

NYMNPA

26/10/2018

From: David Fairley
Sent: 26 October 2018 11:26
To: Helen Webster

Subject: RE: Keepers Cottage, Aislaby - NYM/2018/0668/CVC and NYM/2018/0358/LB

Hi Helen

Thanks for your points. I have provided comment below against the various points to keep a flow of communication open.

Kind regards

David Fairley MRICS. Accredited Non Domestic Energy Assessor
Partner
Building Consultancy

From: Helen Webster
Sent: 24 October 2018 12:25
To:
Subject: Keepers Cottage, Aislaby - NYM/2018/0668/CVC and NYM/2018/0358/LB

Dear David

Thank you for the updated door and window detailing received yesterday following our telephone conversation. I have reconsidered the information and discussed the plans with Edward this morning. Edward, Suzanne and I have also had wider discussions about the various other conditions requiring details and I therefore provide the following advice:

NYM/2018/0668/CVC - Condition check of planning approval NYM/2015/0484/FL as amended by NYM/2018/0344/NM

Condition 3: Stone sample

The photograph of the stone to be used in the development received at the National Park Office on 24 September 2018 is considered acceptable. However, I would take this opportunity to draw your attention to the mortar specification provided in Condition 6. The pointing displayed in the wall appearing in the background of the photograph does not appear to match this specification (lacking in lime and sharp sand, and looks cement rich). I appreciate that this might be an existing stretch of wall but just a reminder to ensure all new or replacement pointing

is in accordance with the specified mix. **Noted.** The sample was sitting against an existing element of the property and the final mortar mix will be in line with the previous requirements.

Condition 8: Door Details

The proposed door detail received at the National Park Office on 24 September 2018 is not acceptable based on the modern construction and MDF material. I have considered the revised details received yesterday (23 October 2018) and maintain my objection; a routed detail is not considered to be appropriate for use in a listed property and further, I would draw your attention to the annotation included on approved drawing 153092 500-04 Rev 03 which states the front door will be a traditional boarded front door to match the existing and the door in the rear elevation will be of traditional ledged and framed door incorporating a small viewing pane. Consequently, I request revised details in accordance with the above. As I understand, the requirement to meet current building regulations is not essential as the building is a listed building. Edward or Suzanne will be able to provide further advice if necessary. **Noted.** We will provide alternative details in due course.

Condition 9: Window Details

Thank you for the additional information received yesterday in connection with the proposed window details. I verbally advised that the use of decorative moulded glazing bars on the external face of the window is not typical or traditional and therefore request that this detail is amended. Edward has confirmed this morning that the use of a 12mm slimlite DG unit is acceptable however, the submitted sections do not reflect this type of glazing. The use of a slim DG unit allows traditional construction methods to be employed and consequently, I would expect to see the use of structural glazing bars rather than applied bars. The submitted section detail shows a fairly square profile glazing bead with drip mould but the existing windows do not share the same detail. Please amend the details to show either a more defined chamfer to the glazing beads and omit the drip mould or confirm that the windows will be glazed using a putty substitute (without linseed oil).

I have also noticed that the bottom rail/lower glazing bead detailing on all window elevation plans is a little larger than the side and top detailing. Please can you clarify this aspect of the plans for me. **Noted.** We will amend the window details and will re-issue. Can you let me know timescales for the approval of a revised detail.

Condition 16: Paint Colour

In accordance with the e-mail received 24 September 2018, I can confirm that the colour sample "Dew 619" is acceptable for the external joinery work. **Thankyou**

Condition 20: Written Methodology re. taking down and rebuilding of boundary wall

Thank you for the photographs showing the labelled stonework taken from the boundary wall. The condition requires a full written methodology but I have not received that document or an accompanying photograph or plan showing the stones numbered in situ prior to the wall being dismantled. Please forward the methodology for consideration/approval. **I will provide the methodology under separate cover**

Other Matters:

There are three other conditions attached to NYM/2015/0484/FL which require the submission of additional information:

Condition 13: Lintel and cill details; Condition 15: Rooflight details and Condition 19: Details of external fixtures.

Looking at the plans approved in the Non-material minor amendment application earlier this year, I can see that you specified a CR-1 rooflight from the Rooflight Company which would be acceptable. For the avoidance of doubt, I would be grateful if you could confirm the detail (I note that the elevation drawing 153092 500-04 Rev 03 appears as a standard velux which would not be acceptable). **Comments on the CR1 rooflight are noted**

Please can you provide additional details to satisfy the remaining conditions 13 and 19 at your convenience. **I will provide these in due course**

Damp proofing & Plastering

Finally, as we have discussed earlier in the week, the proposed damp proofing and plastering details are not considered acceptable and I am concerned that this method may result in long-term damage to the building. I would be grateful to receive an amended proposal which is more sensitive and appropriate for the listed building. The Authority's Conservation Officer, Suzanne Lilley would be happy to provide further advice if necessary. **Following receipt of your email I have spoken at length with Suzanne about the issue of water penetration, both laterally due to the change of ground level between the internal and external areas and also the fact that we have water rising up through the structure on the basis that it does not benefit from a damp proof course.**

Suzanne has asked us to give the appropriate consideration to the installation of a field drain running around the perimeter of the property. During our conversation I advised that I was not happy with this particular option as I did not consider that given the difference in ground level between the internal and external areas and due to the proximity of the foundation key stone adjacent to the top of the external ground level, that it would be a particularly viable option. Further to this I advised that I had concerns that it would simply allowed moisture to sit adjacent to the property which would then exacerbate the issue of certainly the lateral penetration. It was for this reason that I confirmed that we had investigated the proposal for the tanking of the internal elevations to overcome the problems that are being experienced. You will appreciate that my client wishes to have a property which is dry and is looking

NYMNPA

26/10/2018

for as robust solution as possible.

My view at this stage is that we do not install the field drain due to the points noted above and we will therefore fall the hardstanding away from the North elevation of the property to allow the surface water to be shed away from the property. Internally I would like to look at the installation of a non/hydraulic lime render to the internal elevation subject to which we will then apply necessary additional coats in accordance with the attached data sheets.

My proposal therefore is to use either the Conserv products as attached using Lincolnshire hydraulic lime which will be applied as a three coat system comprising 2 base coats and a top coat, or alternatively the Limelite Renovating plaster and associated Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster system, applied in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.

Once completed the wall surfaces will be decorated with a clay based paint to allow them to continue to dry appropriately.

Can you please confirm that this is an appropriate process in order that I can confirm matters accordingly with client and contractor.

I hope the above summary is helpful to you, please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to discuss the matter.

Regards
H. Webster

Miss Helen Webster
Planning Officer, Development Management

North York Moors National Park Authority
The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, YORK, YO62 5BP
t: 01439 772700
e: planning@northyorkmoors.org.uk
w: www.northyorkmoors.org.uk

Normal Working Hours:
Mon to Fri - 9:00am to 5pm

NYMNPA

26/10/2018

LIMELITE HIGH IMPACT FINISHING PLASTER



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

LIMELITE HIGH IMPACT FINISHING PLASTER

LIMELITE PLASTER PRODUCTS

NOV17

LIMELITE HIGH IMPACT FINISHING PLASTER

Description

Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster is a flexible, breathable and durable finishing plaster designed to provide a quality finish over **Limelite** backing plasters. The finishing plaster can also be used over lime backgrounds, sand/cement mixes and existing gypsum plaster.

Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster can be used as part of the **Limelite Renovating Plaster system**, which can be applied directly to damp walls or as part of flood remediation works.

Note that **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** is not suitable for application onto plasterboard.

The plaster dries to an off-white, matt finish and can be left unpainted for a natural look if desired.

Uses

When applied as part of the **Limelite Renovating Plaster system**, **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** is ideal for use in heritage restoration, renovation and damp environments.

Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster is suitable for use in commercial and domestic environments where a high level of impact resistance is required.

Data	
Dry powder density	1000 - 1200 kg/m ³
Density air dried	1700 kg/m ³
Density oven dried	1690 kg/m ³
Compressive strength at 28 days	15 N/mm ²
Flexural Strength at 28 days	3.5 N/mm ²
Modulus of Elasticity	2,100 N/mm ²
Appearance as supplied	White/Off White Powder
Appearance after application (dried)	White/Off White Matt Surface
Thermal conductivity (k) at 0% moisture by volume	0.34 W/m°C
Thermal conductivity (k) at 3% moisture by volume	0.47 W/m°C
Setting Time (Temperature Dependant)	90 minutes

Thermal data above is obtained from CIBSE A3 Guide: Thermal Properties of Building Structures. Technical performance is derived by laboratory testing at 20-22°C.

