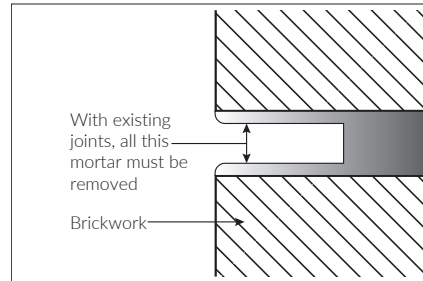


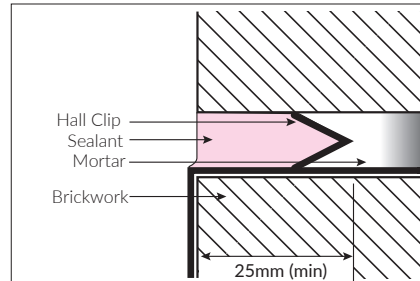
6.0 Slate Re-Roofing Methodology

Cleaning Joints



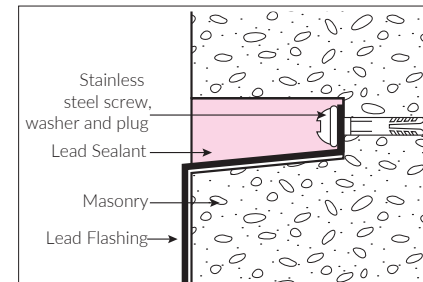
When removing mortar from an existing joint it is important to remove ALL the mortar to a depth of 25mm

Joints Between 6mm and 20mm Wide



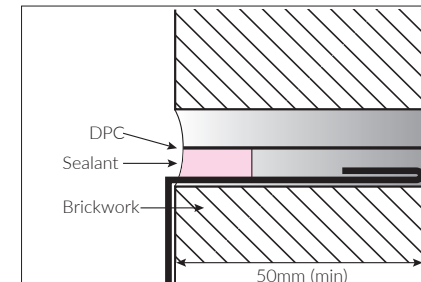
The joint should be at least 6mm wide to allow hall clips to be inserted to hold the Lead flashing in place before pointing in with lead pointing sealant.

Joints Over 18mm Wide



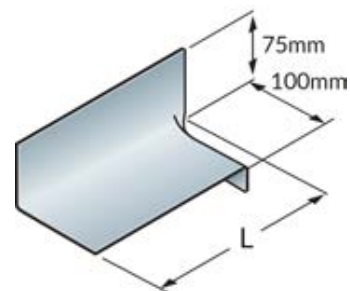
Wide joints over 18mm will require a more substantial fixing. It is recommended that stainless steel screws and washers are used at 450mm centres on flashing lengths of no more than 1500mm. The joint should be repointed with mortar and then pointed with lead pointing sealant.

Joints With A DPC

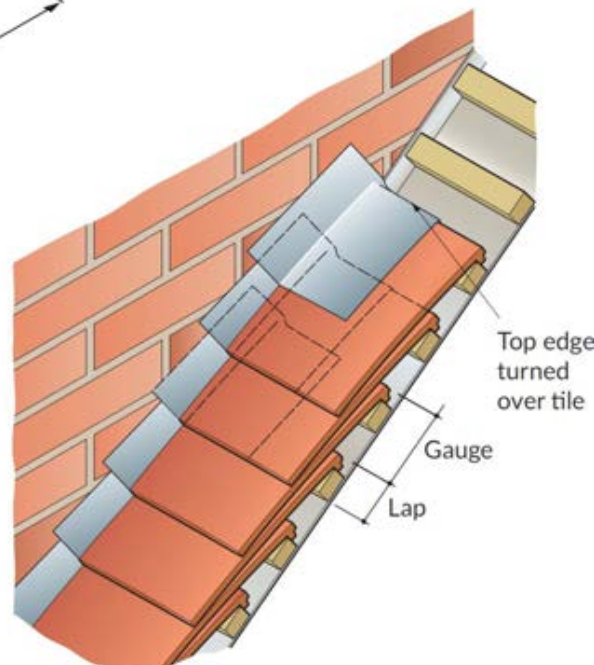


Joints below a DPC can often cause problems if they are not fitted correctly. On existing buildings it is often better to chase out a joint at least 600mm below the DPC, this will avoid any potential damage to the damp proof membrane by disturbing the brickwork or masonry above it.

