

Wythenshaw Hall – Bar and Tenant Hall areas Paint Analysis



Report on Findings Report No HPMWH02

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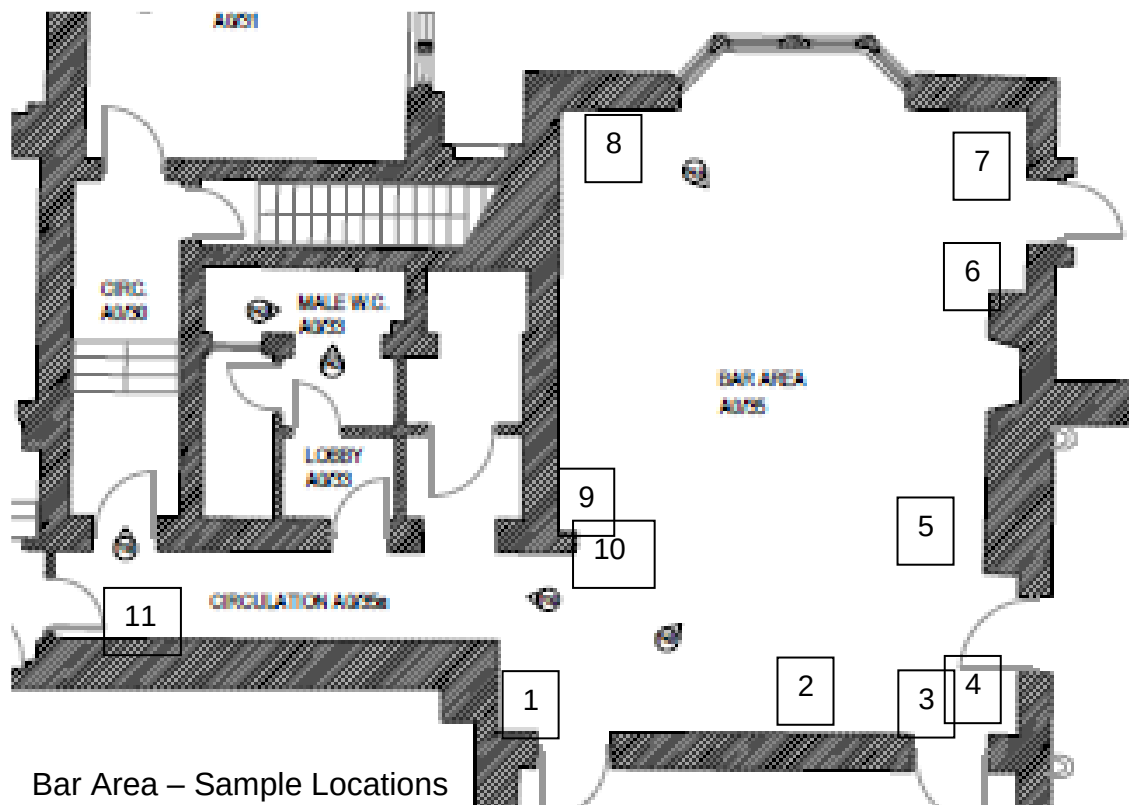
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1.0 Introduction

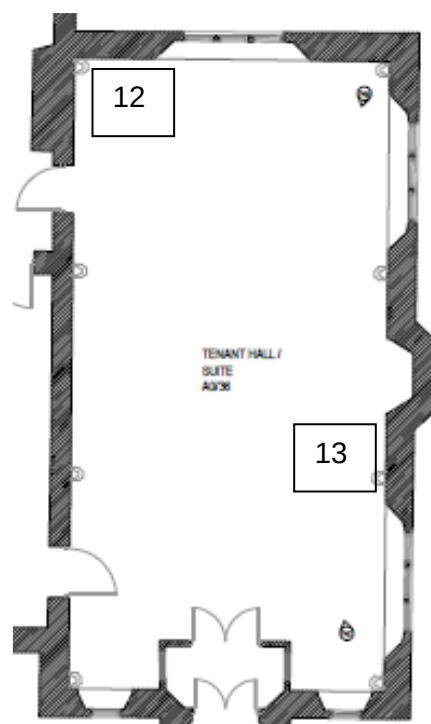
Heritage Project Management were requested to undertake a number of paint samples for analysis from the Bar Area of Wythenshaw to determine the paint layers beneath the existing wallpaper. The results would inform the proposals for the redecoration of this area. A further two samples were taken from the adjacent Tenant Hall area to determine the paint systems that had been applied to the brickwork walls.

A total of 13 samples were taken from the building. They were identified as Samples W1 to W13.

Sample Ref:	Location:
Sample W1	Mid height, wall – beside doorway.
Sample W2	Low height, wall – above skirting.
Sample W3	Wall, above doorway.
Sample W4	Mid height, wall.
Sample W5	Mid height, wall.
Sample W6	Mid height, wall – adjacent to doorframe.
Sample W7	Mid height, wall – adjacent to window.
Sample W8	Mid height, wall – behind bar.
Sample W9	High level, wall.
Sample W10	Mid height. Wall – return wall
Sample W11	Low height, wall – behind door.
Sample W12	Mid height, wall – above dado.
Sample W13	Mid height, wall – to RHS of fireplace.



Tenant Hall area - sample locations.



The samples were taken on 6th October 2021.

2.0 Analysis Methodology

Sample Preparation

Each sample was visually inspected in the workshop to identify any salient features and pieces selected for sectional analysis including where papers / paint layers had detached.

The samples were set in a clear coat polyester resin and then cut and polished to enable them to be inspected under microscope. The resin holds the paint layers together and allows a polished flat plane for viewing at high magnification.

Samples were also viewed under UV magnification to identify high fluorescent materials such as historic resins and zinc oxide based paints.

In addition, the samples were physically tested for lead content. Samples were tested with a solution of Sodium Sulphide which in the presence of lead turns dark brown in colour.

The interpretation was carried out by Richard Baister of Heritage Project Management.

5.0 Historical Context

Given the age of the building there would have been a limited choice of materials that would have been used on the walls and the majority of coatings

would have been individually mixed by the painters based on traditional recipes and techniques.

Coating typically available for the walls would have been:

Lime Washes – these are made from pure white lime mixed with water. They were used for common walls and ceilings especially where for sanitary reasons a frequent fresh application was required. Lime washes were readily removed when rubbed, will not stand rain and do not adhere well to smooth or non-porous surfaces.

Distempers – were made of whiting (lime whiting - limewash with added tallow) mixed with size which was allowed to become jellylike before application. Although more durable this coating was easily removed and used for interior decoration. Prior to redecoration the distempers would typically be fully removed before new coats were applied. The addition of oil with an emulsifier such as borax (sodium borate) created a more durable and often washable distemper depending on its formulation, which can be considered a predecessor of modern resin based emulsions. It became popular as an interior paint in the early 19th century when a number of manufacturers began to produce it commercially, and it remained in common use until after the Second World War when it was finally superseded by vinyl and acrylic emulsion paints.

White Lead Based Paints – Lead carbonate (white lead) was extensively used as the basis for white and light coloured paint coatings. Being either mixed with Whiting or Linseed oil it was a more durable coating than distempers and was able to provide good coverage and opacity.

