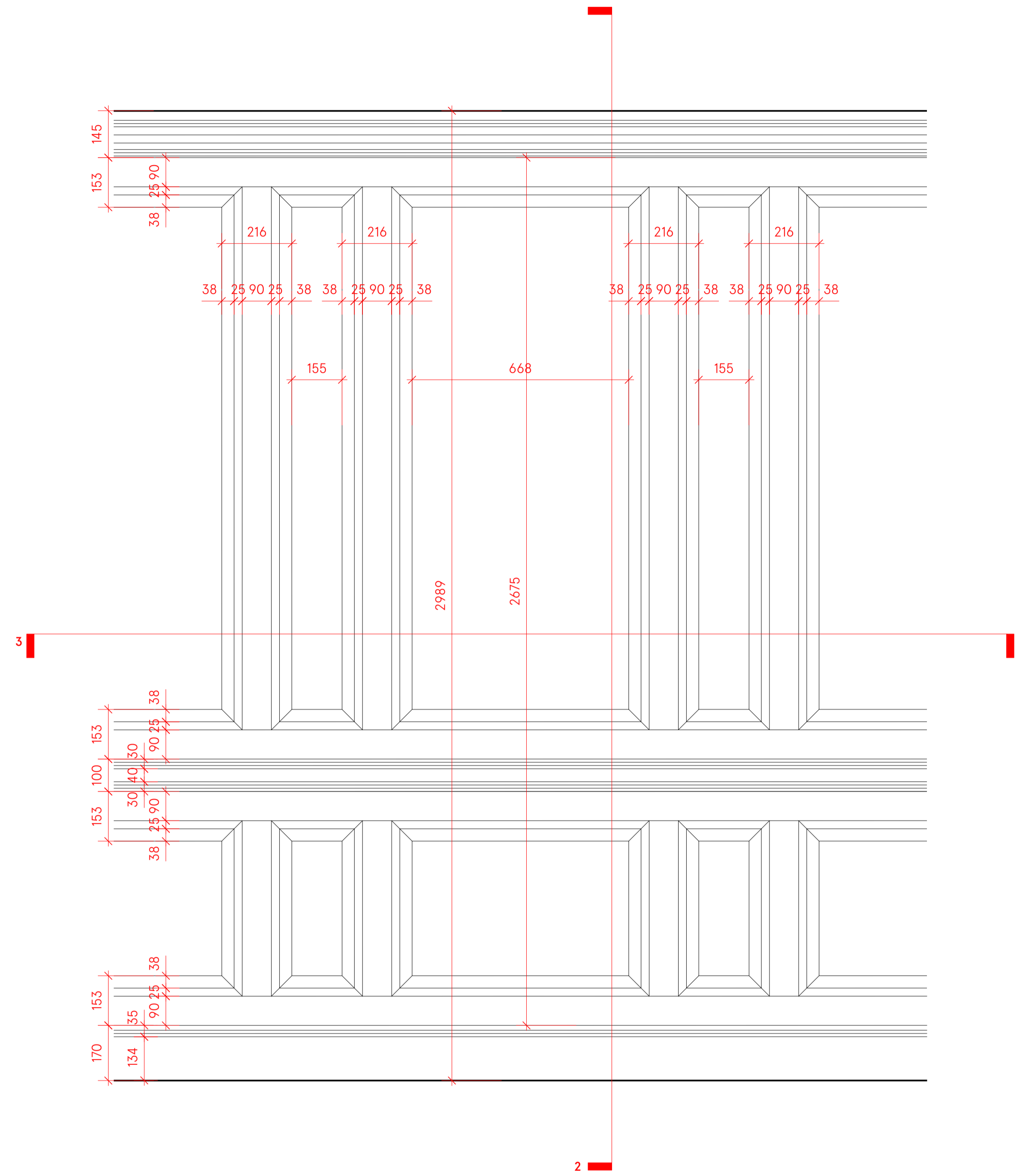
