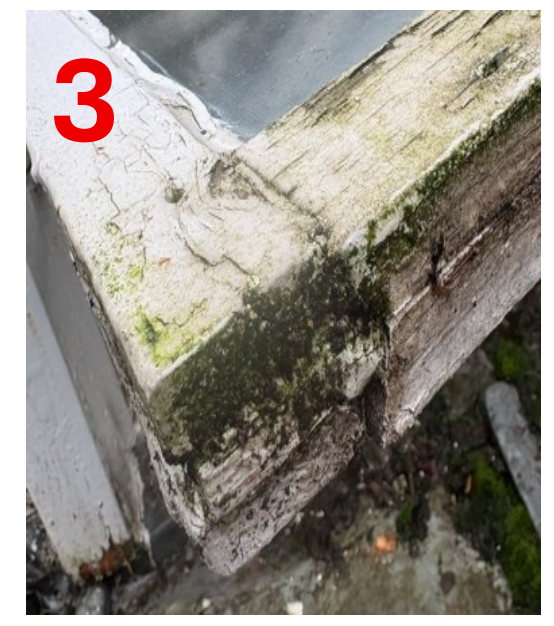
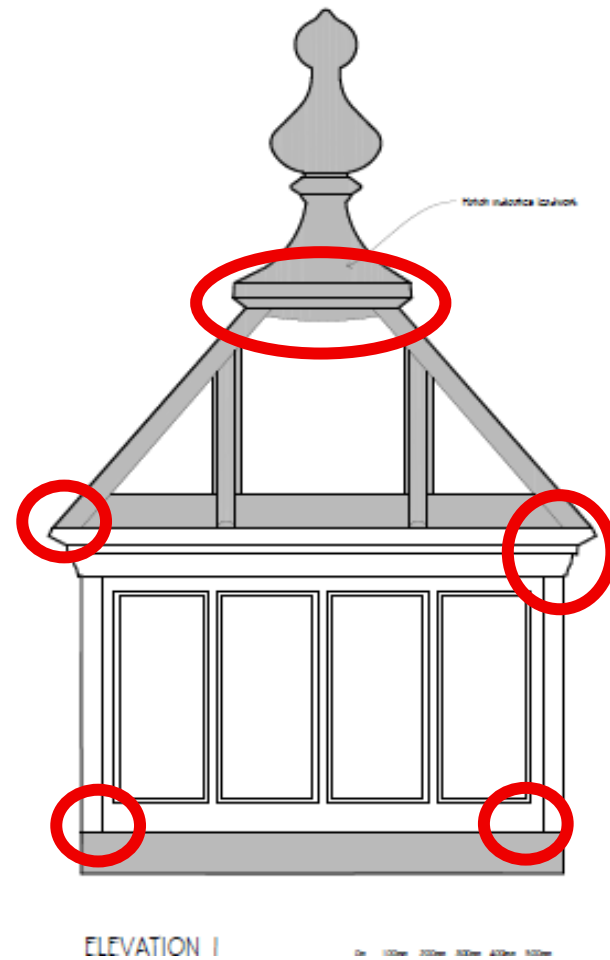