Fire Resistance

Non-Combustible as defined in B.S. 476: Part 4 and can be designated Class O in accordance with the requirements of the National Building Regulations for use as a surface finishing material.

Model Specification

Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster is associated with the following NBS clause:

M20 Plastered/Rendered/Roughcast coatings

- 330 PROPRIETARY LIME:SAND

Application Thickness	Area
2mm	400 m ² /tonne
2mm	10m ² / 25kg bag

Figures are approximate and do not allow for site wastage.

Mixing

For best results **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** should be mixed in a clean mixing vessel using a mechanical mixer such as a slow-speed drill and paddle mixer.

Fill bucket with approximately 7.5 litres of clean water and add 25kg of dry powder to the water and mix for 2-3 minutes until a smooth, homogeneous working consistency is achieved.

Allow to rest for 3 - 5 minutes, then re-mix back to consistency adding small amounts of water if necessary.

Application

For use as part of the Limelite Renovating Plaster System

Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster should be applied in a single coat of between 2-5mm thick. The plaster should be left to set for 90 minutes before using stainless steel trowels to level. Note that **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** has a matt finish and should not be overworked.

For use over existing plaster finishes

Existing plaster should be clean, level and in good condition. The wall should be primed with **Limelite Easy-Bond** and **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** should be applied once the primer is tacky. **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** should be applied in a single coat of between 2-5mm thick. The plaster should be left to set for 90 minutes before using stainless steel trowels to level. Note that **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** has a matt finish and should not be overworked.

LIMELITE HIGH IMPACT FINISHING PLASTER



Decoration

Limelite plasters can be decorated 24 hours after application of **Limelite High Impact Finish**. Paints used must be breathable, such as mineral based or water based paints.

Wallpaper and tiling is not recommended, however, to avoid damaging decorative finishes, the moisture content of the plaster must be checked and deemed suitable by the supplier of the decorative finishes before application.

Tiling

Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster is not compatible with cementitious tile adhesives, tiles should be applied directly to the floating coat when set and dried. If tiles are applied directly to the finishing plaster then it must first be treated with a suitable primer.

Quality Control

Limelite products are factory blended, tested and packaged to quality control procedures in accordance with BS EN ISO 9001.

Clean Up & Spillages

Dry powders should be swept up and disposed of in accordance with Local Authority regulations.

Tools and equipment can easily be cleaned using water. Cleaning of tools and equipment should be carried out as soon as possible after application.

Packaging & Storage

Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster is available in nominal 25kg bags palletised and shrink wrapped.

Palletised **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** should be stored in cool dry areas clear of the ground, sheeted or under cover and stacked not more than two pallets high. The product should be used on a first in – first out basis. Shelf life is a minimum of 3 months when properly stored but can be in excess of 6 months subject to temperature and humidity.

Individual bags of **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** should be stored in sealed original packaging in a dry location at temperatures between 5°C and 30°C. Avoid exposure to water, frost or heat - high temperatures and high humidity will lead to a reduced shelf life.

Health & Safety




Health and safety advice, which must be followed, can be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Users are advised to wear protective clothing when using **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster** including face mask, goggles, gloves and overalls when handling, mixing and applying this product. Skin contact should be avoided and any eye contact should be dealt with promptly by irrigation with clean water.

Information, Prices & Ordering

If you have any questions about choosing the right product for your particular job, or if you are ready to order, please call us on:

Tarmac Building Products Ltd
Swains Park Industrial Estate
Park Road, Swadlincote
Overseal, Derbyshire
DE12 6JT

Tel : 
Fax : 
Email : 
Web : 

The information supplied in our literature or given by our employees is based upon extensive knowledge and experience. This information, together with that supplied by our agents or distributors, is given in good faith in order to help you. Our Company policy is one of continuous Research and Development; we therefore reserve the right to update this information at any time without prior notice. We also guarantee the consistent high quality of our products; however, as we have no control over site conditions or the execution of the work, we accept no liability for any loss or damage which may arise as a result thereof. Country specific recommendations, depending on local standards, codes of practice, building regulations or industry guidelines, may affect specific installation recommendations. Any existing intellectual property right must be observed. Tarmac's standard terms and conditions apply.



LIMELITE RENOVATING PLASTER

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

LIMELITE RENOVATING PLASTER

LIMELITE PLASTER PRODUCTS

NOV17

LIMELITE RENOVATING PLASTER

Description

Limelite Renovating Plaster is a pre-blended, lightweight and fibre reinforced renovating plaster that controls and manages moisture movement in traditional and damp buildings. **Limelite Renovating Plaster** works with the fabric of a building, letting walls breathe and provides a quality, durable finish that protects and performs for years to come.

This breathability enables substrate to dry naturally, meaning **Limelite Renovating Plaster** can provide a fast and effective solution for flood remediation, heritage restoration and in both domestic and commercial properties.

Limelite Renovating Plaster can be used as a rapid drying, easy to apply alternative to traditional lime based plasters without compromising the flexibility and breathability of the substrate. With a drying time of just 24 hours per coat, **Limelite Renovating Plaster** can be used to dramatically reduce project times where traditional lime materials would take months to dry.

The plaster can be applied to both modern and traditional substrates, including masonry, block, stone and wooden lath.

Uses

Limelite Renovating plaster can be used to replace existing lime based plaster or as part of a new plaster system in modern and traditional environments and is an ideal solution for flood damage remediation or floor prevention.

Features

- Breathable – can be applied directly to damp walls and substrates
- Prevents corrosion of metal fixtures, such as angle beads and lath.
- Provides a barrier to salt and efflorescence.
- Lightweight – less than half the weight of a sand and cement plaster.
- Contributes to the U-Value of the building.
- Fibres reduce cracking and crazing.
- Reduced condensation
- Rapid drying – 24 hours per coat.
- Lime content is naturally aseptic, preventing mould growth
- Fire resistant – non-combustible to BS476:4

Fire Resistance

Limelite Renovating Plaster is a non-combustible product as defined in BS 476 : Part 4, and can be designated Class O in accordance with the requirements of the National Building Regulations for use as a surface finishing material.

Salt Resistance

Limelite Renovating Plaster contains salt inhibitors to prevent efflorescence and salt transfer, however on areas with heavy contamination, such as chimney breasts, **Limelite Easy-Bond Primer** should be used.

Compatibility

Limelite Renovating Plaster is compatible with most building materials.

Lime plaster, however, is not compatible with gypsum, and therefore **Limelite Renovating Plaster** must not be used with gypsum finishing plaster or gypsum plasterboard. Bituminous coatings and traces of gypsum should be removed before plastering.

Typical Performance

Technical Data	
Dry powder density	600 kg/m ³
Density air dried	800 kg/m ³
Density oven dried	725 kg/m ³
Compressive strength at 28 days	3.0 N/mm ²
Flexural Strength at 28 days	1.4 N/mm ²
Modulus of Elasticity	2,100 N/mm ²
Appearance as supplied	Fine grey powder
Appearance after application (dried)	Light grey keyed finish
Thermal conductivity (k) at 0% moisture by volume	0.13 W/m°C
Thermal conductivity (k) at 3% moisture by volume	0.21 W/m°C
Thermal resistance (R) at 13mm and 3% moisture by volume	0.058 m ² °C/W

Thermal data above is obtained from CIBSE A3 Guide: Thermal Properties of Building Structures. Technical performance is derived by laboratory testing at 20°C.



LIMELITE RENOVATING PLASTER

Typical Coverage

Application Thickness	Coverage/25kg	Coverage/Tonne
10 mm	3m ²	120m ²
20 mm	1.5m ²	60m ²
30mm	1m ²	40m ²

Figures are approximate and do not account for site wastage

Mixing

For best results **Limelite Renovating Plaster** should be mixed in a clean mixing vessel using a mechanical mixer such as a slow-speed drill and paddle mixer.

Fill bucket with approximately 12.5 litres of clean water and add 25kg of dry powder to the water and mix for 2-3 minutes until a smooth, homogeneous working consistency is achieved.

Allow to rest for 3 - 5 minutes, then re-mix back to consistency adding small amounts of water if necessary.

Model Specification

Limelite Renovating Plaster is associated with the following NBS clause:

M20 Plastered/Rendered/Roughcast coatings

- 330 PROPRIETARY LIME:SAND

Limelite Renovating Plaster should always be used with a skim coat of **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster**.

Application

Solid substrates – Brick, block, stone etc.

Substrates should be cleaned and any loose or friable material removed. Traces of gypsum plaster, bitumen or other materials that could cause a barrier to adhesion must be removed.