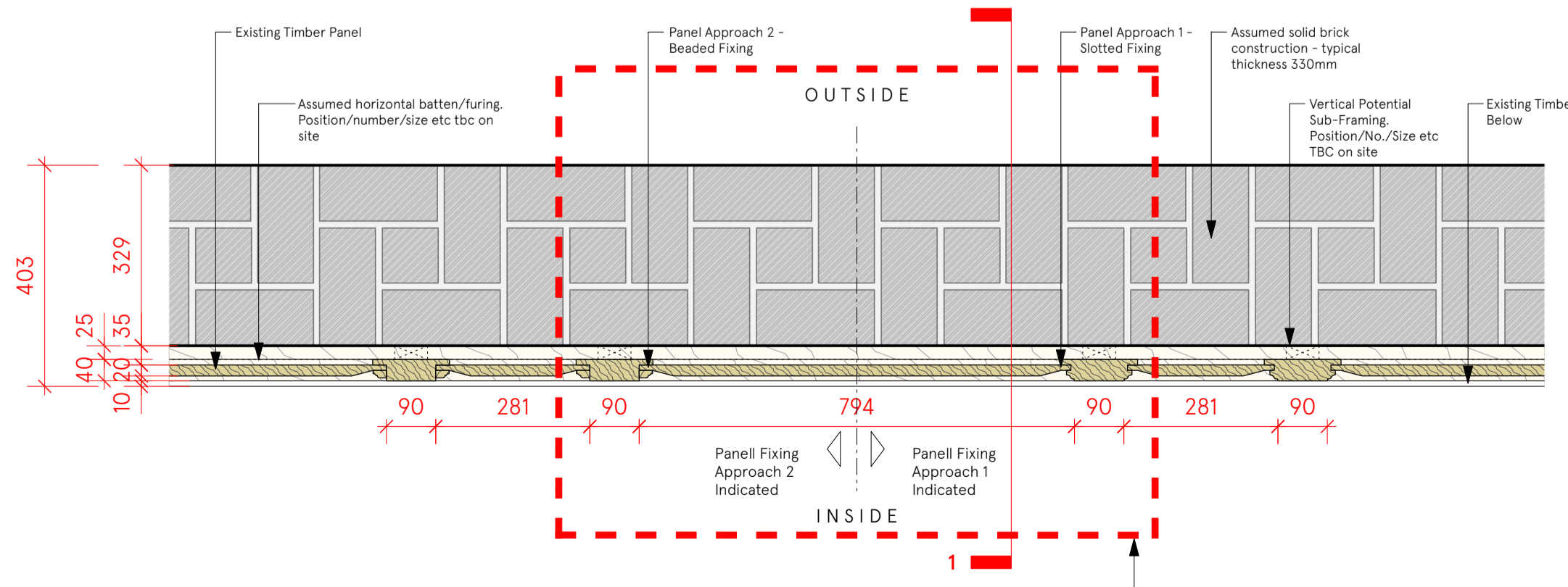