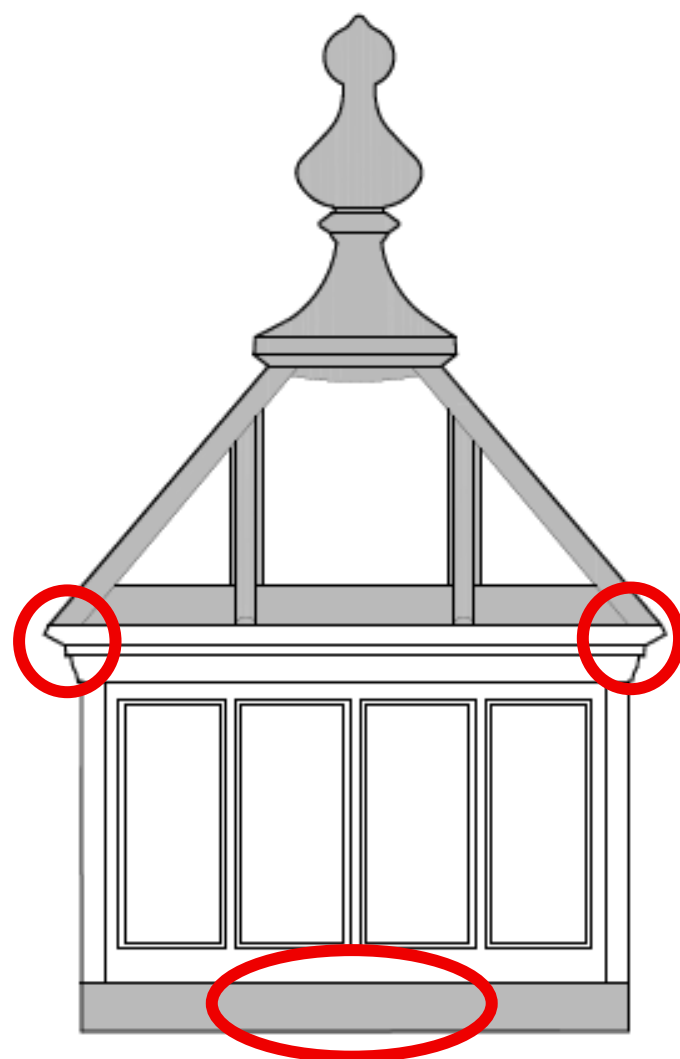