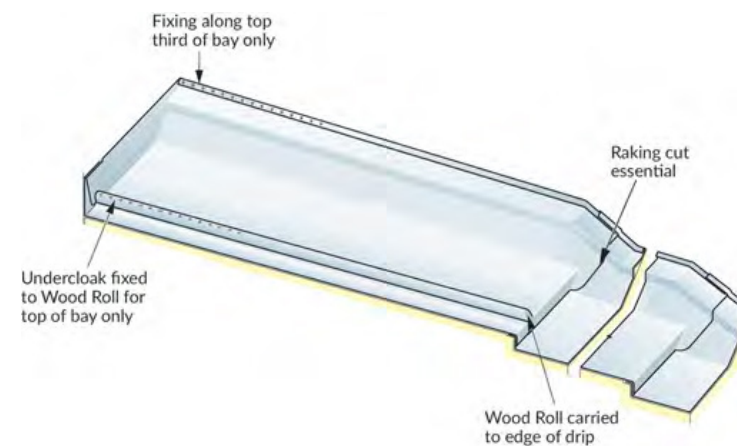
Soakers



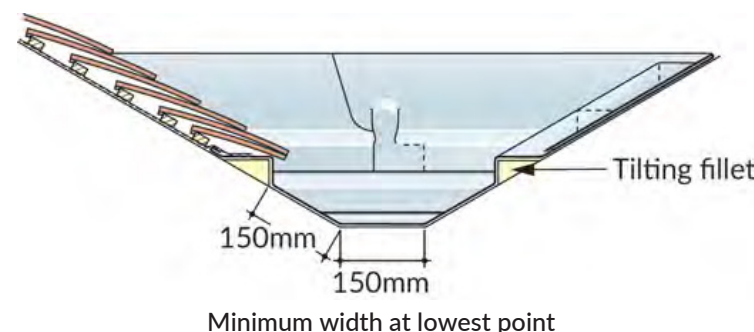
Size of soaker
 $L = \text{gauge} + \text{lap} + 25\text{mm}$



Tapered Gutter Details



E. Cross section of tapered gutter



The pitched roof is to be raised up by the height of new 40mm counter battens plus the depth of the TLX Gold breathable membrane in order to achieve adequate natural airflow between the rafters. Exposed gutters around the perimeter edge of overhang details will also need to be raised accordingly to ensure that surface water is captured and dealt with correctly.

The proposed works attempts to salvage as much of the original existing slate as possible, estimated to comprise of approximately 90% of the total slates. Whilst the vast majority of the existing slates are in good condition, a small number are damaged around the edges where pieces have chipped away whilst others around the ridge detail have been damaged by the poor application of lime mortar where leaks have previously been patched to stop water ingress. Damaged slates that are still intact and are deemed capable of protecting the fabric from water ingress are to be reused on less prominent elevations to retain as much historical fabric as possible. The replaced roof covering will replicate the existing layering pattern and any new slates are to match the existing in all respects including, colour, texture and dimensions.

Newly proposed flashing is to be made from lead and any replacement lead flashing will incorporate existing removed flashing in its manufacture. Leadwork will be installed to the Lead Sheet Association standards.

- Carefully remove existing slates in the same layout pattern, and safely store away to the side.
- Once the approved insulated membrane is installed, existing slates that are in good condition should be re-installed.
- Re-installation of the existing roof slates must be done using the existing layout pattern. It is anticipated approx. 90-95% are to be reused on the prominent, street facing elevations with any new or damaged slates located on the less prominent roof elevations.
- Any existing slates that are in dis-repair or misplaced are to be replaced with reclaimed slates to match those existing. Any newly installed slates are to match in colour, texture and dimensions of the existing slate.
- Existing nails and joinery methods must be used and executed on a like-for-like basis and in a traditional manner.