Timber Wall Panelling External Walls
 Typical Arrangement - Existing: Depth Scenario A
 35mm Behind Panel Void

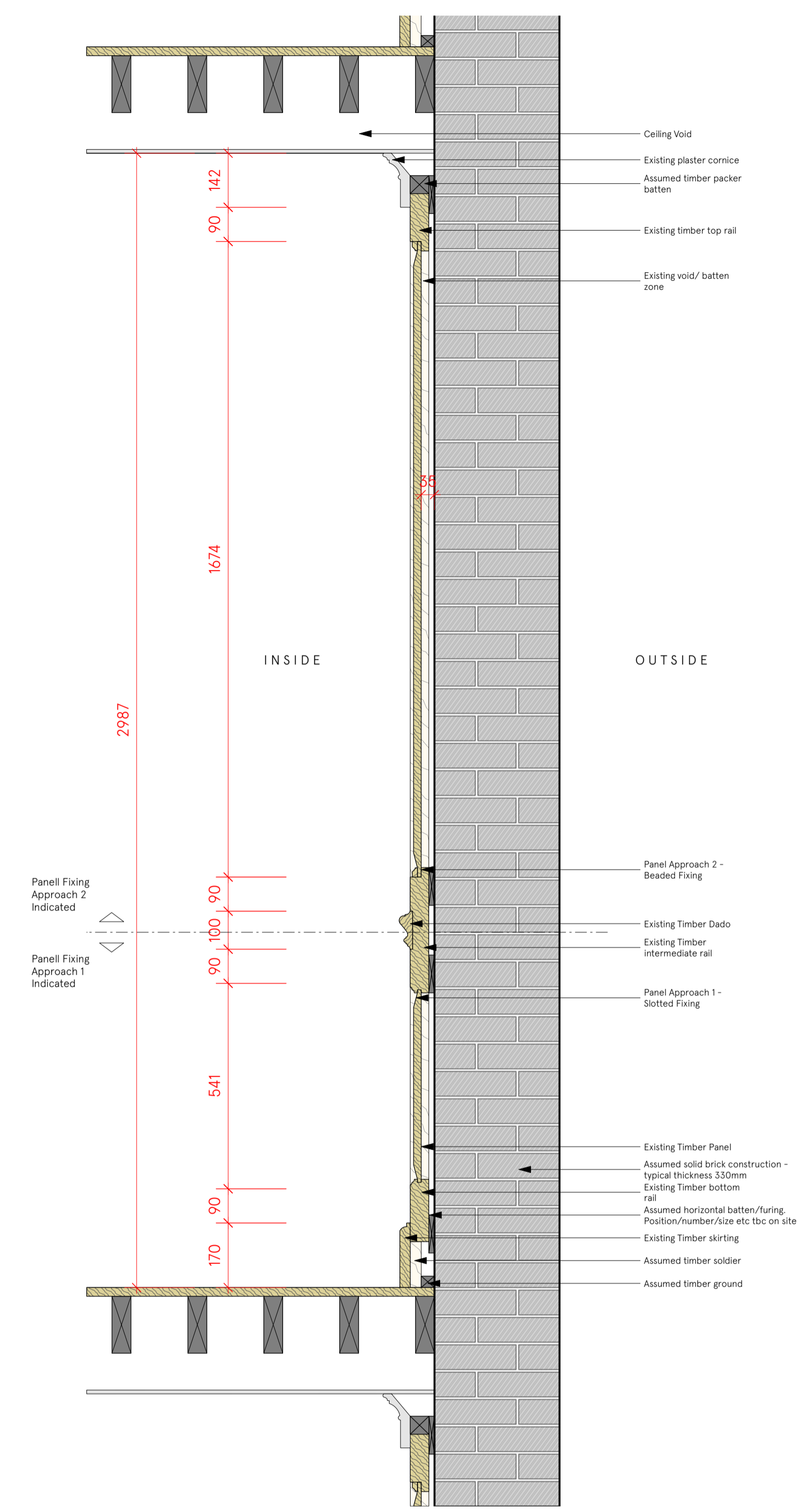
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 0m 0.2m 0.4m



1. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario A: Existing
 Existing Elevation
 Scale 1:10@A1



3. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario A: Existing
 Horizontal Section
 Scale 1:10@A1