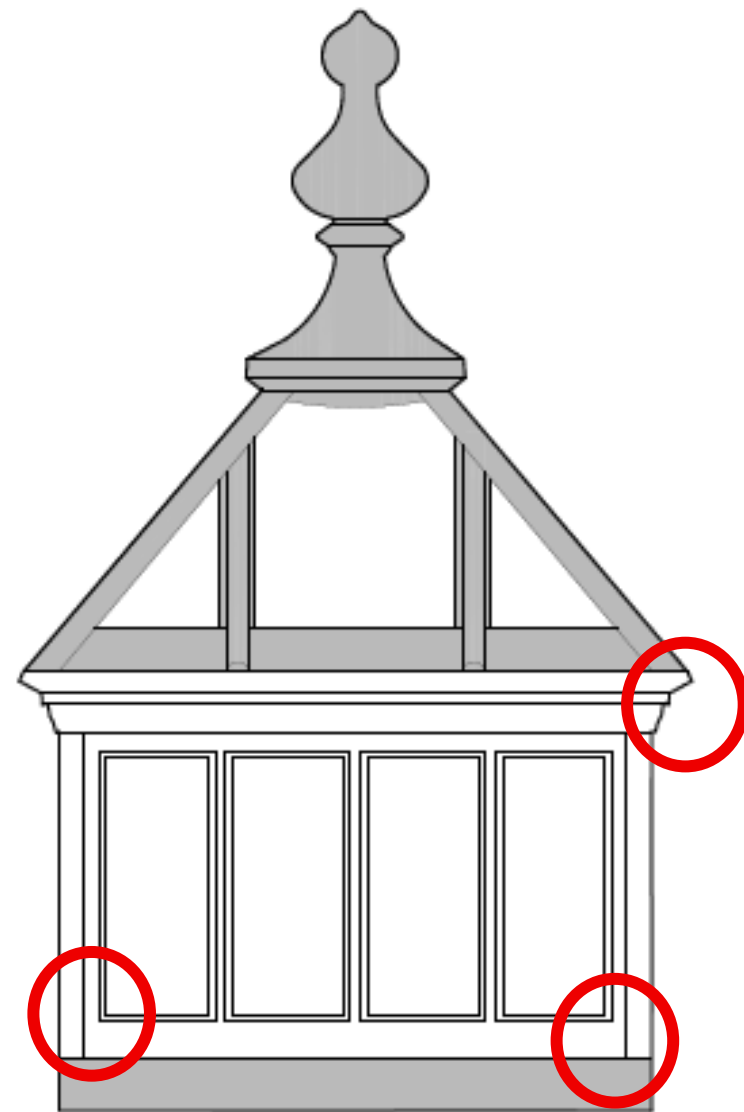
1. Finial – Remove existing lead covering and set aside for reuse where possible. Establish extent of rotten timber, carefully remove/cut away defective timber to localised areas to point where the remaining parent material is sound/strong, treat existing/retained solid timber with wet rot hardener. Scarf in new timber sections with the use of resins or mechanical fixings, subject to the required structural integrity, all scarfed in pieces of timber to be of the same specification and design to the existing. Sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration. Reinstall/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
2. Turn up existing lead up to expose fascia. Carefully remove existing defected timber where the remaining parent material is sound/strong. Retained timber surfaces to be treated wet rot hardener to. Scarf in new timber sections with the use of resins or mechanical fixings, subject to the required structural integrity, all scarfed in pieces of timber to be of the same specification and design to the existing. Sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration. Reinstall/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
3. Window – Carefully remove existing casement window. Remove/strip back existing window puttys using a glazing/hacking knife, clear rebates and carefully remove glass to set aside for reuse. Remove bottom rail of casement window by loosening existing mortice joint. Adjust existing mortice joint where required to suit new proposed rail. Treat any exposed timber with wet rot hardener. Supply and fit new bottom rail in like for like material and design and install into mortice joint, projecting tenons to be removed and flushed ready for decoration. Reglaze existing casement with salvaged glazing with the use of a genuine linseed oil putty, face puttys to be set at a 45-degree angle and seal within 10days of installation, sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration.
4. Rafter – Carefully peel back existing lead covering to expose defective rafter. Strip back existing window puttys using a glazing/hacking knife, clear rebates and carefully remove glass and set aside for reuse. Remove defective rafter by exposing existing fixing method, remove existing fixings and carefully remove defective rafter, rafter and extent of defective timber to be carefully reviewed, where defective timber is present remove defective sections of timber to where parent material is sound and strong. Scarf in new sections of timber with the use of resins or mechanical fixings, subject to the structural integrity. All scarfed in pieces of timber to be of the same specification and design to the existing. Sand all joints flush on completion. Reglaze existing casement with salvaged glazing with the use of a genuine linseed oil putty, face puttys to be set at a 45-degree angle and seal within 10days of installation, sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration. Reinstall/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.