Red Lead Based Paints – Lead tetroxide (red lead) paints were also extensively used for darker colours where they offered good opacity and the ability to carry darker pigments well. Typically mixed with oils including linseed, they were used on metalwork and joinery. Also often used as a primer coat on metalwork.

Iron Oxides – Red iron oxide was also seen in the period as a good protective coating for ironwork over lead based paints as they did not set up any perceived galvanic action as was believed to occur between lead paints and iron surfaces. Often cheaper than lead tetroxide due to it being extracted and processed in the UK it was very popular for metalwork and joinery.

Zinc oxides – these were being introduced in the 1870's as a replacement for the more injurious white lead bases as they provided a good level of whiteness and were comparable in cost. They were however, considered not to combine so well with oils and were not favoured by many decorators.

Lithopones (Barium Sulphide) – these were introduced at the turn of the twentieth century as alternative to white lead due to its good covering properties however it was only used internally as it is not durable externally as it darkens and rapidly chalks away.

Titanium Whites (Titanium Oxide) – these were generally introduced for decorations after the Second World War. It is a stable and significantly more pure white base that is used for whites and as a base for lighter colours.

Varnishes – these were a solution of resin in either oil, turpentine or alcohol. The oil dries, the alcohol evaporates leaving a solid transparent film of resin over the surface varnished.

Lead based paints were known to be injurious to health. However, their use was extensive until alternative materials such as zinc oxides could offer the same workability and coverage to that of the traditional lead paints. Even after this time the lead paints were preferred by traditional decorators.

In addition to the paint coatings, wall papers were also extensively used at this time. These were typically pre-finished with a raised pattern.

The three samples were analysed to identify the nature and colours of the original and subsequent paint layers that were applied.

4.0 Summary of Findings

Analysis sheets are provided for all samples, these typically show the sectional examination of the different paint layers that were present in the samples. Where possible, different paint types where these can be easily identified are noted.

Bar area

The wallpaper that is present on a number of the walls in this area is the most recent of the decorative coatings and there was no evidence in the samples to confirm if any other paper decorative coatings were ever present on these walls.

The range of samples taken in this room typically show a similar progression of colours although sample W4 provided the most comprehensive record of colours with a total of 21 different paint layers being present.

The earliest permanent paint scheme present is a warm stone colour that was made from lead carbonate (white lead) that was tinted with red lead. Beneath this paint layer are traces of an earlier distemper which would have been a temporary application whilst the lime plaster was drying out – the warm stone colour was the first permanent decorative scheme.

The warm stone colour was replaced by a white paint layer of lead carbonate and then decorated in a light beige colour. Throughout its life the bar area was decorated in either beiges or whites apart from two schemes that were a light

green colour. The majority of samples are missing the very earliest layers that are present in sample W4 however share a similar history of decorations.

The most recent decorative scheme was the wallpaper which was applied onto the earlier paint layers.

Tenant Hall Area

The Tenant Hall is currently decorated directly onto its brickwork walls. However, sample 13 clearly notes traces of lime plaster indicating that the original wall plasterwork was removed and then decorative finishes applied to the brickwork surface. With the removal of the plaster any original paint finishes would have been removed at that time.

The earliest paint finishes that were identified are limewashes although these were soon replaced with warm beige coloured paints that were made from lead carbonate that was tinted with red and yellow ochre pigments. This warm colour was replicated on one further occasion before being replaced with a series of white or beige decorative schemes.

A total of 17 decorative coatings have been identified that range from the early lime washes through white lead paints, zinc oxide whites to the modern Titanium whites.

The most recent paints are emulsions which are impervious to water vapour and prevent any breathability of the external wall façade.

Recommendations

Bar Area

Recommendation 1 - The wallpaper in this area is a modern addition to the room and has no heritage significance. Consideration should be given to the full removal of this paper which is unsuitable for future decorations.

Recommendation 2 – The most recent paint applications within the room are emulsion paints. Consideration should be given to the removal of these paint layers where there is an increased risk of water vapour movement in the walls ie on external wall areas.

Recommendation 3 – Consideration should be given to returning the decorations to the original paint colours ie the warm stone colour. Any new paint system should be where possible compatible with the previous paint systems and breathable where used on external wall areas.

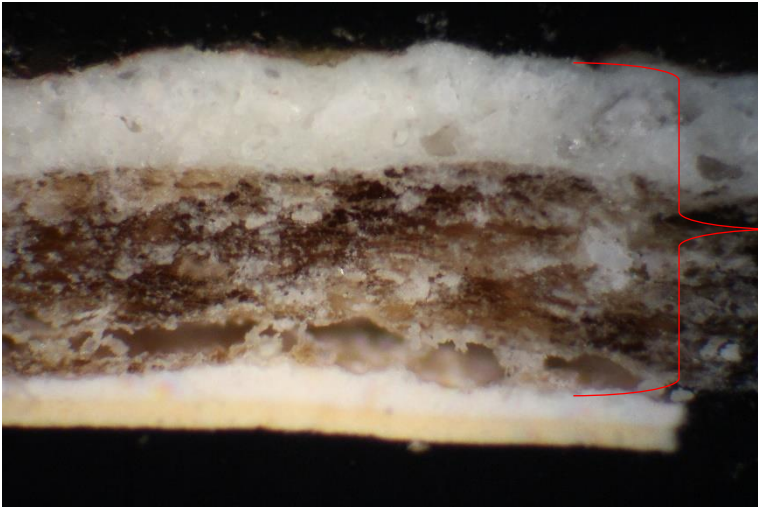
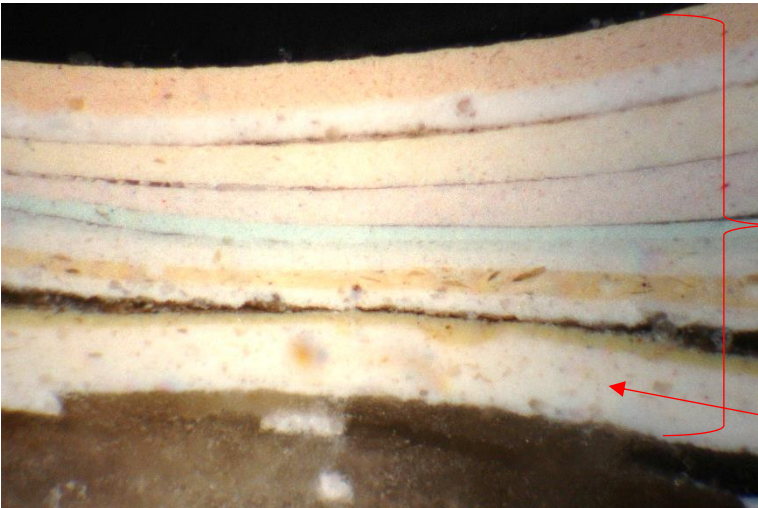
Tenant Hall