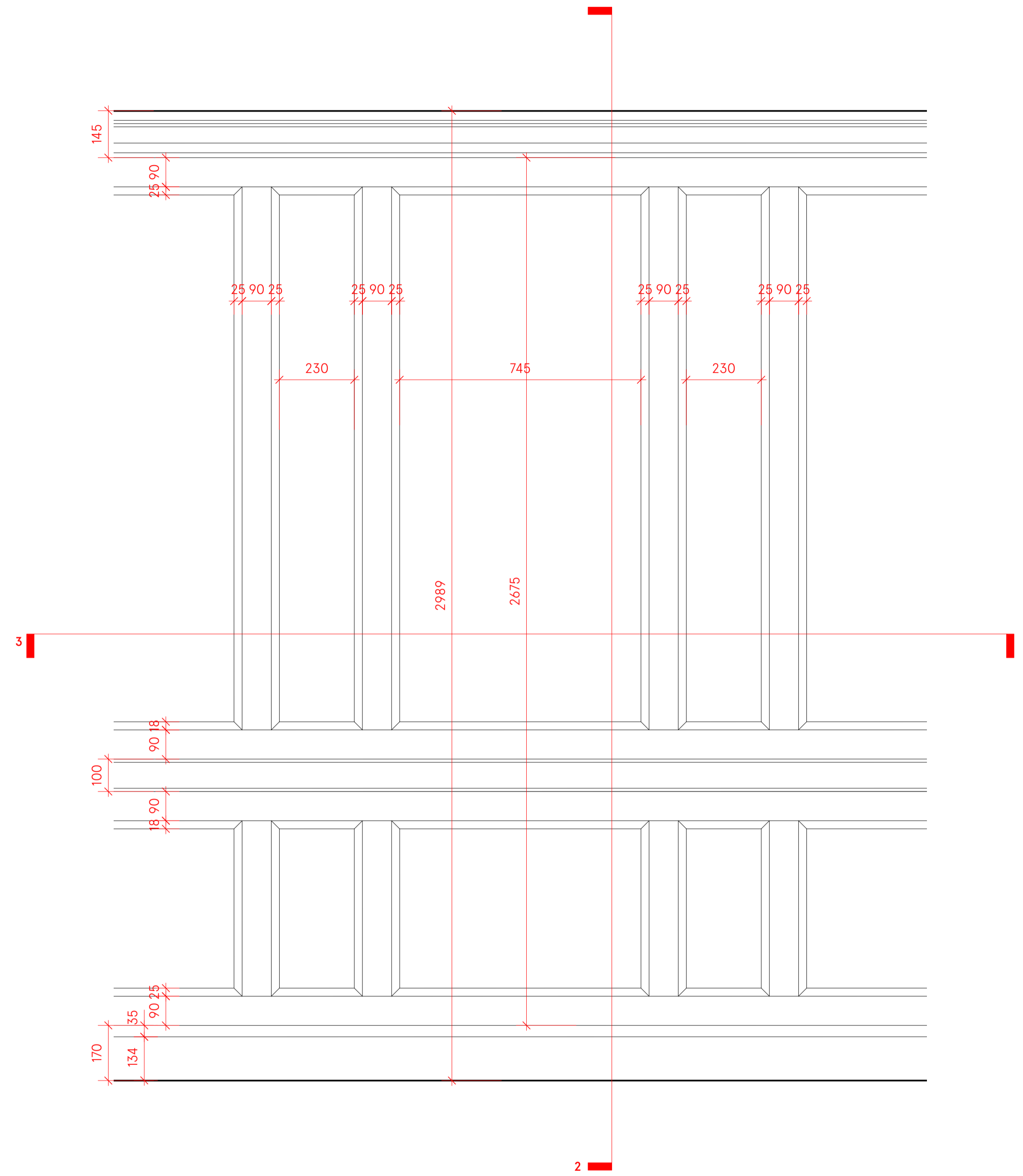


2. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario A: Existing
 Vertical Section
 Scale 1:10@A1

