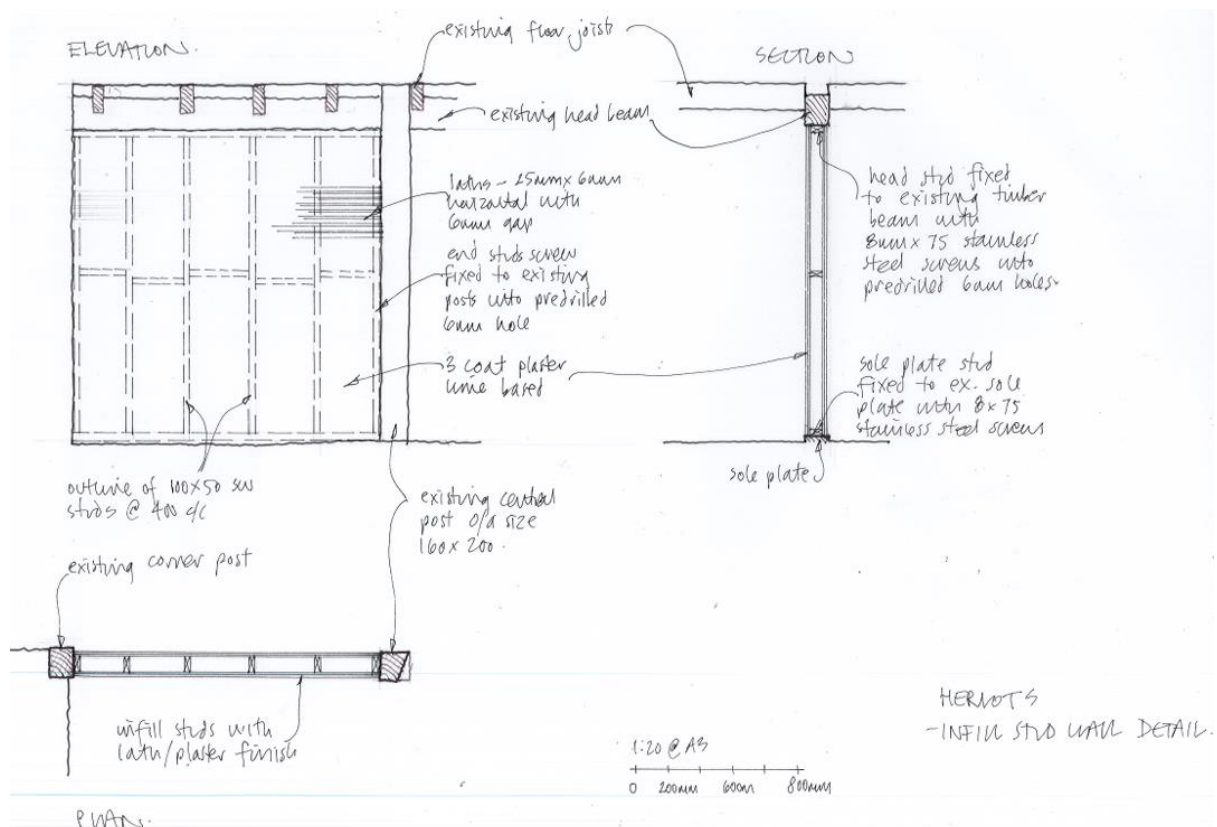


Heriots, Wokingham Road, Hurst

Application Ref. 242961

Condition 5 – Infill Wall Method Statement

The reinstatement of the partition wall to the drawing room will be carried out using the details noted below. This will comprise new treated sw studs at 400c/c, finished both sides with lath and plaster. The overall width of the infill studwork will sit within the depth/width of the posts and beams, so that these structural elements remain exposed to view.