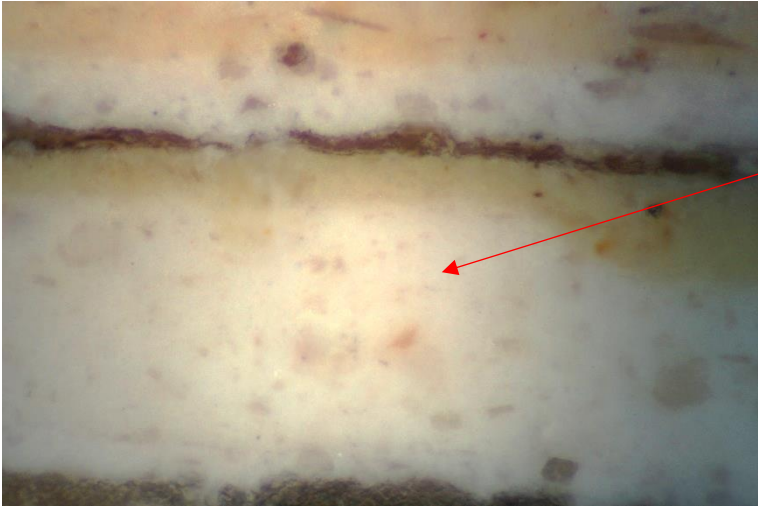
Recommendation 1 – The most recent paint applications within the room are emulsion paints. Consideration should be given to the removal of these paint

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layers where there is an increased risk of water vapour movement in the walls ie on external wall areas.

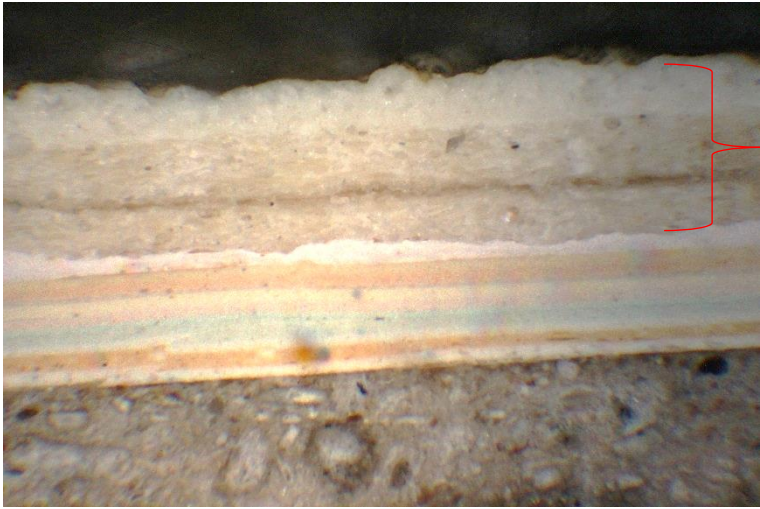
Recommendation 2 – As part of a long term strategy of conservation repair of the hall consideration should be given to the reinstatement of the wall plaster in this area.

Sample Ref:W1	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W1 (Wall area) The sample was covered by wallpaper which was partly detached. 13 decorative layers are visible in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
	X100 – Most recent layers Wallpaper – paper backed with an applied finish. Modern titanium white paint over beige colour scheme.
	Earlier paint layers 10 separate paint layers under detached wallpaper, Earliest paint layer

		X400 - Earliest paint layers. White coating based on lead carbonate (white lead).
Lead Test		
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.	

Summary of paint layers.

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 13	Wallpaper
Layer 12	Modern Titanium white coating
Layer 11	Modern beige coating
Layer 10	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 9	White paint layer
Layer 8	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 7	Off-white (pink)
Layer 6	Light green
Layer 5	Off-white
Layer 4	Beige paint scheme
Layer 3	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 2	Beige paint scheme
Layer 1	White paint (earliest paint layer) based on lead carbonate.
	Plaster

Sample Ref:W2	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W2 (Wall area) 12 layers are present in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
	X100 – Wallpaper (current visible decoration) 2No layers present.
	X400 - Earliest paint layers. Earliest paint scheme – white paint based on lead carbonate. (Note: the sample is similar to ample W1 however it is missing the earliest layers present in that sample).

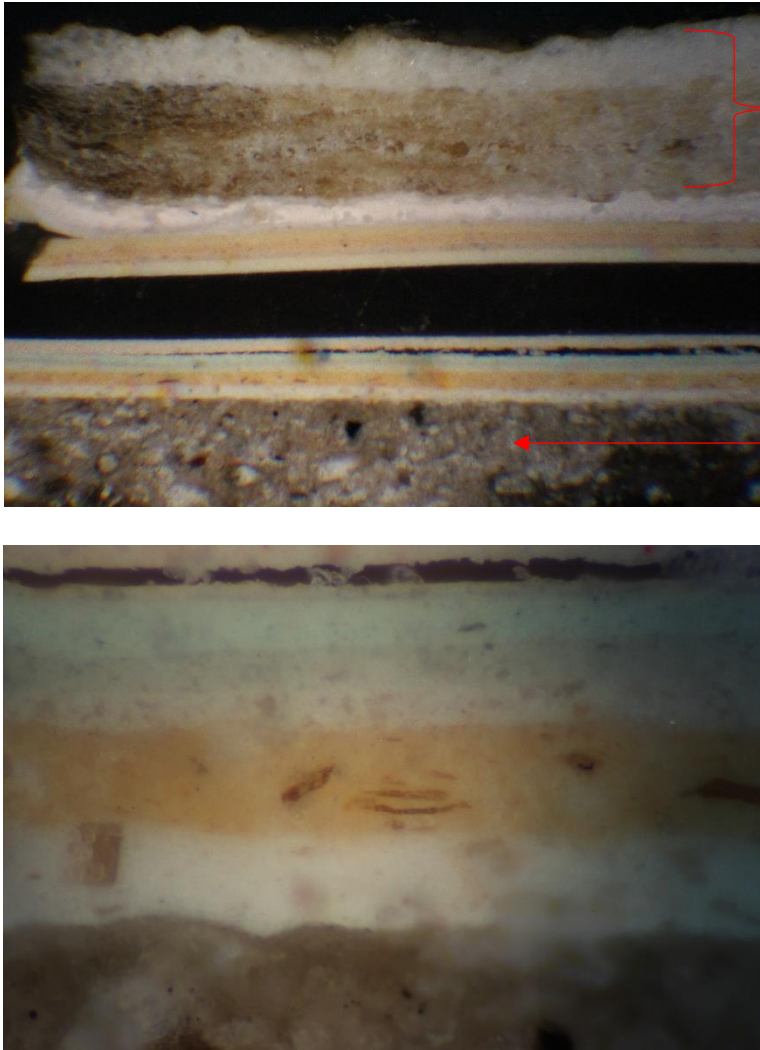


X100 – schemes tested for lead.