Substrates should be primed with **Limelite Easy-Bond** and the first coat of plaster should be applied once the priming coat is tacky.

The plaster should be applied in coats between 7-15mm and a minimum of 24 hours is required between coats. A suitable horizontal scratch should be applied between each coat for a key.

Once the desired thickness has been achieved **Limelite High Impact Finish** should be applied as a skim coat. Note that gypsum finishing plasters are not suitable for use with **Limelite Renovating Plaster**.

Wooden Lath

The lath should be cleaned and repaired to a reasonable condition. An initial coat of approximately 6mm of **Limelite Renovating Plaster**

should be pushed into the lath to create a solid backing. This should then immediately receive a further coat of **Limelite Renovating Plaster** which should be used to level.

The plaster should receive a suitable horizontal scratch and be left to cure for a minimum of 24 hours before applying **Limelite High Impact Finishing Plaster**. Note that gypsum finishing plasters are not suitable for use with **Limelite Renovating Plaster**.

Decoration

Limelite plasters can be decorated 24 hours after application of **Limelite High Impact Finish**. Paints used must be breathable, such as mineral based or water based paints.

Wallpaper and tiling is not recommended, however, to avoid damaging decorative finishes, the moisture content of the plaster must be checked and deemed suitable by the supplier of the decorative finishes before application.

Quality Control

Limelite products are factory blended, tested and packaged to quality control procedures in accordance with BS EN ISO 9001.

Clean Up & Spillages

Dry powders should be swept up and disposed of in accordance with Local Authority regulations.

Tools and equipment can easily be cleaned using water. Cleaning of tools and equipment should be carried out as soon as possible after application.

Packaging & Storage

Limelite Renovating Plaster is available in nominal 25kg bags palletised and shrink wrapped.

Palletised **Limelite Renovating Plaster** should be stored in cool dry areas clear of the ground, sheeted or under cover and stacked not more than two pallets high. The product should be used on a first in – first out basis. Shelf life is a minimum of 3 months when properly stored but can be in excess of 6 months subject to temperature and humidity.

Individual bags of **Limelite Renovating Plaster** should be stored in sealed original packaging in a dry location at temperatures between 5°C and 30°C. Avoid exposure to water, frost or heat - high temperatures and high humidity will lead to a reduced shelf life.



LIMELITE RENOVATING PLASTER



Health & Safety

Health and safety advice, which must be followed, can be found on the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Users are advised to wear protective clothing when using **Limelite Renovating Plaster** including face mask, goggles, gloves and overalls when handling, mixing and applying this product. Skin contact should be avoided and any eye contact should be dealt with promptly by irrigation with clean water.

Information, Prices & Ordering

If you have any questions about choosing the right product for your particular job, or if you are ready to order, please call us on:

Tarmac Building Products Ltd
Swains Park Industrial Estate
Park Road, Swadlincote
Overseal, Derbyshire
DE12 6JT

Tel :
Fax :
Email :
Web :

The information supplied in our literature or given by our employees is based upon extensive knowledge and experience. This information, together with that supplied by our agents or distributors, is given in good faith in order to help you. Our Company policy is one of continuous Research and Development; we therefore reserve the right to update this information at any time without prior notice. We also guarantee the consistent high quality of our products; however, as we have no control over site conditions or the execution of the work, we accept no liability for any loss or damage which may arise as a result thereof. Country specific recommendations, depending on local standards, codes of practice, building regulations or industry guidelines, may affect specific installation recommendations. Any existing intellectual property right must be observed. Tarmac's standard terms and conditions apply.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar



Technical File

Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Manufactured by
 Stone Tech (Cleveland) Ltd, Lee Road, Bolckow Industrial Estate,
 Middlesbrough, North Yorkshire, TS6 7AR, UK.

SECTION:1

Product Data: NHL2 plaster base

Product Name: plaster base

Binder: NHL2 to BS EN 459-1:2010

Aggregates: to BS EN 13139:2002

Particles: good blend, 60mu to 5mm

Distribution*:

60mu	2%
125mu	14%
250mu	18%
500mu	16%
1mm	14%
2mm	15%
3.35mm	10%
4mm	8%
5mm	3%

*Per 100mg aggregate sample

Mortar type: feebly hydraulic, HLM2

Texture: coarse

Colour: Light brown/fawn

Bed size: 10mm>

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Packaging*:

- 5kg
- 10kg
- 15kg
- 25kg
- Bulk (FIBC)dumpy bag

NYMNP

26/10/2018

*all pre-blended and gauged in waterproof packaging.

Alternatively FIBC, blended only for onsite gauging. No waterproof packaging needed.

Mixing:

- cement drum mixer
- forced action mixer
- plaster or mortar whisk

Water: mix to workable consistency based on application requirements

Application:

- Plaster base for scratch and float coat.

Storage:

- keep dry and frost-free
- shelf life is 6 months (when unopened)

Protection: mask alkaline sensitive materials (e.g. lead and copper flashings)

Typical Performance* (on full cure)

Resistance to freeze thaw	low (10 cycles)
Resistance to Sulphate exposure	high (26-50 cycles)
Resistance to freeze thaw in Sulphate conditions	low (10 cycles)
Carbonation rate	high
Capillary rise (mm's in 6 hrs.)	Very high (126-50)
Typical compressive strength	0.53MPa/7 days1.36MPa/28days@10-15C
Compressive strength at 91 days	1.5MPa typical at 91days@10-15C
Flexural strength	0.28/28days and 1.08/6months
Vapour permeability on complete carbonation (gr air m2 x hrs. x mm hg)	0.76
Mortar durability class	3 to 4
Minimum application temperature	5°C and rising
Mix Ratio	3 to 1

* actual performance will depend upon various factors; including water content, site mixing, site curing, workmanship and weather conditions

SECTION: 2

Instructions for use

NYMNPA

26/10/2018

Mixing

- natural hydraulic lime mortar comes in a number of different formats
- inside the packaging, you will find a pre-mixed blend of aggregates and natural hydraulic lime
- the product usually comes pre-gauged, meaning it can be placed directly into a mixing vessel
- can be supplied un-gauged in bulk bags (FIBC) but must be proportioned on site before mixing (using the supplied gauge bucket)

Follow these steps to mix your mortar:

1. place the product in a suitable mixing vessel (a traditional cement mixer, forced action mixer or paddle, whisk and Trug)
2. add the aggregate first, then the lime
3. dry mix for 2 to 5 minutes, depending upon quantity
4. add a small amount of water and mix together for 5 minutes until a stiff consistency has been reached
5. leave to stand for 10 minutes before slowly adding more water to achieve your desired application consistency
6. mix for no less than 15 minutes (this gives the sand enough time to absorb the lime and help plasticity, with any water raised to the surface being absorbed back into the aggregate and lime by the remixing process)

The mixture will set overnight, although it will take 91 days to fully cure and harden.

Application

Preparation: follow good working practices, ensuring that the background is thoroughly clean. If removing vegetable growth using biocides check that these would not react with the plaster causing stains.

Causes of damp should be remedied and cracks should be cleaned out, (packed with low fire clay tiles or slate if necessary) and sealed with an NHL pointing mortar and allowed to cure for 1 or 2 days before rendering starts. Where there has been prolonged water penetration through the core of the wall it might be necessary to grout the cavity.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Rake out joints to provide a key (at least every other joint).

Clear any loose mortar. Wet background well (old bricks will absorb a lot of water) to control suction and minimize shrinkage.

Suction Control: if necessary, apply sufficient water to reduce excessive suction, especially on bricks and porous stone. On many occasions this is done the day before, if necessary several times with the last damping just before application starts. Apply water starting at the top of the structure.

Old bricks require more water than new ones. The top of the structure will dry out before the bottom. In base coats this means that scouring back and keying of the lower section might have to be done later than the upper section. Always dampen down before applying subsequent coats.

Keying: Sometimes joints are raked back (normally 10mm), this is not always necessary with

NHL plasters unless the background is very smooth and not porous. Stipple or Spatter dash coats can provide adequate keying to the background. Crisscross patterns using a pointed wooden lath are much preferred to combing when a key is being provided to the scratch coat.

On laths the keying should be undertaken diagonally so as not to disturb the rivets on the back of the lath

Dubbing Out: Defaced surfaces or in areas with a large amount of damaged joints it may be necessary to apply a dubbing out coat to provide a relatively level surface. In most cases this will be sufficient and joints or holes will not have to be filled with rubble unless quite deep. When a dubbing out coat is used let it set sufficiently (10 hours) before keying it.