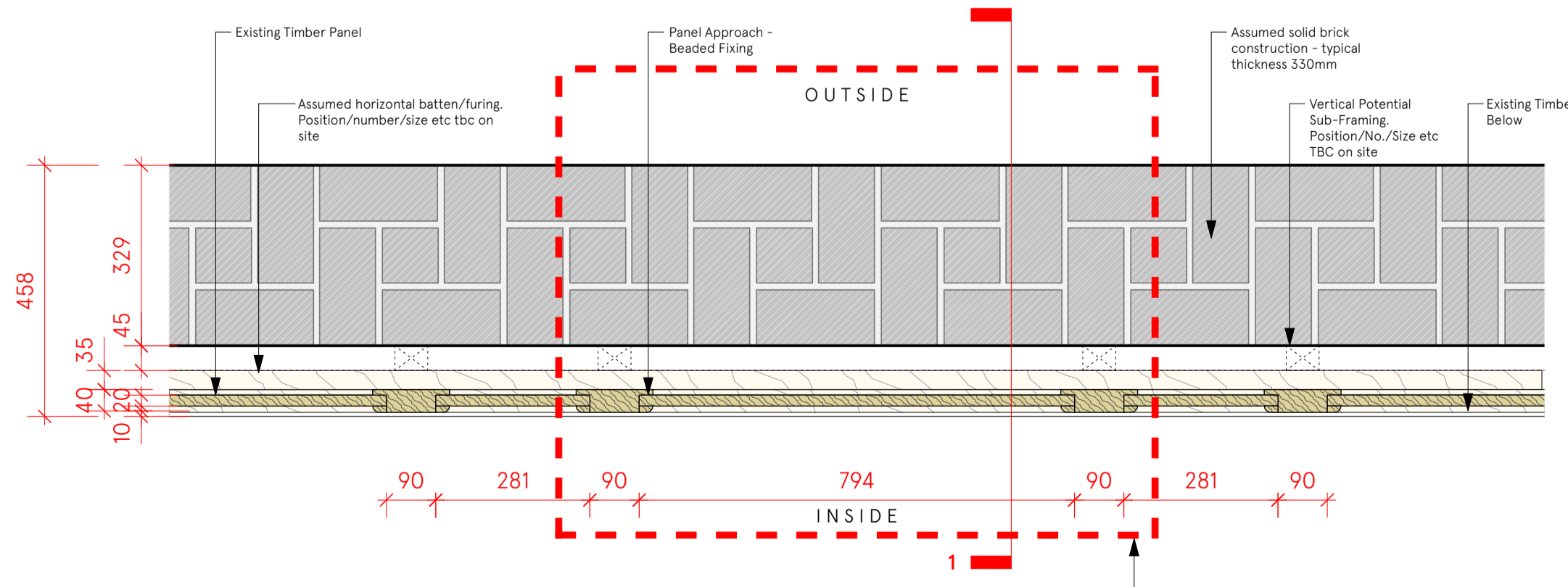
Notes
 Based on site investigations, the existing timber panelling conditions to the external walls have been categorised into three typical scenarios:
Scenario A: a circa 35mm behind panel void. This is understood to be the most typical condition, and is the baseline assumption for insulation proposals.
Scenario B: a circa 90mm behind panel void. This is understood to be present where external masonry wall thicknesses vary, mid-floor height, concealed by vertical panelling.
Scenario C: a circa 140mm behind panel void. This is understood to be present where panelling has been build-out to accommodate deviations in the masonry wall line, with panelling continuing across.
 The proposed insulation approach varies to suit the assumed scenario (refer to A170+).
 The precise behind panel void conditions are to be confirmed on site following dis-assembly of the panelling, and the approach re-confirmed for each individual instance of wall. Refer to the panelling insulation methodology on A170 for further details.
 All existing panelling fixing methods to be confirmed via on-site investigation works prior to commencement of main works. The assumed variations in panel fixing indicated on these drawings are:
Assumed panel fixing approach 1: panels held in slotted rebates to the edges of the primary timber framing (sequential assembly / dis-assembly required).
Assumed panel fixing approach 2: panels secured into the rebated edge of the primary timber framing via a pinned bead (removal possible without full dis-assembly of the primary framing and non-sequentially).
 Read in conjunction with:
 - External Envelope: Proposed Wall Insulation Approach, A115.
 - Existing Timber Wall Panelling: External Wall Scenario series, A070+
 - Proposed Timber Wall Panelling: External Wall Scenario series, A170+
 - External Wall Type series A190+
 - Proposed Modification Plan series, A110+
 All dimension and levels noted are indicative.

Timber Wall Panelling External Walls
 Typical Arrangement - Existing: Depth Scenario B
 90mm Behind Panel Void