The earliest schemes test positive

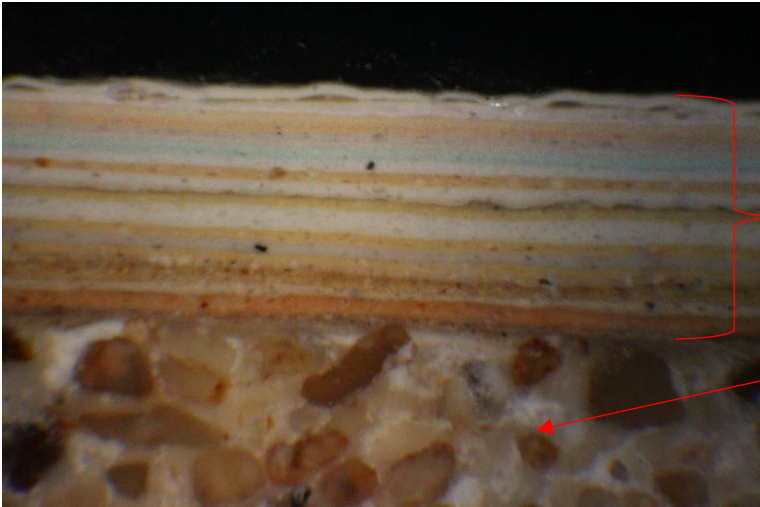
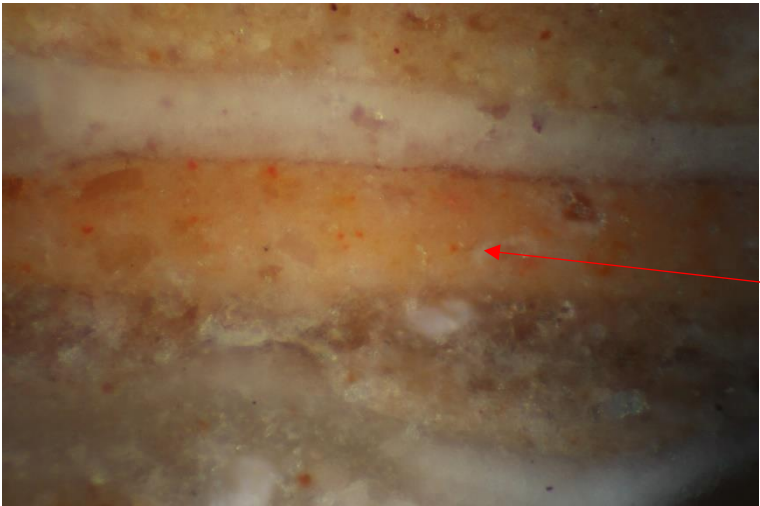
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 12	Wallpaper
Layer 11	Modern Titanium white coating
Layer 10	Modern beige coating
Layer 9	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 8	White paint layer
Layer 7	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 6	Off-white (pink)
Layer 5	Light green
Layer 4	Light green
Layer 3	Off-white
Layer 2	Beige paint scheme
Layer 1	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
	Plaster

Sample Ref:W3	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W3 (Wall area) – above doorway. 12 separate layers are visible in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
	X50 – Wallpaper – current decorative scheme. Dark plaster – possibly cement based X400 - Earliest paint layers. Earliest paint scheme – white paint based on lead carbonate. Note: The decorative layers are similar to sample W2)
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

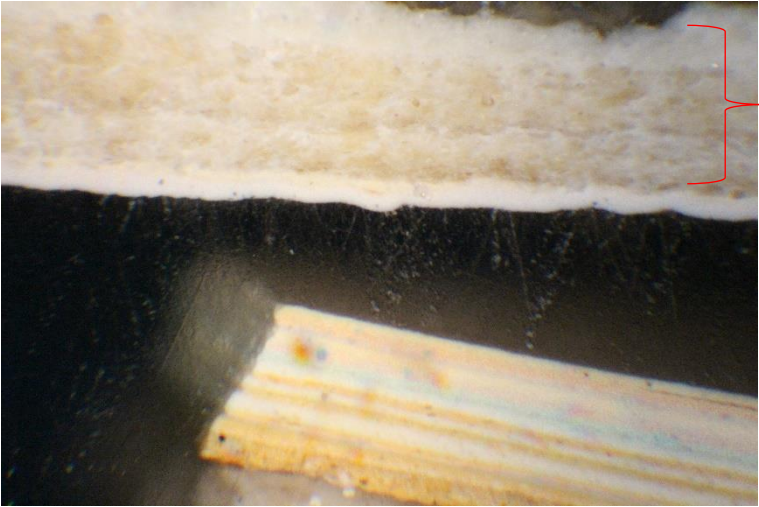
Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 12	Wallpaper
Layer 11	Modern Titanium white coating
Layer 10	Modern beige coating
Layer 9	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 8	White paint layer
Layer 7	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 6	Off-white (pink)
Layer 5	Light green
Layer 4	Light green
Layer 3	Off-white
Layer 2	Beige paint scheme
Layer 1	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
	Plaster

Sample Ref:W4	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W4 (Wall area) – mid wall height. 21 separate paint layers are visible in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
 	X50 – 21 separate paint layers. Lime plaster. X400 - Earliest paint layers. Original scheme – a warm stone coloured paint based on lead carbonate tinted with red lead.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of the decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 21	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 20	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 19	Modern beige coating
Layer 18	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 17	White paint layer
Layer 16	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 15	Off-white (pink)
Layer 14	Light green
Layer 13	Light green
Layer 12	Off-white paint
Layer 11	Beige paint scheme
Layer 10	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 9	Beige paint scheme
Layer 8	White paint (earliest paint layer) based on lead carbonate.
Layer 7	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 6	White paint layer – based on lead carbonate.
Layer 5	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 4	White paint scheme – based on lead carbonate.
Layer 3	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 2	White – based on lead carbonate.
Layer 1	Warm stone coloured paint based on lead carbonate tinted with red lead. (Original paint coating).

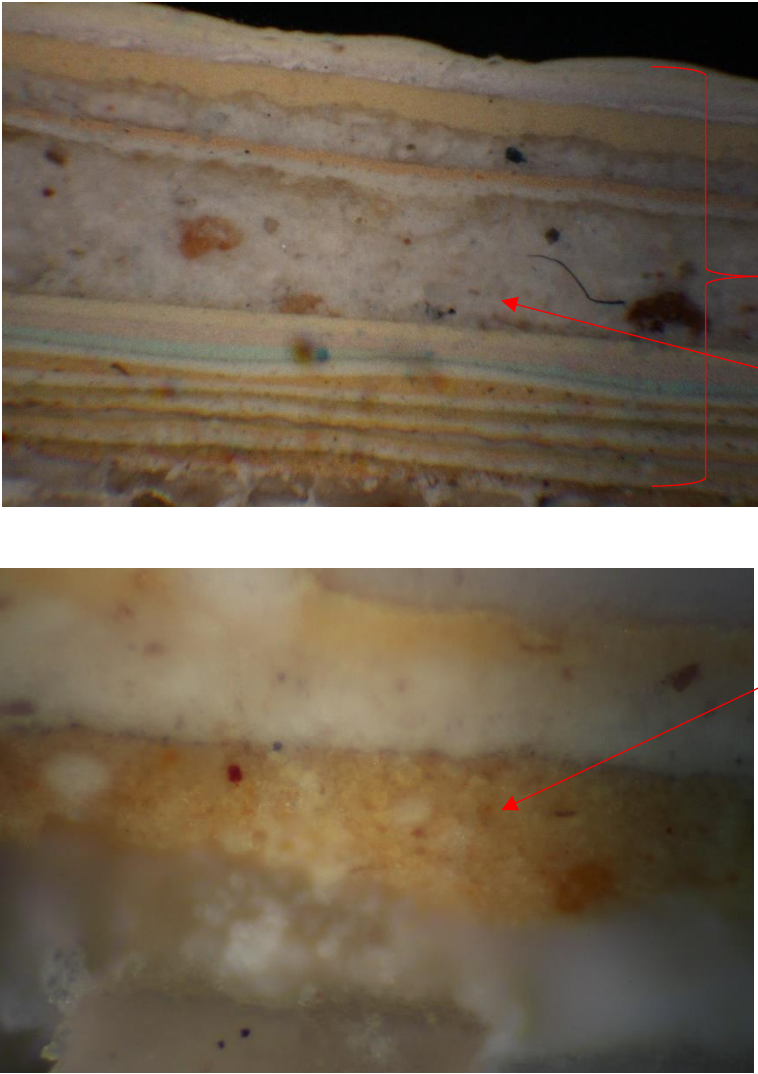
Note: The first 10 layers all contain some lead carbonate.