The most efficient way to apply a dubbing coat is by harling. The strength should, as always, be compatible with the type of background. Apply base coat or scratch coat after approx, 5 days or more, site conditions will dictate.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Setting Properties of NHL Mortars: The setting properties of NHL mortars require less time for protection against adverse weather conditions compared with fat lime mortars.

Precautions are however necessary and for further advice contact us for further details.

Protect from frost, heavy rain, strong wind or direct sun for a minimum of: -
NHL 2: - 96 hours

The preferred form of moisture control is mortar fleece or hessian cover which, which can be pre-dampened to contribute towards curing the mortar.

Work should not start in frost conditions or with temperatures below 5°C. In working with
NHL 2 or in rendering with fine finishing coats, this should be 8°C.

Reworking: NHL mortars can be reworked (up to 24 hours with NHL 3.5 and NHL 2). This is due to the absence of cement or gypsum in the lime and due to the minimal quantity of aluminates. Material left covered overnight can be reworked in with fresh material the following day

Method: **3 coat work**

A Stipple or Spatter dash Coat (optional): can be used on strong, smooth and variable backgrounds. The normal thickness varies between 3 and 5 mm. This coat has to provide sufficient bonding to support the remaining coats of plaster. The thickness of the first coat depends on the nature of the background, the overall thickness required and the keying function.

Setting time: should be allowed in-between each coat of plaster. 1 day per mm thickness of plaster is recommended.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

1st/ Undercoat/Scratch Coat: (use plaster base) to be applied 2 days (or more, depending on atmospheric conditions) after completion of the stipple coat. Thickness can vary according to the overall thickness required but it is normally between 10 and 15 mm. It must not be applied over 20 mm thick. If this is required it should be done as an extra coat (two intermediate coats) each not above 20 mm. The thicker the intermediate coats the longer the waiting time before each application. Key the mortar in readiness for subsequent coats.

2nd/Float Coat: (use plaster base) to be applied 3-4 days (or more, depending on atmospheric conditions) after completion of the scratch coat. The thickness should be kept between 10 and 15 mm.

3rd/ Finishing Coat: (use plaster finish), 4mm. This can be applied in two thin coats immediately after each other.

Plastering on Different Materials: Where different materials meet, and where there are timber lintels and other changes in the background material it is necessary to insert a metal mesh at the joint (at least 100 mm. each side). Consider the different suction characteristics of the background material. Hair or alkali resisting fibres can be added to the first coat or applied to metal Riblath to increase the bond and tensile strength.

Ensuring a Level Surface: To achieve a level surface vertical timber battens are fixed on the wall at 2-2.5 m. intervals. If the wall is uneven use spacers and check that battens are straight with a plumb level. Screed off excess mortar between battens with a wooden straightedge spanning between the battens.

When battens are taken down, fill in strips with the same mortar. An alternative is to make running screeds 10 cm. wide at regular intervals using the battens as described above and applying the base coats in between them.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Scour back and key with a devil float after initial setting. Check for shrinkage during the first

2 days and, if necessary, lightly dampen the relevant area, scour back and re-key. Do not apply a finishing coat until undercoat is adequately firm and any small amounts of shrinkage are complete. See setting times, this is especially critical on timber lathed ceilings.

Note: in all plaster, coats should be applied firmly to exclude air and any excessive moisture. Suction needs to be carefully controlled at all times.

Plastering on Wooden Lath: It is recommended that wood lath backgrounds should be soaked for at least a week before fixing or if that's not achievable immersed in water the day before fixing, and again 2 hours before work proceeds.

This will ensure that the lath is wet when fixed. It will then shrink and pull tight so that when the plaster is applied it can only expand back to its original fixing position. The constant principal is that at no time should the lath be so dry that it will absorb moisture rapidly from the first coat when it is applied. If the wall becomes dry in patches, these areas should be damped again to ensure uniform adhesion.

Hair must be added to all but the finishing coat at the rate of 2 grams per kilo of plaster. Hair should be long, curly as possible and preferably from animals overwintered outdoors. Straight hair should be avoided if possible and the hair teased into the plaster at the point of mixing and just prior to application. The mortar for the first coat should be stiff enough to hold up when laid, but sufficiently plastic to squeeze easily through gaps between the laths. Lath spacing should be no more than twice the width of the largest particle size in the plaster base (which is 5mm in our products) so would require 10mm spacing between the laths.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

The type of lath used would typically be specified by the architect or conservation officer. This could be sawn or riven. Sawn are usually Larch and riven are usually chestnut or oak.

You will require approx 100 linear feet of sawn larch per sq. mtr Supplied in bundles of 200 ft in 4 ft lengths. Other types of lath would vary. These are general fixed using stainless steel annular ring shank nails. Although nail guns are more commonplace the nails should be nonferrous.

The first coat should be laid in a diagonal direction across the lath firmly pushing the plaster through the lath spacing's, which will form rivets behind that laths, the hair will reinforce the rivets. After the surface has steadied up provide a crisscross key with a pointed wooden lath. The first coat should be laid to aprox12mm. Subsequent coats are applied and looked after in the same way as is described above but the first coat must be sufficient hard enough not to snap the rivets whilst applying subsequent coats.


Protection:

- protection of your completed work is critical.
- strong sunlight and high winds will accelerate the drying process, leading to shrinkage whilst rain may wash out the mortar and temperatures below zero may freeze it
- Mortar Fleece can provide comprehensive protection until the product is fully cured
- Hessian Sheeting can also be used, but do not use plastic sheeting as it is ineffective
- if the masonry being worked on has been recently laid, or is subject to heavy rain, ensure that it remains protected for a long enough period

If the mortar is for external use, do not apply in temperatures under 5°C. The material must be protected from the weather during placement and curing. Winter working will greatly increase the curing period and may reduce performance.

European Standard

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

	Ref Standard: BS EN 998-1:2010
13	Designation: Mortar for masonry. Plastering mortar for internal use using hydraulic lime. Instructions: Please read the documents attached Manufactured By: Stone Tech (Cleveland) Ltd Lee Road, Bolckow Ind Est, Middlesbrough. TS6 7AR

Other Information:

- sample panels should be prepared and approved before full application of this product
- the information contained in this data sheet is, to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate (last updated April 2013)
- prepared in accordance with Directive 2001/58/EC & UK Statutory Regulations (CHIP 3)
- Conserv is registered trademark of Stone Tech (Cleveland) Ltd

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar



Technical File

Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Manufactured by

Stone Tech (Cleveland) Ltd, Lee Road, Bolckow Industrial Estate,
Middlesbrough, North Yorkshire, TS6 7AR, UK.

SECTION:1

Product Data: NHL2 standard plaster finish

Product Name: Standard plaster finish

Binder: NHL2 to BS EN 459-1:2010

Aggregates: to BS EN 13139:2002

Particles: good blend, 60mu to 500mu

Distribution*:

60mu	5%
125mu	39%
250mu	41%
500mu	15%

*Per 100mg aggregate sample

Mortar type: feebly hydraulic, HLM2

Texture: fine

Colour: off white /fawn

Packaging*:

- 5kg
- 10kg
- 15kg
- 25kg

*all pre-blended and gauged in waterproof packaging.

Alternatively FIBC, blended only for onsite gauging. No waterproof packaging needed.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Mixing:

- forced action mixer
- plaster or mortar whisk

Water: mix to workable consistency based on application requirements

Application:

- Plaster finish coat

Storage:

- keep dry and frost-free
- shelf life is 6 months (when unopened)

Protection: mask alkaline sensitive materials

Typical Performance* (on full cure)

Resistance to freeze thaw	moderate (10-25 cycles)
Resistance to Sulphate exposure	very high (>50 cycles)
Resistance to freeze thaw in Sulphate conditions	moderate (10-25 cycles)
Carbonation rate	moderate
Capillary rise (mm's in 6 hrs.)	moderate (76-100)
Typical compressive strength	0.57MPa/7days 1.41MPa/28days@10-15C
Compressive strength at 91 days	2.5MPa typical at 91days@10-15C
Flexural strength	0.28/28days and 1.38/6months
Vapour permeability on complete carbonation (gr air m ² x hrs. x mm hg)	0.74
Mortar durability class	3 to 4
Minimum application temperature	5°C and rising
Mix Ratio	3 to 1

* actual performance will depend upon various factors; including water content, site mixing, site curing, workmanship and weather conditions

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

SECTION: 2**Instructions for use**Mixing

- natural hydraulic lime mortar comes in a number of different formats
- inside the packaging, you will find a pre-mixed blend of aggregates and natural hydraulic lime
- the product usually comes pre-gauged, meaning it can be placed directly into a mixing vessel
- can be supplied un-gauged in bulk bags (FIBC) but must be proportioned on site before mixing (using the supplied gauge bucket)

Follow these steps to mix your mortar:

1. place the product in a suitable mixing vessel (a traditional cement mixer, forced action mixer or paddle, whisk and Trug)
2. add the aggregate first, then the lime
3. dry mix for 2 to 5 minutes, depending upon quantity
4. add a small amount of water and mix together for 5 minutes until a stiff consistency has been reached
5. leave to stand for 10 minutes before slowly adding more water to achieve your desired application consistency
6. mix for no less than 15 minutes (this gives the sand enough time to absorb the lime and help plasticity, with any water raised to the surface being absorbed back into the aggregate and lime by the remixing process)

The mixture will set overnight, although it will take 91 days to fully cure and harden.