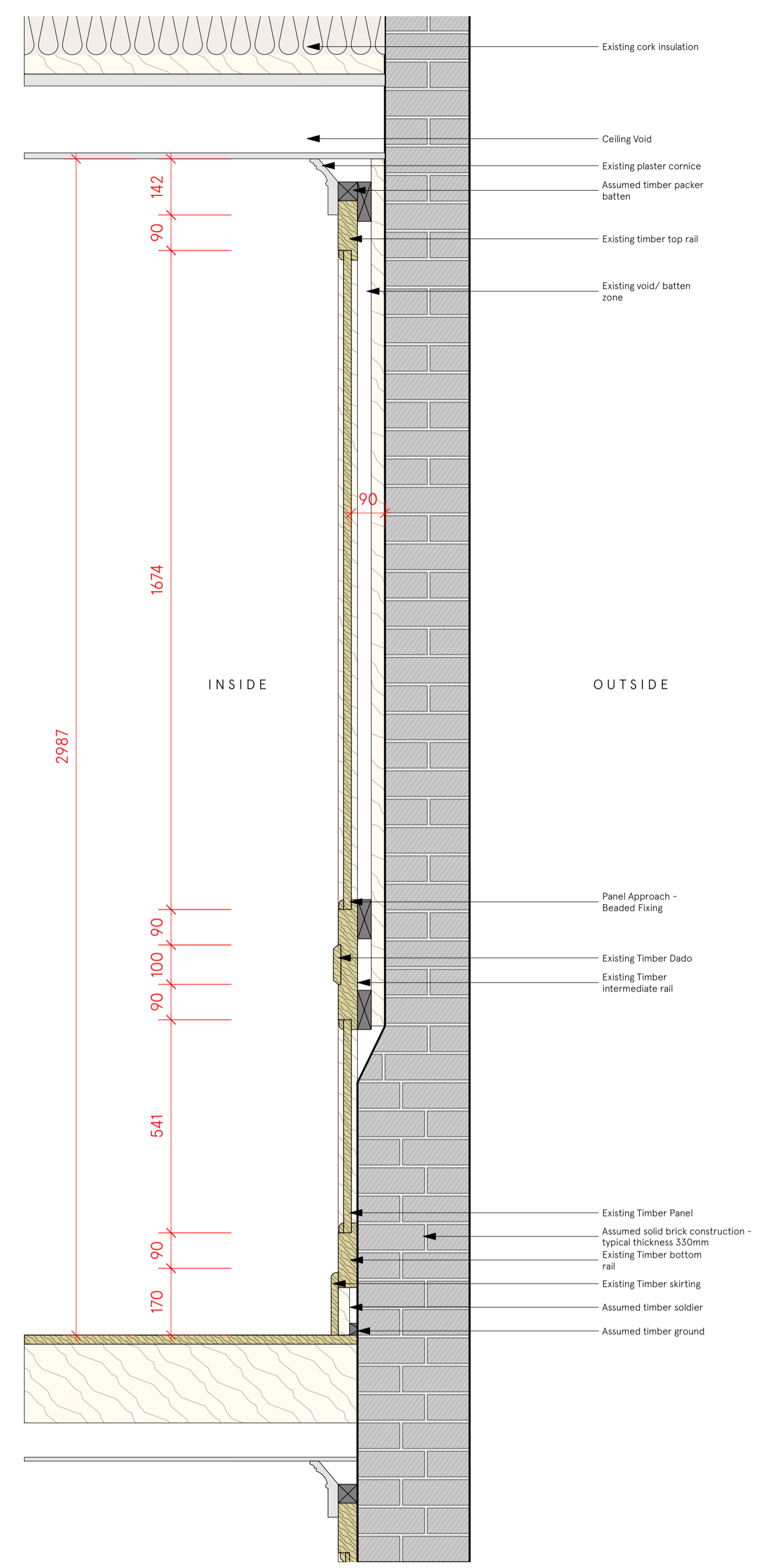
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 0m 0.2m 0.4m



1. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario B: Existing
 Existing Elevation
 Scale 1:10@A1



3. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario B: Existing
 Horizontal Section
 Scale 1:10@A1