Sample Ref:W5	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W5 (Wall area) – mid wall height. 20 separate decorative layers are present in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
 	X50 – Wallpaper – current decorative scheme. X400 - Earliest paint layers. Beige coloured paintwork - based on lead carbonate and tinted with red and yellow ochres. This earliest layer is similar to layer 3 in sample W4 ie the earliest two layers are missing.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 20	Wallpaper
Layer 19	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 18	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 17	Modern beige coating
Layer 16	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 15	White paint layer
Layer 14	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 13	Off-white (pink)
Layer 12	Light green
Layer 11	Light green
Layer 10	Off-white paint
Layer 9	Beige paint scheme
Layer 8	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 7	Beige paint scheme
Layer 6	White paint - based on lead carbonate.
Layer 5	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 4	White paint layer.
Layer 3	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 2	White paint scheme.
Layer 1	Beige paint scheme – based on lead carbonate and coloured with red and yellow ochres.

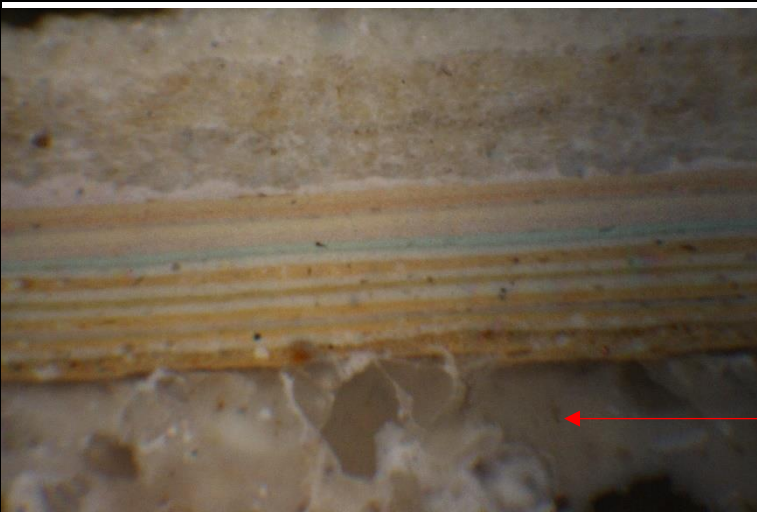
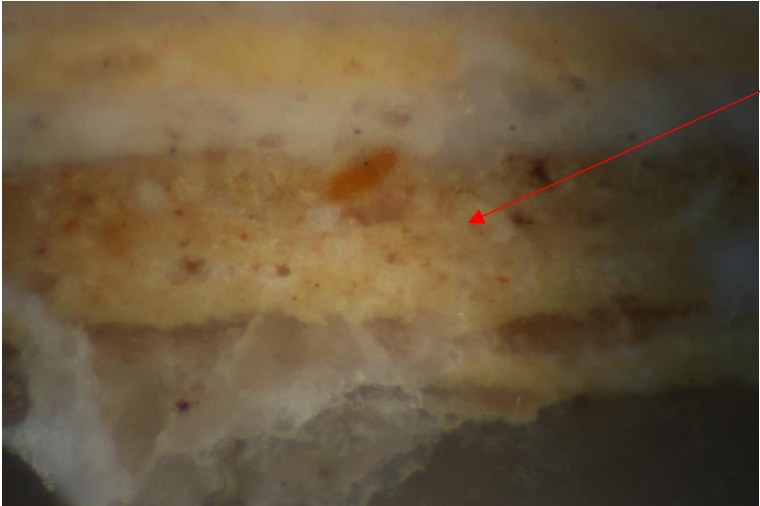
Note the first 8 layers contain some lead carbonate.

Sample Ref:W6	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W6 (Wall area) – mid wall to side of doorway. A total of 19 separate paint layers were present in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
	X100 – 19 separate paint layers Plaster filler material. X400 Earliest paint layers – a beige coloured paint based on lead carbonate and coloured with red and yellow ochres.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 19	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 18	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 17	Modern beige coating
Layer 16	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 15	White paint layer
Layer 14	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 13	Off-white (pink)
Layer 12	Light green
Layer 11	Light green
Layer 10	Off-white paint
Layer 9	Beige paint scheme
Layer 8	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 7	Beige paint scheme
Layer 6	White paint - based on lead carbonate.
Layer 5	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 4	White paint layer.
Layer 3	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 2	White paint scheme.
Layer 1	Beige paint scheme – based on lead carbonate and coloured with red and yellow ochres.

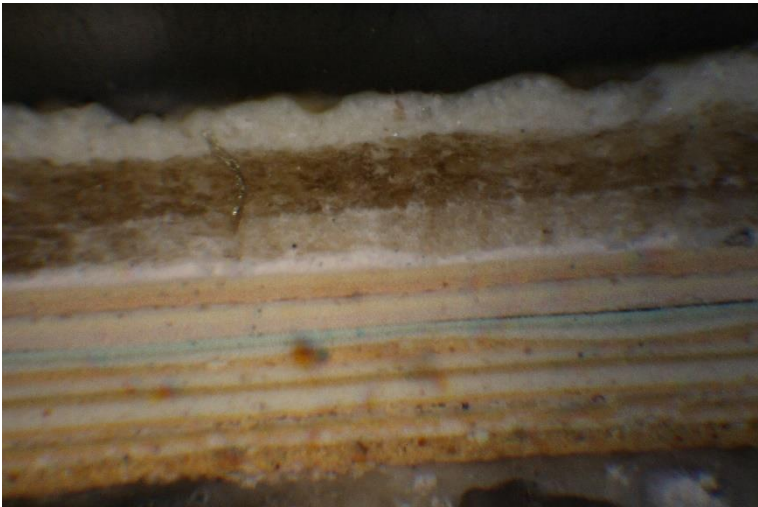
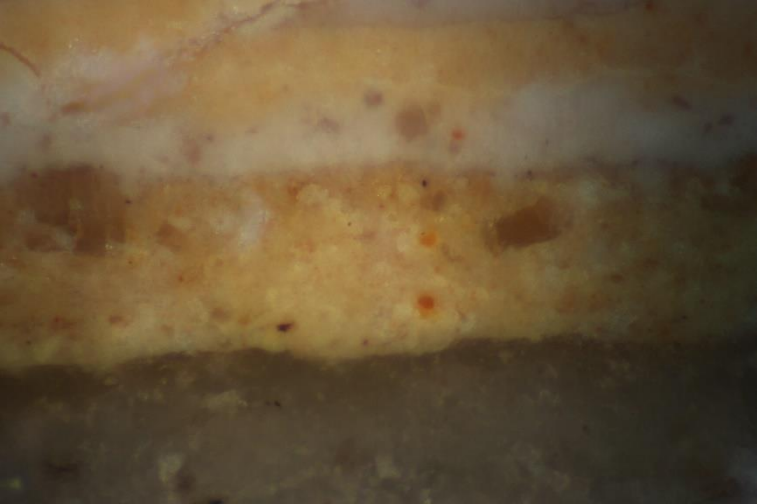
Note the first 8 layers contain some lead carbonate.