Application

Preparation: follow good working practices, ensuring that the background is thoroughly clean. If removing vegetable growth using biocides check that these would not react causing stains.

Causes of damp should be remedied and cracks should be cleaned out, (packed with low fire clay tiles or slate if necessary) and sealed with an NHL pointing mortar and allowed to cure for 1 or 2 days before commencement.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Where there has been prolonged water penetration through the core of the wall it might be necessary to grout the cavity.

Rake out joints to provide a key (at least every other joint).

Clear any loose mortar. Wet background well (old bricks will absorb a lot of water) to control suction and minimize shrinkage.

Suction Control: if necessary, apply sufficient water to reduce excessive suction, especially on bricks and porous stone. On many occasions this is done the day before, if necessary several times with the last damping just before application starts. Apply water starting at the top of the structure.

Old bricks require more water than new ones. The top of the structure will dry out before the bottom. In base coats this means that scouring back and keying of the lower section might have to be done later than the upper section. Always dampen down before applying subsequent coats.

Keying: Sometimes joints are raked back (normally 10mm), this is not always necessary unless the background is very smooth and not porous. Stipple or Spatter dash coats can provide adequate keying to the background. Crisscross patterns using a pointed wooden lath are much preferred to combing when a key is being provided to the scratch coat.

On laths the keying should be undertaken diagonally so as not to disturb the rivets on the back of the lath

Dubbing Out: Defaced surfaces or in areas with a large amount of damaged joints it may be necessary to apply a dubbing out coat to provide a relatively level surface. In most cases this will be sufficient and joints or holes will not have to be filled with rubble unless quite deep. When a dubbing out coat is used let it set sufficiently (10 hours) before keying it.

The most efficient way to apply a dubbing coat is by harling. The strength should, as always, be compatible with the type of background. Apply base coat or scratch coat after approx, 5 days or more, site conditions will dictate.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

Setting Properties of NHL Mortars: The setting properties of NHL mortars require less time for protection against adverse weather conditions compared with fat lime mortars.

Precautions are however necessary and for further advice contact us for further details.

Protect from frost, heavy rain, strong wind or direct sun for a minimum of: -
NHL 2: - 96 hours

The preferred form of moisture control is mortar fleece or hessian cover which, which can be pre-dampened to contribute towards curing the mortar.

Work should not start in frost conditions or with temperatures below 5°C. In working with fine finishing coats, this should be 8°C.

Reworking: NHL mortars can be reworked (up to 24 hours with NHL 3.5 and NHL 2). This is due to the absence of cement or gypsum in the lime and due to the minimal quantity of aluminates. Material left covered overnight can be reworked in with fresh material the following day

Method: **3 coat work**

A Stipple or Spatter dash Coat (optional): can be used on strong, smooth and variable backgrounds. The normal thickness varies between 3 and 5 mm. This coat has to provide sufficient bonding to support the remaining coats. The thickness of the first coat depends on the nature of the background, the overall thickness required and the keying function.

Setting time: should be allowed in-between each coat. 1 day per mm thickness is recommended.

1st/ Undercoat/Scratch Coat: (use plaster base) to be applied 2 days (or more, depending on atmospheric conditions) after completion of the stipple coat. Thickness can vary according to the overall thickness required but it is normally between 10 and 15 mm. It must not be applied over 20 mm thick. If

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

this is required it should be done as an extra coat (two intermediate coats) each not above 20 mm. The thicker the intermediate coats the longer the waiting time before each application. Key the mortar in readiness for subsequent coats.

2nd/Float Coat: (use plaster base) to be applied 3-4 days (or more, depending on atmospheric conditions) after completion of the scratch coat. The thickness should be kept between 10 and 15 mm.

3rd/ Finishing Coat: (use plaster finish), 4mm. This can be applied in two thin coats immediately after each other.

Different Materials: Where different materials meet, and where there are timber lintels and other changes in the background material it is necessary to insert a metal mesh at the joint (at least 100 mm. each side). Consider the different suction characteristics of the background material. Hair or alkali resisting fibres can be added to the first coat or applied to metal Riblath to increase the bond and tensile strength.

Ensuring a Level Surface: To achieve a level surface vertical timber battens are fixed on the wall at 2-2.5 m. intervals. If the wall is uneven use spacers and check that battens are straight with a plumb level. Screed off excess mortar between battens with a wooden straightedge spanning between the battens.

When battens are taken down, fill in strips with the same mortar. An alternative is to make running screeds 10 cm. wide at regular intervals using the battens as described above and applying the base coats in between them.

Scour back and key with a devil float after initial setting. Check for shrinkage during the first

2 days and, if necessary, lightly dampen the relevant area, scour back and re-key. Do not apply a finishing coat until undercoat is adequately firm and

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

any small amounts of shrinkage are complete. See setting times, this is especially critical on timber lathed ceilings.

Note: in all, coats should be applied firmly to exclude air and any excessive moisture. Suction needs to be carefully controlled at all times.

Plastering on Wooden Lath: It is recommended that wood lath backgrounds should be soaked for at least a week before fixing or if that's not achievable immersed in water the day before fixing, and again 2 hours before work proceeds.

This will ensure that the lath is wet when fixed. It will then shrink and pull tight so that when the plaster is applied it can only expand back to its original fixing position. The constant principal is that at no time should the lath be so dry that it will absorb moisture rapidly from the first coat when it is applied. If the wall becomes dry in patches, these areas should be damped again to ensure uniform adhesion.

Hair must be added to all but the finishing coat at the rate of 2 grams per kilo of plaster. Hair should be long, curly as possible and preferably from animals overwintered outdoors. Straight hair should be avoided if possible and the hair teased into the plaster at the point of mixing and just prior to application. The mortar for the first coat should be stiff enough to hold up when laid, but sufficiently plastic to squeeze easily through gaps between the laths. Lath spacing should be no more than twice the width of the largest particle size in the plaster base (which is 5mm in our products) so would require 10mm spacing between the laths.

The type of lath used would typically be specified by the architect or conservation officer. This could be sawn or riven. Sawn are usually Larch and riven are usually chestnut or oak.

You will require approx 100 linear feet of sawn larch per sq. mtr Supplied in bundles of 200 ft in 4 ft lengths. Other types of lath would vary. These are general fixed using stainless steel annular ring shank nails. Although nail guns are more commonplace the nails should be nonferrous.

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar


The first coat should be laid in a diagonal direction across the lath firmly pushing the plaster through the lath spacing's, which will form rivets behind that laths, the hair will reinforce the rivets. After the surface has steadied up provide a crisscross key with a pointed wooden lath. The first coat should be laid to aprox12mm. Subsequent coats are applied and looked after in the same way as is described above but the first coat must be sufficient hard enough not to snap the rivets whilst applying subsequent coats.

Protection:

- protection of your completed work is critical.
- strong sunlight and high winds will accelerate the drying process, leading to shrinkage whilst rain may wash out the mortar and temperatures below zero may freeze it
- Mortar Fleece can provide comprehensive protection until the product is fully cured
- Hessian Sheeting can also be used, but do not use plastic sheeting as it is ineffective
- if the masonry being worked on has been recently laid, or is subject to heavy rain, ensure that it remains protected for a long enough period

If the mortar is for external use, do not apply in temperatures under 5°C. The material must be protected from the weather during placement and curing. Winter working will greatly increase the curing period and may reduce performance.