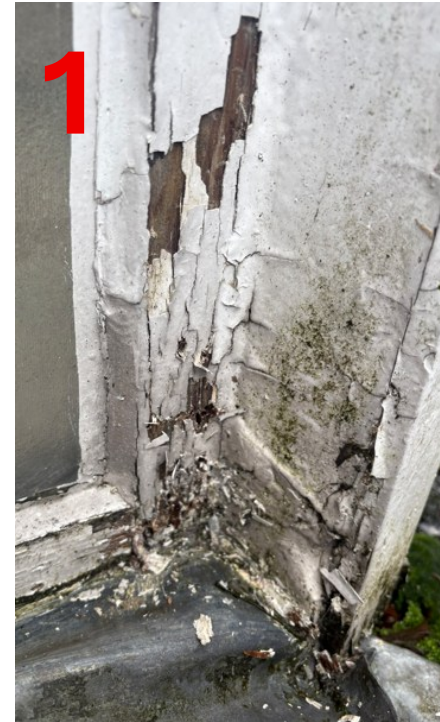
ELEVATION 2
1:20



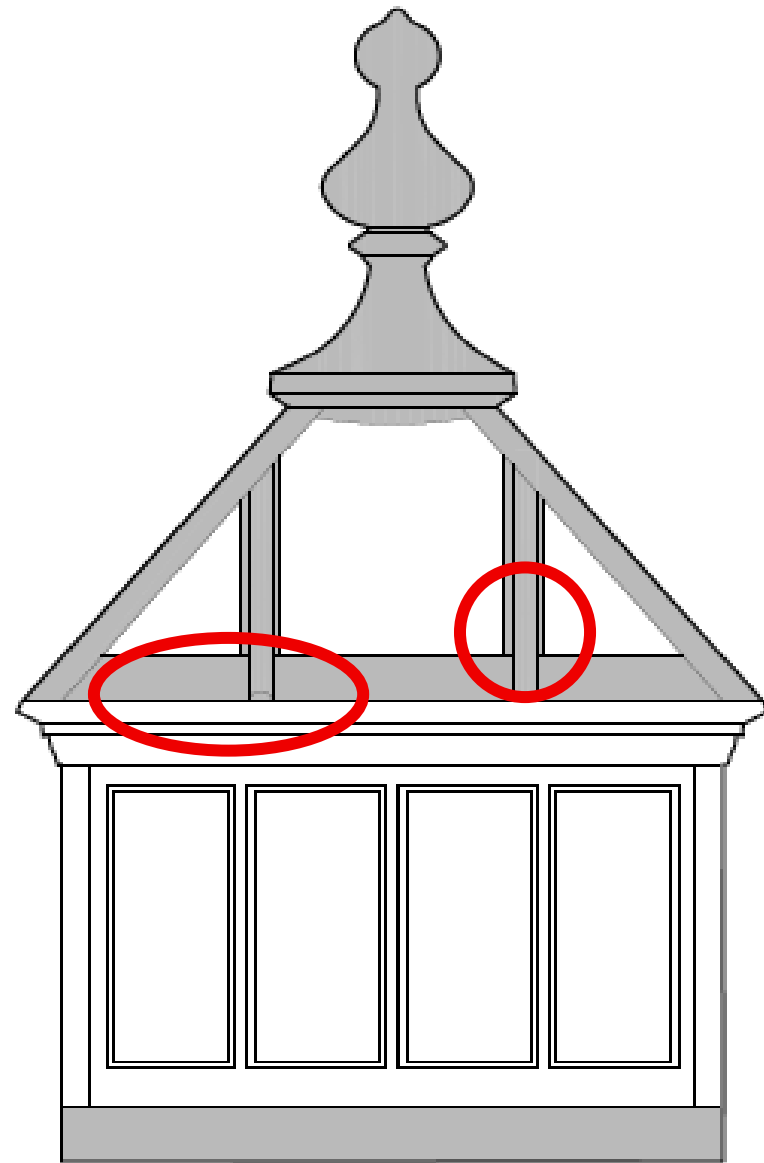
1. Rafter – Carefully turn up existing lead up to expose fascia and defective timber. Carefully remove existing rotten sections of timber by scarping defected timber away, undertake until parent material is sound/strong. Any retained timber surfaces to be treated wet rot hardener. Where removal has taken place, fill/repair with dry flex epoxy resin, sand flush on completion ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
2. Mullion - Carefully remove existing rotten sections of timber by scarping defected timber away from existing mullion area, undertake until parent material is sound/strong. Any retained timber surfaces to be treated wet rot hardener. Where removal has taken place, fill/repair with dry flex epoxy resin, sand flush on completion ready for decoration
3. Fascia - Turn up existing lead up to expose fascia. Carefully remove existing defected timber where the remaining parent material is sound/strong. Retained timber surfaces to be treated wet rot hardener to. Scarf in new timber sections with the use of resins or mechanical fixings, subject to the required structural integrity, all scarfed in pieces of timber to be of the same specification and design to the existing. Sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
4. Window cill – Carefully peel back existing lead covering to expose defected rail in window section, cut out defected section of timber. Treat any exposed timber with wet rot hardener. Supply and fit new bottom rail section in like for like material and design and install, sand all joints on completion flush ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.