Sample Ref:W7	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W7 (Wall area) – mid wall to side of window. 20 decorative layers are present in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
	X100 – Wallpaper – current decorative scheme. ← Lime plaster
	X400 - Earliest paint layer – a beige paint based on lead carbonate coloured with red and yellow ochres.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 20	Wallpaper
Layer 19	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 18	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 17	Modern beige coating
Layer 16	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 15	White paint layer
Layer 14	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 13	Off-white (pink)
Layer 12	Light green
Layer 11	Light green
Layer 10	Off-white paint
Layer 9	Beige paint scheme
Layer 8	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 7	Beige paint scheme
Layer 6	White paint - based on lead carbonate.
Layer 5	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 4	White paint layer.
Layer 3	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 2	White paint scheme.
Layer 1	Beige paint scheme – based on lead carbonate and coloured with red and yellow ochres.

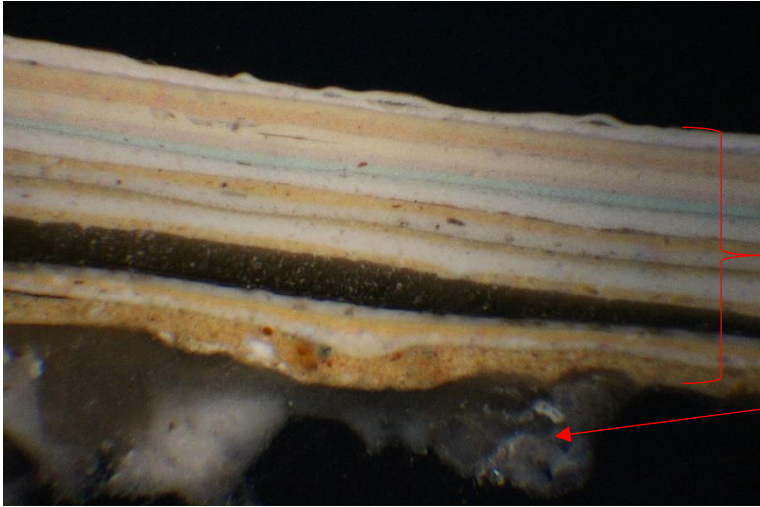
Note the first 8 layers contain some lead carbonate.

Sample Ref:W8	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W8 (Wall area) – mid wall height behind bar. A total of 20 separate decorative layers are present in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
	X50 – Wallpaper – current decorative scheme.
	X400 - Earliest paint layers – beige paint based on lead carbonate coloured with yellow and red ochres.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 20	Wallpaper
Layer 19	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 18	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 17	Modern beige coating
Layer 16	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 15	White paint layer
Layer 14	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 13	Off-white (pink)
Layer 12	Light green
Layer 11	Light green
Layer 10	Off-white paint
Layer 9	Beige paint scheme
Layer 8	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 7	Beige paint scheme
Layer 6	White paint - based on lead carbonate.
Layer 5	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 4	White paint layer.
Layer 3	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 2	White paint scheme.
Layer 1	Beige paint scheme – based on lead carbonate and coloured with red and yellow ochres.

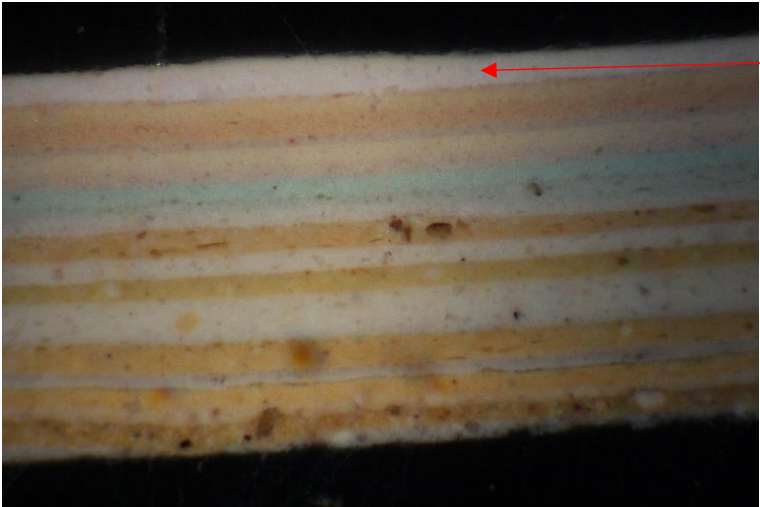
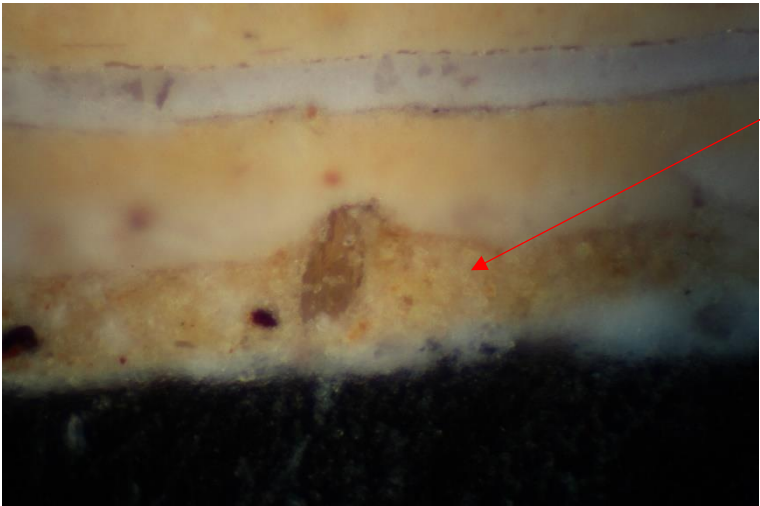
Note the first 8 layers contain lead carbonate.

Sample Ref:W9	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W9 (Wall area) – upper wall height. 19 separate decorative layers are present in the sample (no wallpaper in this location).	
Sectional Photographs	Description
	X50 – 19 paint layers. Plaster
	X400 - Earliest paint layers – a beige paint based on lead carbonate and coloured with yellow and red ochres.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 19	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 18	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 17	Modern beige coating
Layer 16	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 15	White paint layer
Layer 14	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 13	Off-white (pink)
Layer 12	Light green
Layer 11	Light green
Layer 10	Off-white paint
Layer 9	Beige paint scheme
Layer 8	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 7	Beige paint scheme
Layer 6	White paint - based on lead carbonate.
Layer 5	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 4	White paint layer.
Layer 3	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 2	White paint scheme.
Layer 1	Beige paint scheme – based on lead carbonate and coloured with red and yellow ochres.