European Standard

	<p>Ref Standard: BS EN 998-1:2010</p> <p>Designation: Mortar for masonry. Plastering mortar for internal use using hydraulic lime.</p>
---	--

Conserv. Technical File – Natural Hydraulic Lime Mortar

13	Instructions: Please read the documents attached Manufactured By: Stone Tech (Cleveland) Ltd Lee Road, Bolckow Ind Est, Middlesbrough. TS6 7AR
-----------	--

Other Information:

- sample panels should be prepared and approved before full application of this product
- the information contained in this data sheet is, to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate (last updated April 2013)
- prepared in accordance with Directive 2001/58/EC & UK Statutory Regulations (CHIP 3)
- Conserv is registered trademark of Stone Tech (Cleveland) Ltd

NYMNPA

30/10/2018

From: David Fairley
Sent: 30 October 2018 10:26
To: Helen Webster

Subject: Keepers Cottage - Window details

Hi Helen

We have managed to call in a couple of favours with the preferred manufacturer and I have attached revised drawings for the windows and doors at the above, together with photos which show the proposed finish for the windows. Hopefully there is sufficient information within the attached to indicate the proposals.

The section details have been revised to reflect the requirements in your most recent correspondence. All windows are of timber construction and will include putty lime beads as requested. Double glazed units will be provided utilising the slimlite section as previously discussed with yourself and Edward Freedman.

The door details have also been revised and are now of be ledged and braced boarded doors with solid stiles and rails.

The manufacturer has agreed to keep us a slot open for the fabrication of units to allow us to have them ready before Christmas, however this will require confirmation of a formal order by close of business tomorrow. I appreciate that this is short notice, however the details have only just been provided to us and the manufacturer is willing to squeeze us in to his schedule.

Could you let me know your thoughts so that we can hopefully get matters agreed.

I also sent through proposals for the for the revised plastering of the internal walls on Friday and will be grateful for your colleagues comments, again so that we can make progress.

I am on holiday this week, but I will be picking up emails and answering phone calls if you wish to speak with me.

NYMNP

30/10/2018

In the meantime, I will look forward to your comments.

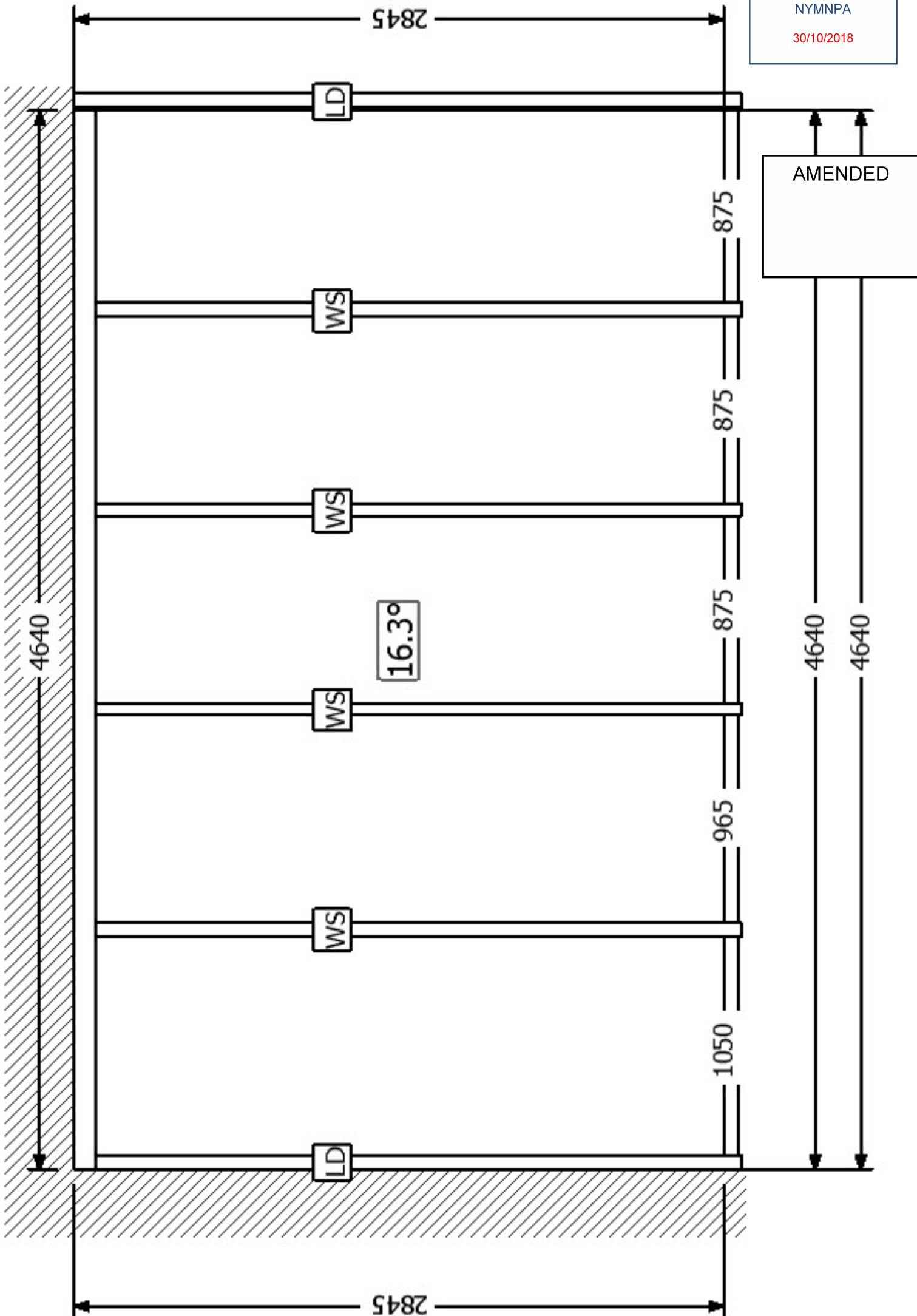
Kind regards

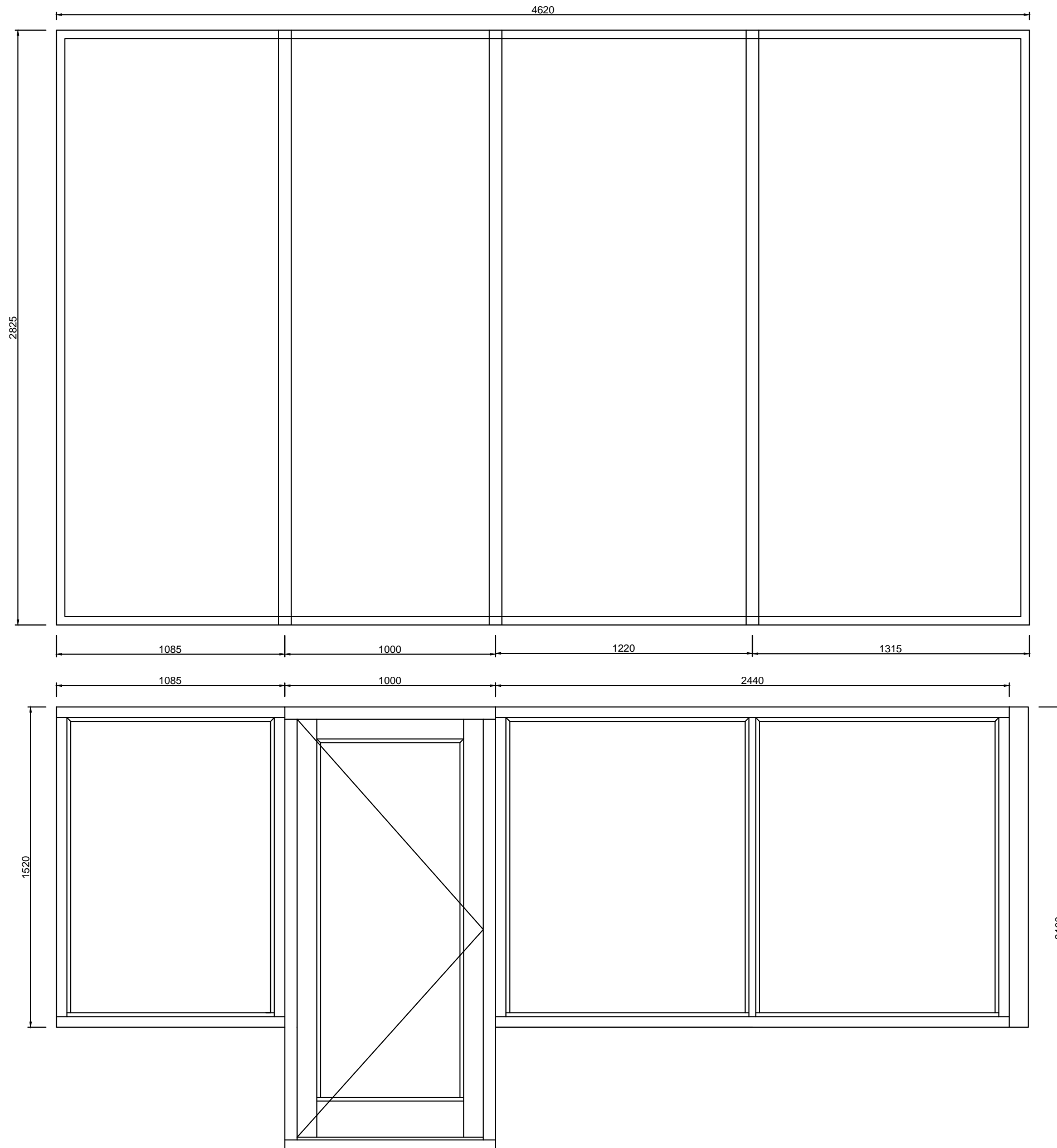
David Fairley MRICS. Accredited Non Domestic Energy Assessor