ELEVATION 3
1:20



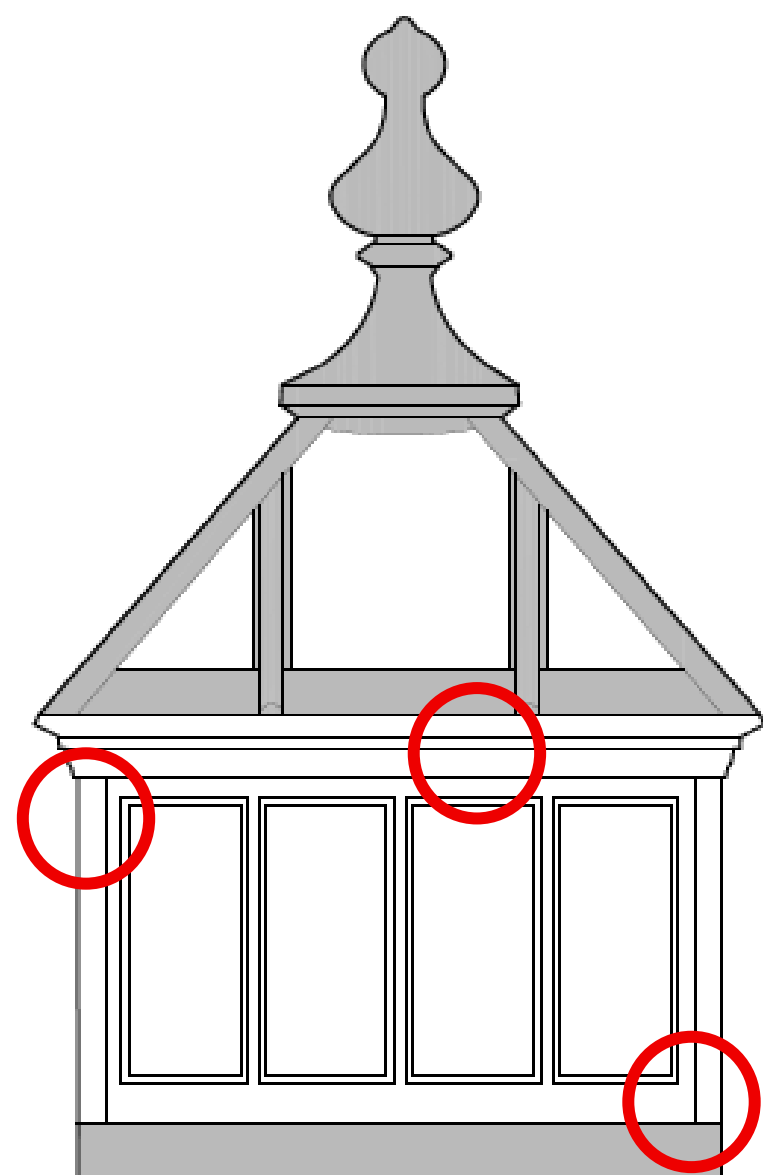
1. Window frame bottom rail - Carefully peel back existing lead covering to expose defected rail in window section, cut out defected section of timber. Treat any exposed timber with wet rot hardener. Supply and fit new bottom rail section in like for like material and design and install, sand all joints on completion flush ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
2. Fascia - Turn up existing lead up to expose fascia. Carefully remove existing defected timber where the remaining parent material is sound/strong. Retained timber surfaces to be treated wet rot hardener to. Scarf in new timber sections with the use of resins or mechanical fixings, subject to the required structural integrity, all scarfed in pieces of timber to be of the same specification and design to the existing. Sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration.
3. Window cill – Carefully sand back existing paint work to expose defected rail in window sill section, cut out defected section of timber. Treat any exposed timber with wet rot hardener. Supply and fit new sill section in like for like material and design and install, sand all joints on completion flush ready for decoration.