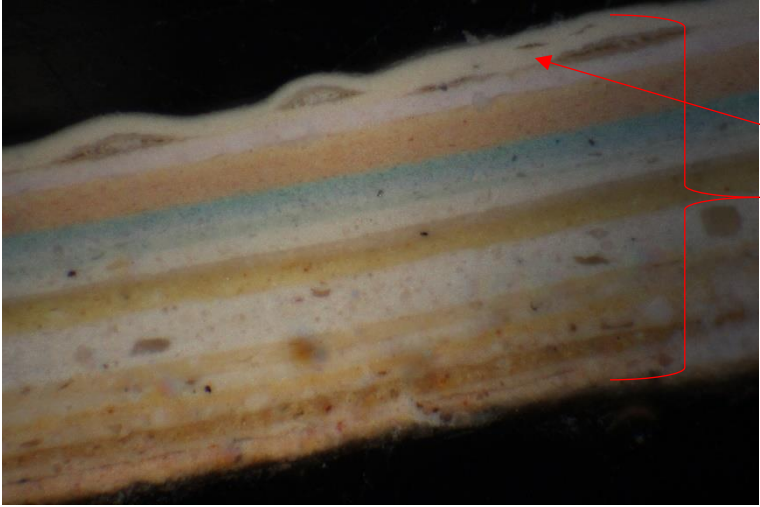
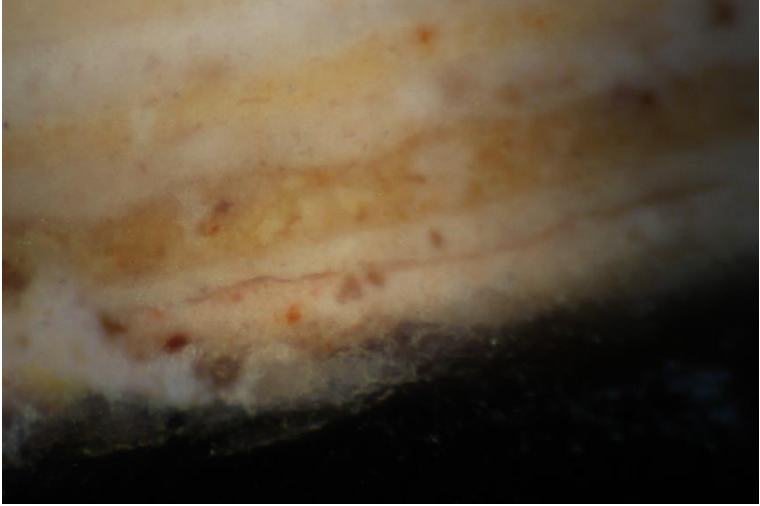
Note the first 8 layers contain some lead carbonate.

Sample Ref:W10	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W10 (Wall area) – mid wall height (return wall). 20 separate paint layers are present in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
 	X100 – Current off-white paint scheme. 20 separate paint layers visible. X400 - Earliest paint layer – a beige coloured paint based on lead carbonate and coloured with yellow and red ochres. Traces of earlier white scheme – similar to that noted in sample W4.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 20	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 19	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 18	Modern beige coating
Layer 17	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 16	White paint layer
Layer 15	Off-white (yellow)
Layer 14	Off-white (pink)
Layer 13	Light green
Layer 12	Light green
Layer 11	Off-white paint
Layer 10	Beige paint scheme
Layer 9	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 8	Beige paint scheme
Layer 7	White paint - based on lead carbonate.
Layer 6	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 5	White paint layer.
Layer 4	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 3	White paint scheme.
Layer 2	Beige paint scheme – based on lead carbonate and coloured with red and yellow ochres.
Layer 1	Traces of white (lead carbonate paint layer)

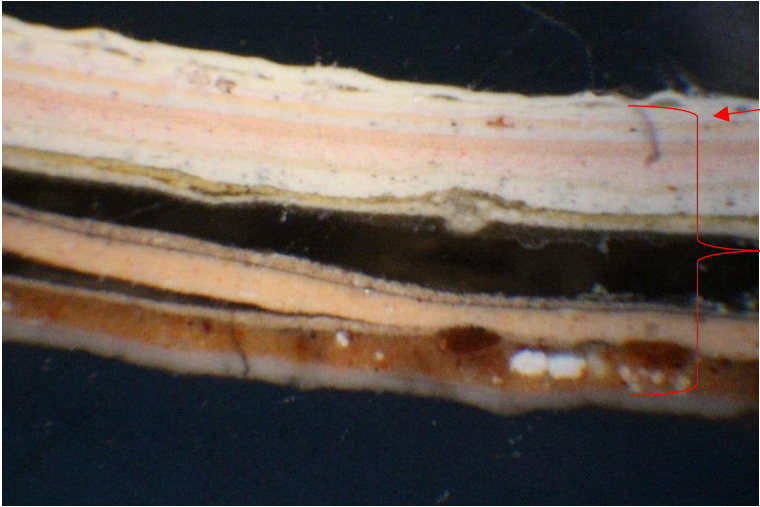
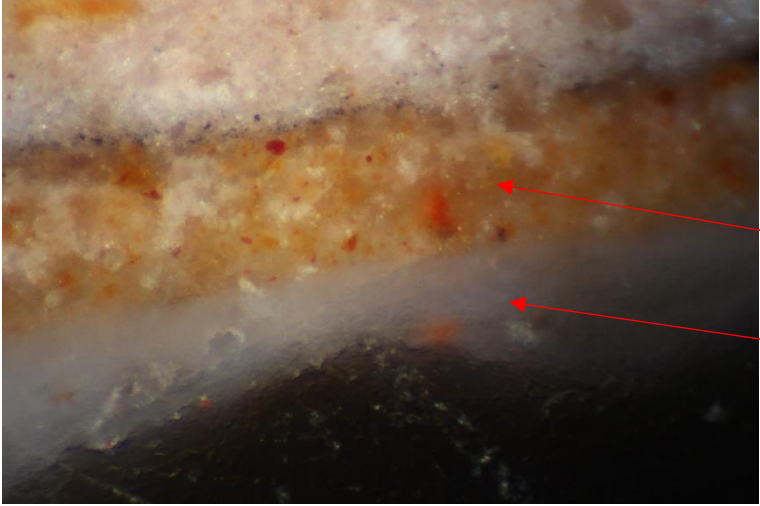
Note the first 9 layers contain lead carbonate.

Sample Ref:W11	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W11 (Wall area) – low wall height (rear of door). 19 separate paint layers are present in the sample	
Sectional Photographs	Description
 	X100 – Current decorative paint scheme. 21 separate paint layers. X400 - Earliest layers – 2No layers of off-white paint based on lead carbonate.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 19	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 18	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 17	Modern beige coating
Layer 16	Warm beige (pink)
Layer 15	White paint layer
Layer 14	Light green
Layer 13	Light green
Layer 12	Off-white paint
Layer 11	Beige paint scheme
Layer 10	White paint scheme based on lead carbonate.
Layer 9	Beige paint scheme
Layer 8	White paint (earliest paint layer) based on lead carbonate.
Layer 7	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 6	White paint layer.
Layer 5	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 4	White paint scheme.
Layer 3	Beige paint scheme – based on lead carbonate and coloured with red and yellow ochres.
Layer 2	Off-white paint based on lead carbonate.
Layer 1	Off-white paint based on lead carbonate.