Partner

Building Consultancy

For and on behalf of Sanderson Weatherall LLP





AMENDED

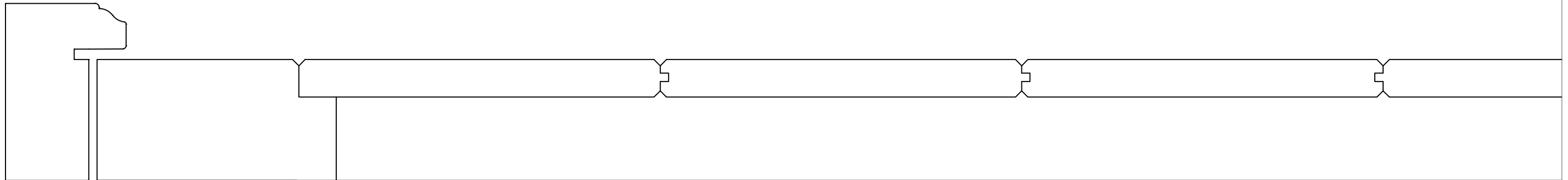
NYMNP
30/10/2018

	BY	DATE
DRAWN	JD	-
CONTRACT REF.	LEBA	-
CONTRACT NO.	C18155	-
CHECKED	-	-
APPROVED	-	-
		ERW Joinery Ltd Skippers Lane, Skippers Lane Industrial Estate, Middlesbrough, TS6 6HA
DESCRIPTION		
ROOF PLAN (TOP) AND ELEVATION DRAWING (BTM)		
SCALE	1:20	DRAWING N°
PAPER SIZE	A3	

NYMNPA

30/10/2018

AMENDED

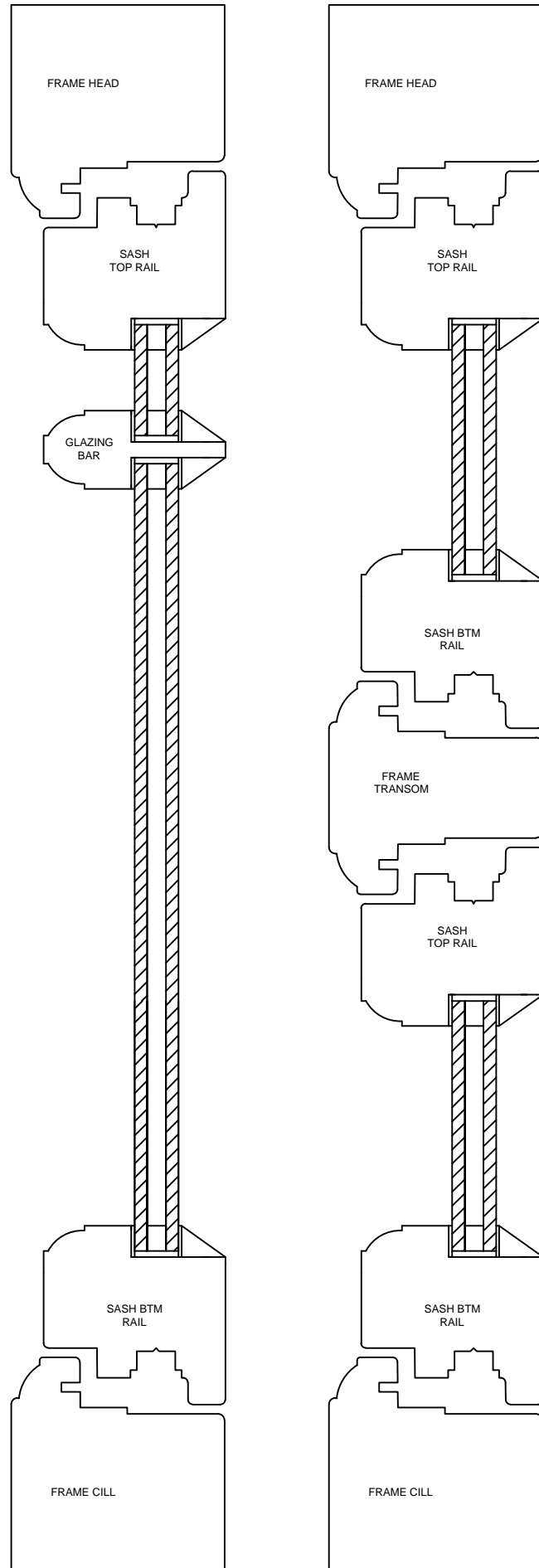


ERW Joinery Ltd
Skippers Lane, Skippers Lane Industrial Estate, Middlesbrough, TS6 6HA

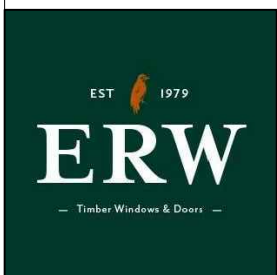
	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	
DRAWN	JD	-	BESPOKE DOOR HORIZONTAL SECTION	
CONTRACT REF.	LEBA	-		
CONTRACT NO	C18155	-		
CHECKED	-	-	SCALE 1:2	DRAWING N°
APPROVED	-	-	PAPER SIZE A3	

AMENDED

NYM/PA
30/10/2018



	BY	DATE
DRAWN	JD	-
CONTRACT REF.	LEBA	-
CONTRACT NO.	C18155	-
CHECKED	-	-
APPROVED	-	-



ERW Joinery Ltd
 Skippers Lane, Skippers Lane Industrial Estate,
 Middlesbrough, TS6 6HA