ELEVATION 4
1:20



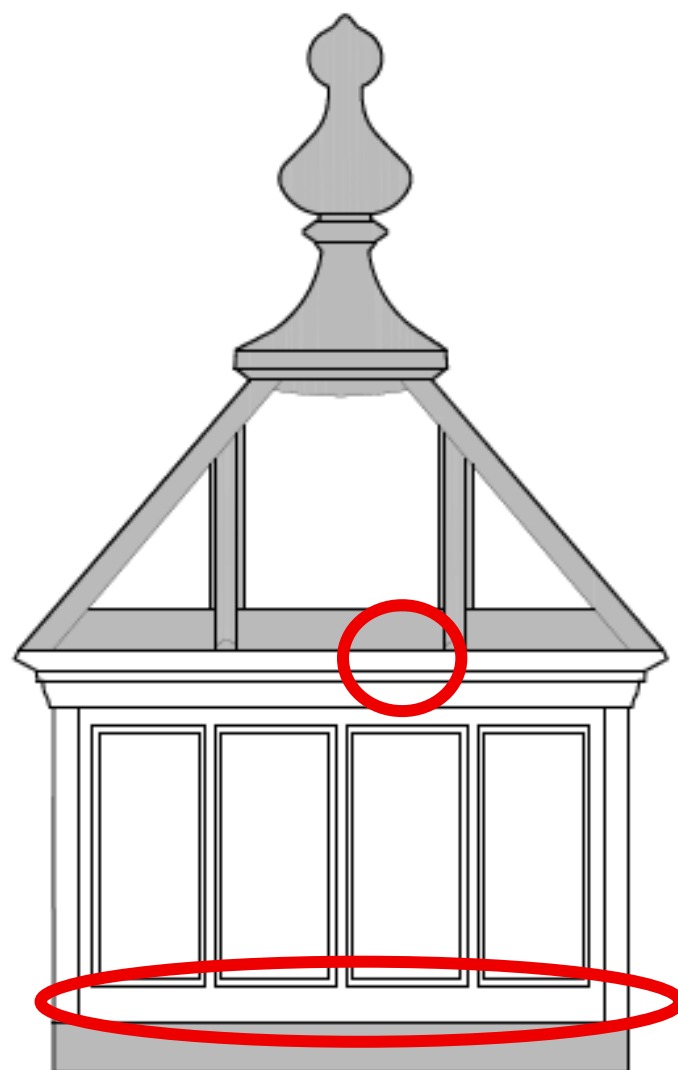
1. Rafter – Carefully peel back existing lead covering to expose defective rafter. Strip back existing window clear rebates and carefully remove glass and set aside for reuse. Remove defective rafter by exposing existing fixing method, remove existing fixings and carefully remove defective rafter, rafter and extent of defective timber to be carefully reviewed, where defective timber is present remove defective sections of timber to where parent material is sound and strong. Scarf in new sections of timber with the use of resins or mechanical fixings, subject to the structural integrity. All scarfed in pieces of timber to be of the same specification and design to the existing. Sand all joints flush on completion. Reglaze on completion of timber repairs, sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration. Reinstall/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
2. Carefully peel back sunken lead to expose defected area and investigate. Current assumption is that there is rotten timber underneath and this is highlighted by the sponge/dip within the leadwork covering, once timber exposed, carefully remove defective timber, Supply and fit new timber section in like for like material and design, sand all joints on completion flush ready for decoration. Reinstall/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.