Note the first 10 layers contain lead carbonate.

Sample Ref:W12	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Hall Area Location: W12 (Wall area) – mid wall height (above timber dado). 16 separate paint layers are present in the sample.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
 	X50 – Current decorative paint scheme 16 separate paint layers. X400 - Earliest paint layers Beige coloured limewash with red and yellow ochres covering earlier white limewashes. Limewash paint.
Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

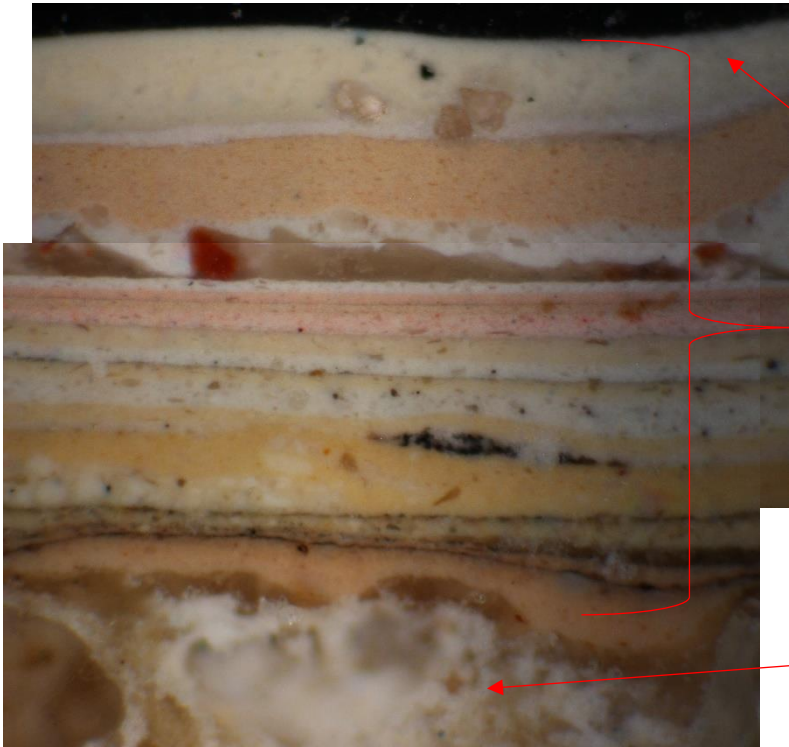
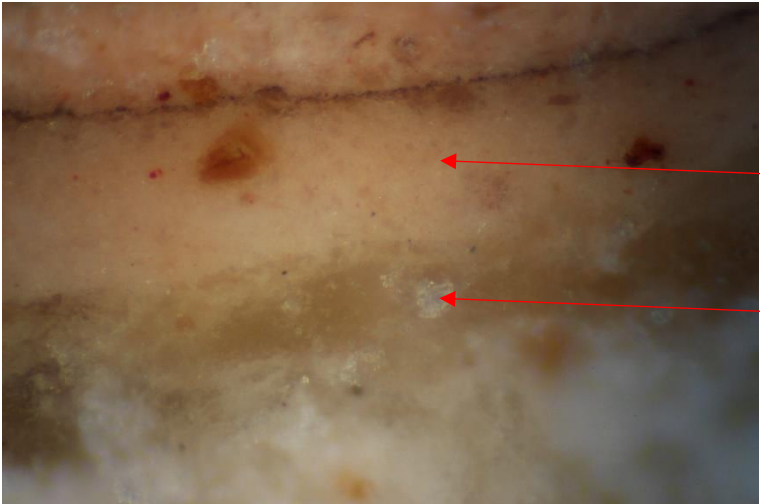
Summary of decorative layers

Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 16	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 15	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 14	White paint layer.
Layer 13	Beige paint layer.
Layer 12	White paint layer.
Layer 11	Peach coloured paint layer,
Layer 10	Off-white (pink) scheme.
Layer 9	Light beige coloured paint.
Layer 8	White paint scheme.
Layer 7	Light beige.
Layer 6	White paint scheme.
Layer 5	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 4	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 3	White paint based on lead carbonate.
Layer 2	Beige paint scheme. (not lead based)
Layer 1	White paint layer – limewash.

Layer 8 based on lead carbonate.

Layers 3 & 4 based on lead carbonate.



Sample Ref:W13	Location: Wythenshaw Hall
Paint sample removed from: Location: W13 (Wall area) – mid wall height (to RHS of fire place). 17 separate paint layers are present.	
Sectional Photographs	Description
	X100 – Current decorative scheme 17 separate paint layers Traces of plaster on brickwork.
	X400 - Earliest paint layers. Warm-beige paint layer – based on lead carbonate and coloured with red ochres. White limewash.

Lead Test	
Early schemes tested for lead	Yes – positive.

Summary of decorative layers

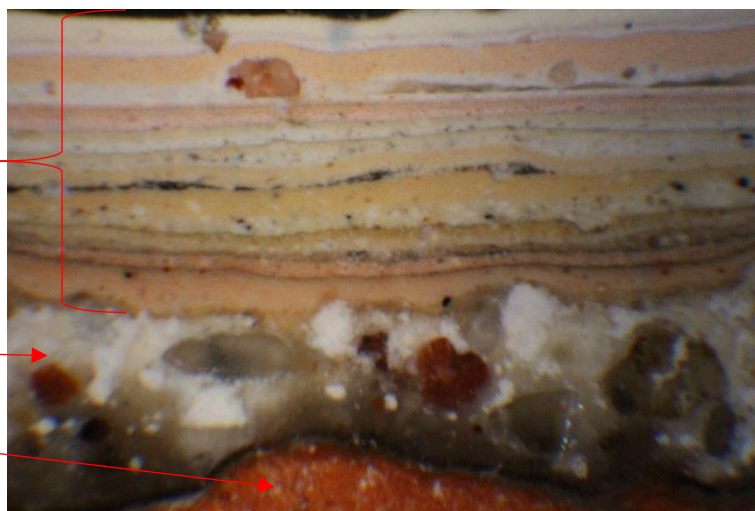
Layer Ref:	Colour / comments
Layer 17	Modern off-white coating.
Layer 16	Modern white coating.
Layer 15	Beige paint layer.
Layer 14	White paint layer.
Layer 13	Peach coloured paint layer,
Layer 12	Peach coloured scheme.
Layer 11	Light beige coloured paint.
Layer 10	White paint scheme.
Layer 9	Light beige.
Layer 8	White paint scheme.
Layer 7	Beige paint scheme.
Layer 6	White paint scheme.
Layer 5	Off-white paint.
Layer 4	Off-white paint layer.
Layer 3	Warm-beige (pink) paint scheme. (Based on lead carbonate)
Layer 2	Warm-beige (pink) paint scheme. (Based on lead carbonate).
Layer 1	White paint layer – limewash.

Samples from this location note a small amount of plaster material under paint layers.

Paint layers in sample 13

Thin plaster layer

Brickwork



This small amount of plaster is likely to be the remains of plaster which has been removed prior to the application of the earliest paint layer.