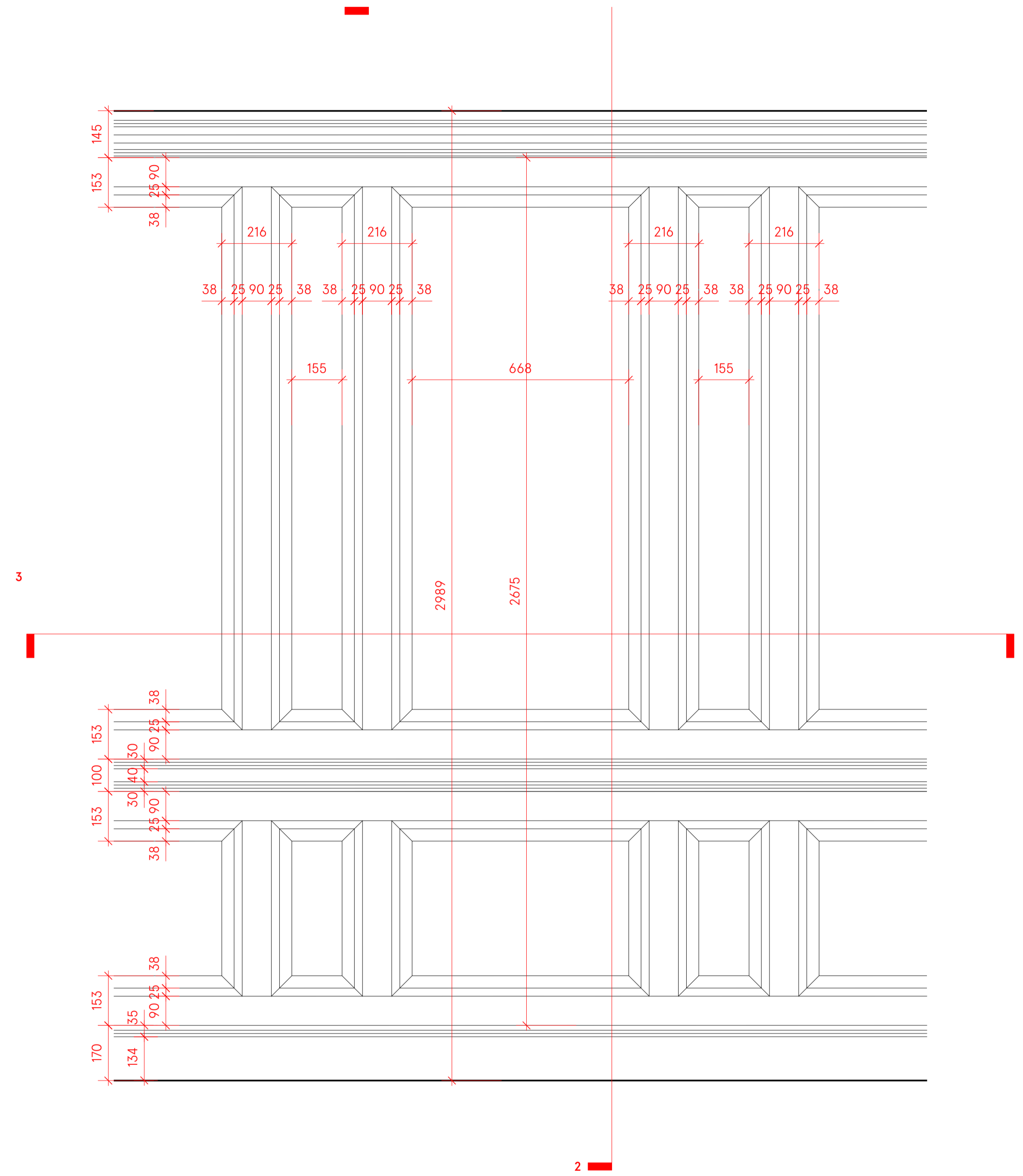


2. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario B: Existing
 Vertical Section
 Scale 1:10@A1