ELEVATION 5
1:20



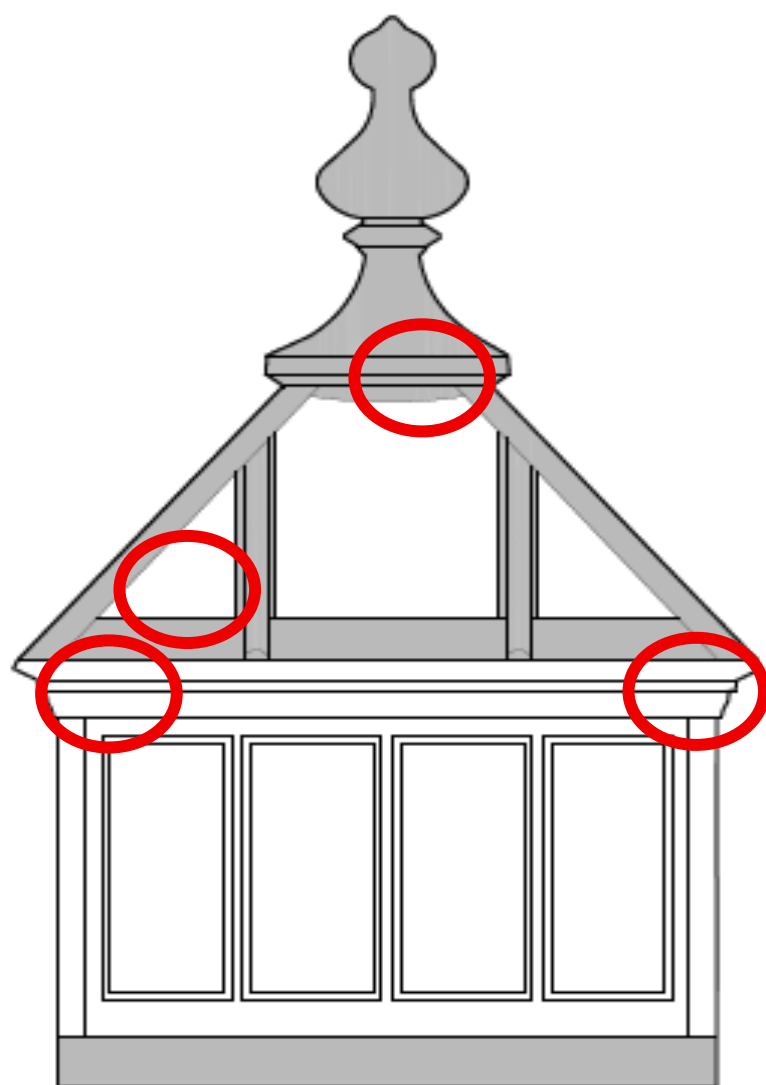
1. Fascia - Carefully turn up existing lead up to expose fascia and defective timber. Carefully remove existing rotten sections of timber by scarping defected timber away, undertake until parent material is sound/strong. Any retained timber surfaces to be treated wet rot hardener. Where removal has taken place, fill/repair with dry flex epoxy resin, sand flush on completion ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
2. Mullion – Carefully expose rotten area on face of window frame mullion. Remove defective timber sections. Splice new timber section of same material and design insitu, sand all joints back flush ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.



