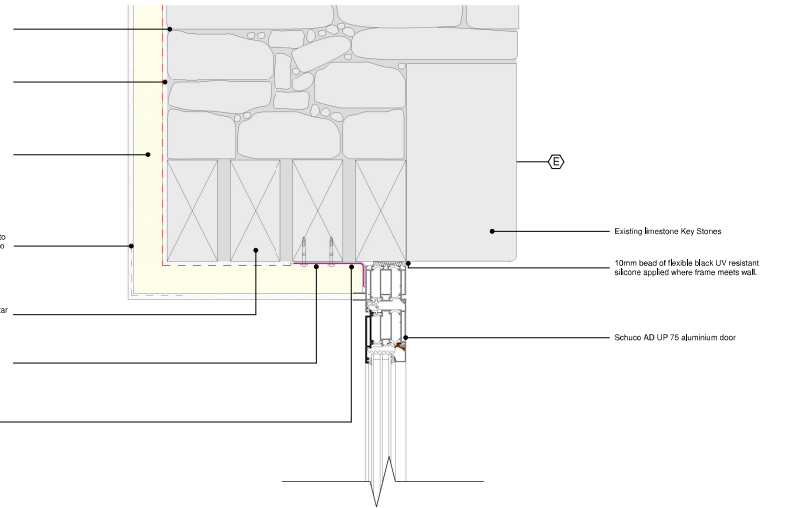
60mm tongue and groove wood fibre insulation boards with integrated mineral functional layer to rear side mechanically fixed to suppliers specification. NBT pavedentro insulation board or similar.

7mm white smooth finish lime plaster with mesh to be embedded where necessary applied directly to wood fibre insulation.

Existing 200x100mm timber lintels with lime mortar to be inspected on site.

Stainless steel angle support in accordance with structural requirements.

Interior masonry to membrane door/window air tightness tape applied where wood fibre insulation meets frame. Cortega pro clima solido SL or similar approved.



- GENERAL NOTES:**
- DIMENSIONS AND CONDITIONS MUST BE VERIFIED IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER OF RECORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE AFFECTED PART OF THE WORK.
 - NO STRUCTURAL MEMBER OR COMPONENT SHALL BE CUT, NOTCHED OR OTHERWISE ALTERED UNLESS APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL COSTS INCURRED BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD FOR REVIEW OF ANY SUCH DEVIATIONS.
 - THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS COMPLETE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE ERECTION PROCEDURES AND SEQUENCE TO INSURE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF NECESSARY SHORING, SHEETING, TEMPORARY BRACING, GUSERS OR TIE-DOWNS.

1	28/04/23	S3	ISSUE FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT
Rev	Date	Description	
Drawing SECTION A-A DETAILS			
Project CLARINBRIDGE PARISH HALL			
Subject DETAIL AND DESIGN 4			

Scale	1:5	Date	28/04/23	Drawn	CHNRS, S
				Checked	EMER, M
Drawing	018	Rev.	1		