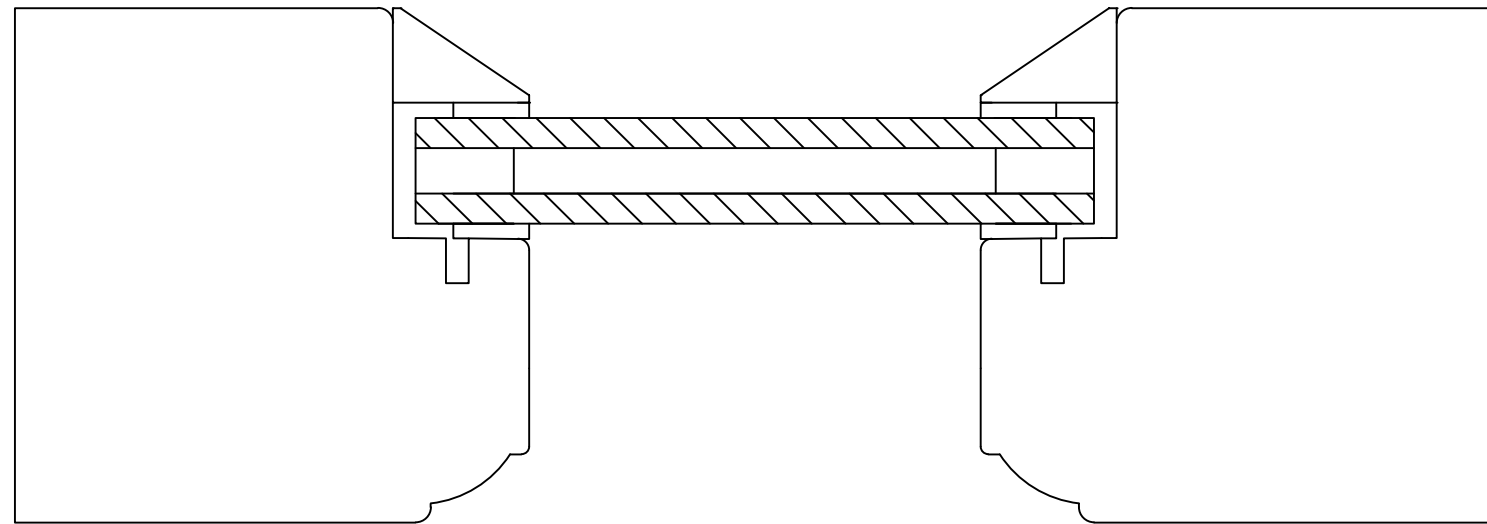
DESCRIPTION
 KEEPERS COTTAGE BESPOKE CASEMENT VERTICAL SECTION

SCALE	1:2	DRAWING N°	REV
PAPER SIZE	A3		0

NYMNP

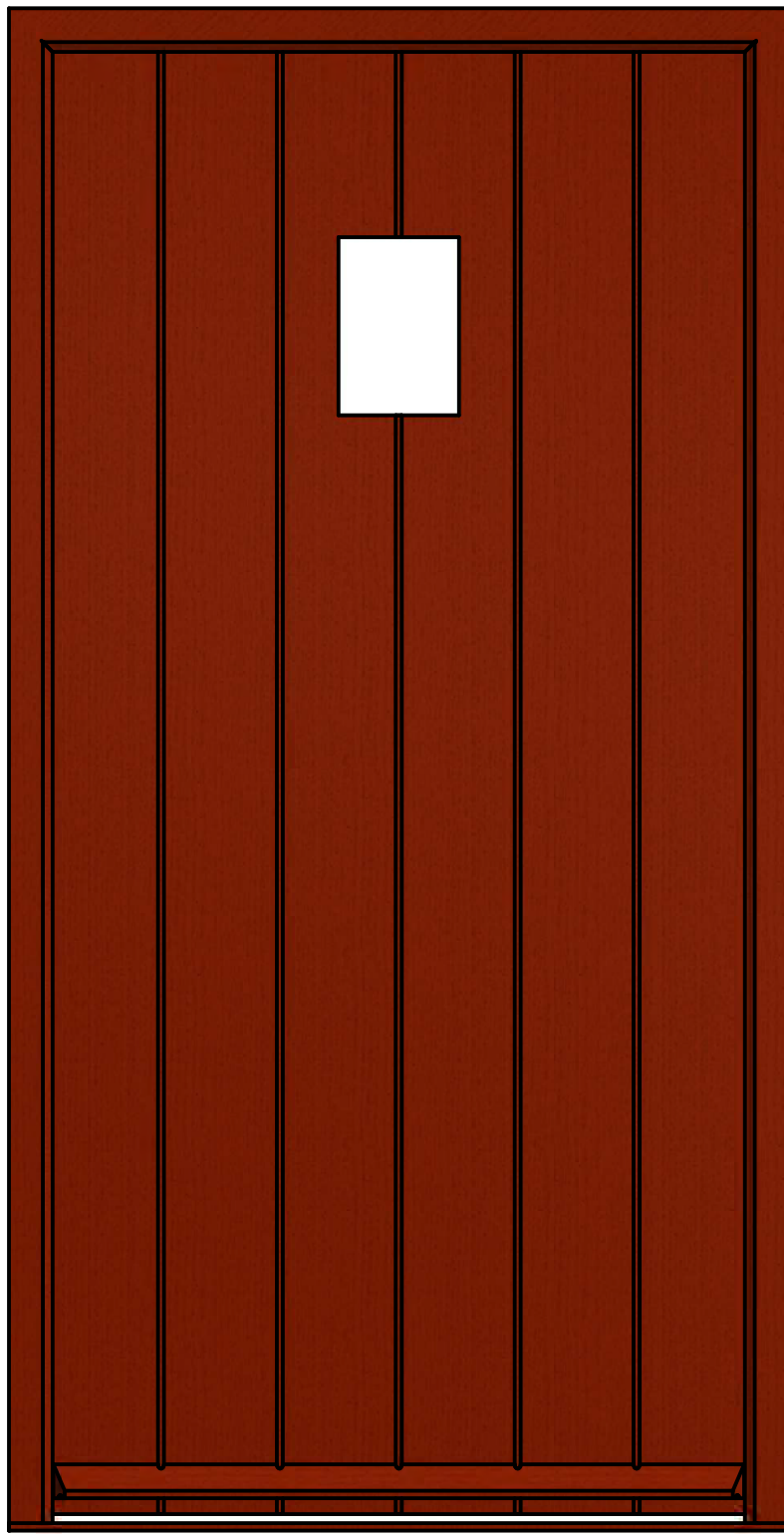
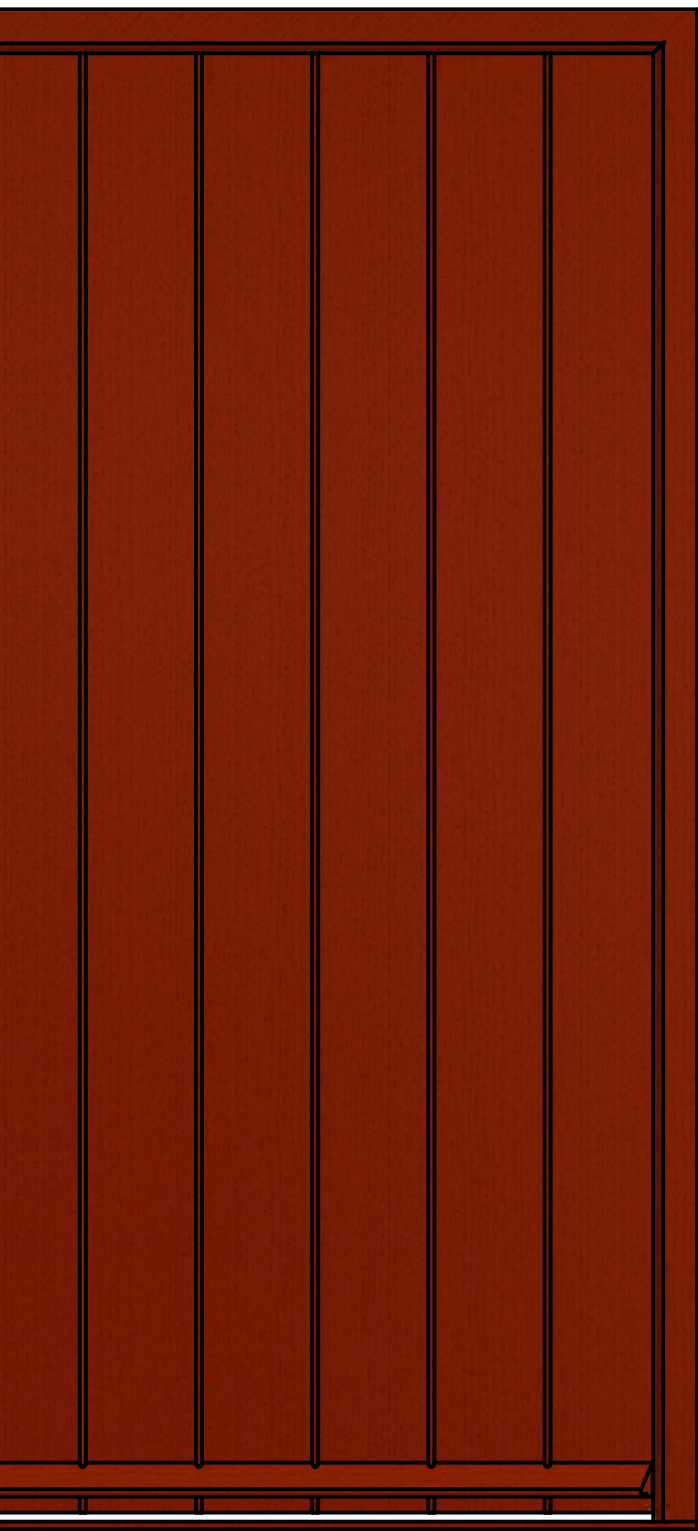
30/10/2018

AMENDED



ERW Joinery Ltd
Skippers Lane, Skippers Lane Industrial Estate, Middlesbrough, TS6 6HA

	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	
DRAWN	JD	-	DIRECT GLAZED CASEMENT HORIZONTAL SECTION	
CONTRACT REF.	LEBA	-		
CONTRACT NO	C18155	-		
CHECKED	-	-	SCALE 1:1	DRAWING N°
APPROVED	-	-	PAPER SIZE A3	
				REV 0



2020.00

NYMNP
30/10/2018

AMENDED



NYMNPA

30/10/2018





NYMNPA

30/10/2018





NYMNP

30/10/2018