ELEVATION G
1:20



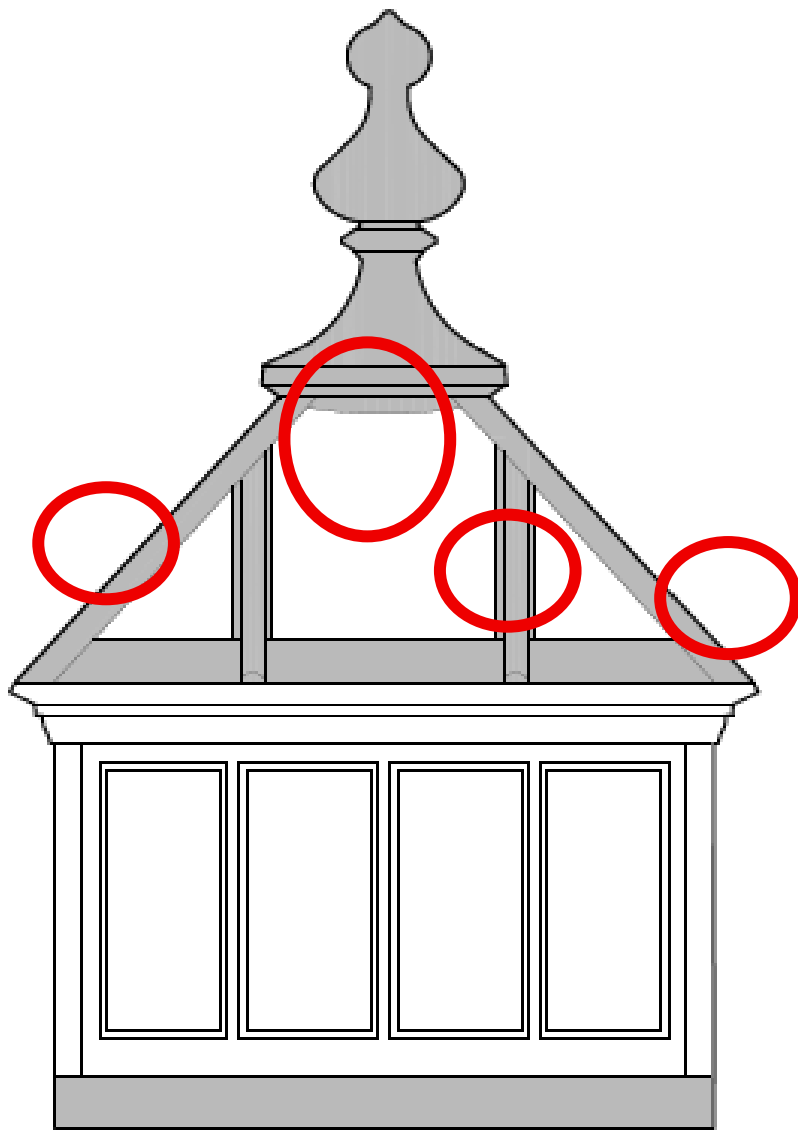
1. Fascia - Carefully turn up existing lead up to expose fascia and defective timber. Carefully remove existing rotten sections of timber by scarping defected timber away, undertake until parent material is sound/strong. Any retained timber surfaces to be treated wet rot hardener. Where removal has taken place, fill/repair with dry flex epoxy resin, sand flush on completion ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
2. Window casement bottom rail - Carefully remove casement glazing (localised areas only) to undertake necessary repair. Remove/strip back localised existing window puttys using a glazing/hacking knife, clear rebates and carefully remove glass to set aside for reuse Carefully peel back existing lead covering to expose defected rail in window section, cut out defected section of timber. Treat any exposed timber with wet rot hardener. Supply and fit new bottom rail section in like for like material and design and install, sand all joints on completion flush ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.



ELEVATION 7
1:20



1. Finial – as per elevation 1
2. Fascia - Turn up existing lead up to expose fascia. Carefully remove existing defected timber where the remaining parent material is sound/strong. Retained timber surfaces to be treated wet rot hardener to. Scarf in new timber sections with the use of resins or mechanical fixings, subject to the required structural integrity, all scarfed in pieces of timber to be of the same specification and design to the existing. Sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration.
3. Lead – Remove existing lead cap over rafters. Reinstall lead capping code 5 specification to LSA association details, lead work to 'boss' down onto existing rafters, dressed and sealed carefully and patination oil on completion of works.



ELEVATION 8
1:20



1. Glass – Carefully peel back lead on either side of broken glass section. Carefully remove broken section of glass including associated adhesives. Clean existing rebates and prepare to accept new glass. Supply and install new like for like glass. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.
2. Rafter – Carefully peel back existing lead covering to expose defective rafter. Strip back existing window clear rebates and carefully remove glass and set aside for reuse. Remove defective rafter by exposing existing fixing method, remove existing fixings and carefully remove defective rafter, rafter and extent of defective timber to be carefully reviewed, where defective timber is present remove defective sections of timber to where parent material is sound and strong. Scarf in new sections of timber with the use of resins or mechanical fixings, subject to the structural integrity. All scarfed in pieces of timber to be of the same specification and design to the existing. Sand all joints flush on completion. Reglaze on completion of timber repairs, sand all joints flush along with surrounding timbers ready for decoration. Reinstate/redress lead work coverings to LSA recommendations, welded vertical joints, patination oil on completion of installation.