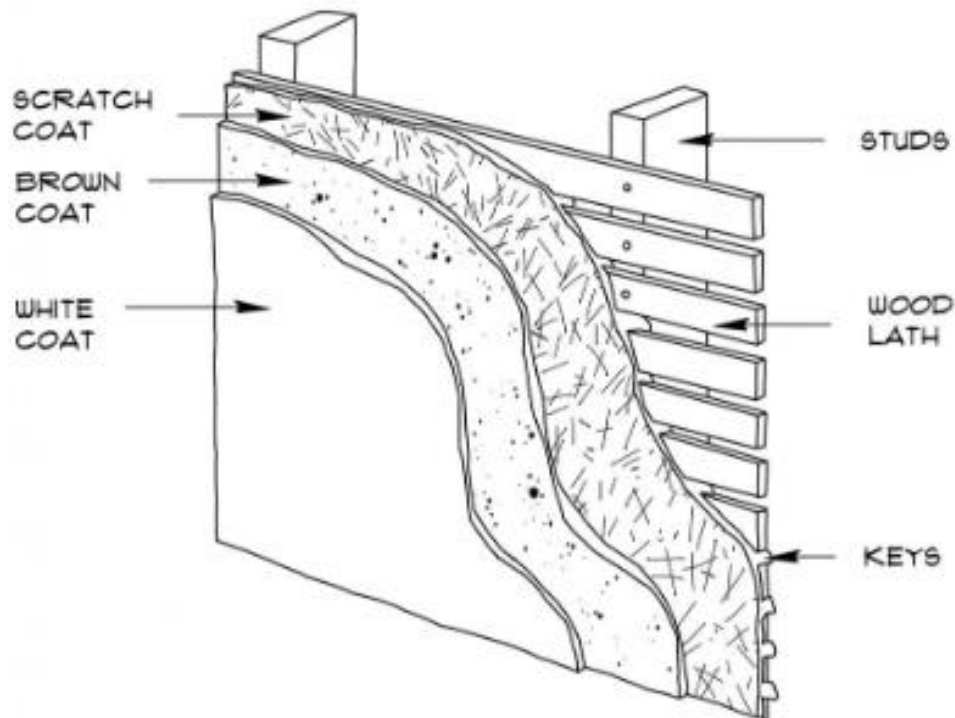


Lath and plaster will comprise thin strips of timber measuring around 25mm x 6mm, behind the plaster. These would be nailed to vertical timber studs to form a framework for the wall. Each lath will be spaced with a gap of around 6mm to take the plaster which would be applied next.

Three coats of plaster will be used. The first is a 6mm thick render layer designed to stick to the lath and fill the gaps between each one. Next is the 'floating' layer, again of around 6mm thick. This provided a smoother surface to which the final 'setting' layer will be applied. The setting layer is a 3mm thick to give a nice smooth finish to decorate.

The first two layers of plaster that are applied to the lath will be made up of lime putty and sharp sand in a 1:3 ratio, and the third layer will be made up of lime putty and a fine sand in a 3:1 mixture. Final decoration will be a mist coat of breathable paint followed by two full coats to finish colour.

Lath and plaster is a traditional way of finishing a wall surface. First, wood lath strips are nailed onto studs or joists with a finger width gap between them. Then 3 coats of plaster, a scratch, brown and white coat are applied to the lath. Once dry, a plaster and lath wall is quite beautiful with very high density and durability.



The studs adjacent to the existing posts, head beam and sole plate will be secured using 8 x 75mm stainless steel screws, into predrilled holes to avoid the existing historic wood from splitting. The existing timberwork will also be protected with decorators' tape during the plastering process to avoid staining.

Alternative solution is to use a lime based finishing plaster over 12mm plasterboard (rather than laths). In this case, it is essential that the plasterboard is cleaned thoroughly to remove dust and debris, and then a bonding agent is added, which will increase the adhesion strength by upto 40%. Test adhesion on a small area first. For this system to work, room temperature needs to be between 10-20 degrees C, and humidity between 45-60%. Lime finishing based on a 2 or 3 coat system applied as follows:

- Apply first coat at 2-3mm thickness
- Use proper lime plastering tools
- Allow 24-48 hours drying time
- Check for any shrinkage cracks
- Dampen surface before next coat

Tools for lime plastering comprise trowels, floats, hawks and brushes. Using lime products also requires the use of gloves, goggles and a respirator.

Sheet off all other areas within room.