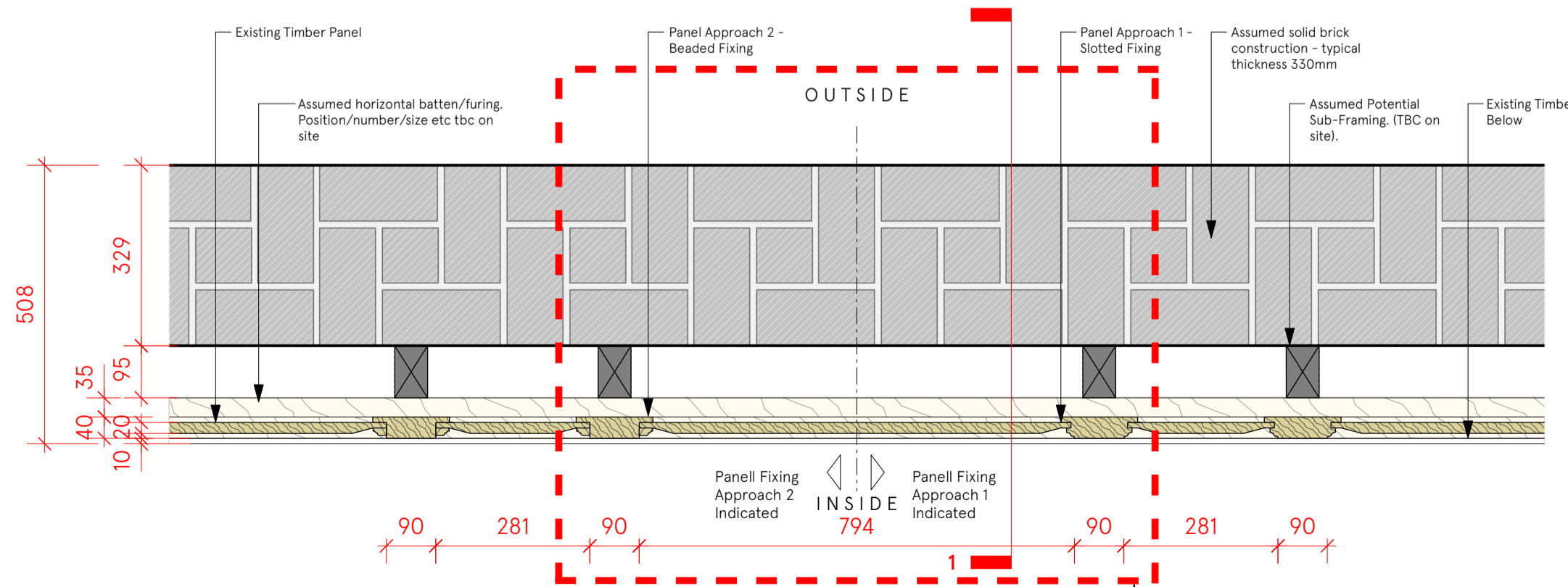
Notes
 Based on site investigations, the existing timber panelling conditions to the external walls have been categorised into three typical scenarios:
Scenario A: a circa 35mm behind panel void. This is understood to be the most typical condition, and is the baseline assumption for insulation proposals.
Scenario B: a circa 90mm behind panel void. This is understood to be present where external masonry wall thicknesses vary mid-floor height, concealed by vertical panelling.
Scenario C: a circa 140mm behind panel void. This is understood to be present where panelling has been build-out to accommodate deviations in the masonry wall line, with panelling continuing across.
 The proposed insulation approach varies to suit the assumed scenario (refer to A170+).
 The precise behind panel void conditions are to be confirmed on site following dis-assembly of the panelling, and the approach re-confirmed for each individual instance of wall. Refer to the panelling insulation methodology on A170 for further details.
 All existing panelling fixing methods to be confirmed via on-site investigation works prior to commencement of main works. The assumed variations in panel fixing indicated on these drawings are:
Assumed panel fixing approach 1: panels held in slotted rebates to the edges of the primary timber framing (sequential assembly / dis-assembly required).
Assumed panel fixing approach 2: panels secured into the rebated edge of the primary timber framing via a pinned bead (removal possible without full dis-assembly of the primary framing and non-sequentially).
 Read in conjunction with:
 - External Envelope: Proposed Wall Insulation Approach, A115.
 - Existing Timber Wall Panelling: External Wall Scenario series, A070+
 - Proposed Timber Wall Panelling: External Wall Scenario series, A170+
 - External Wall Type series A190+
 - Proposed Modification Plan series, A110+
 All dimension and levels noted are indicative.

Timber Wall Panelling External Walls
 Typical Arrangement - Existing: Depth Scenario C
 140mm Behind Panel Void

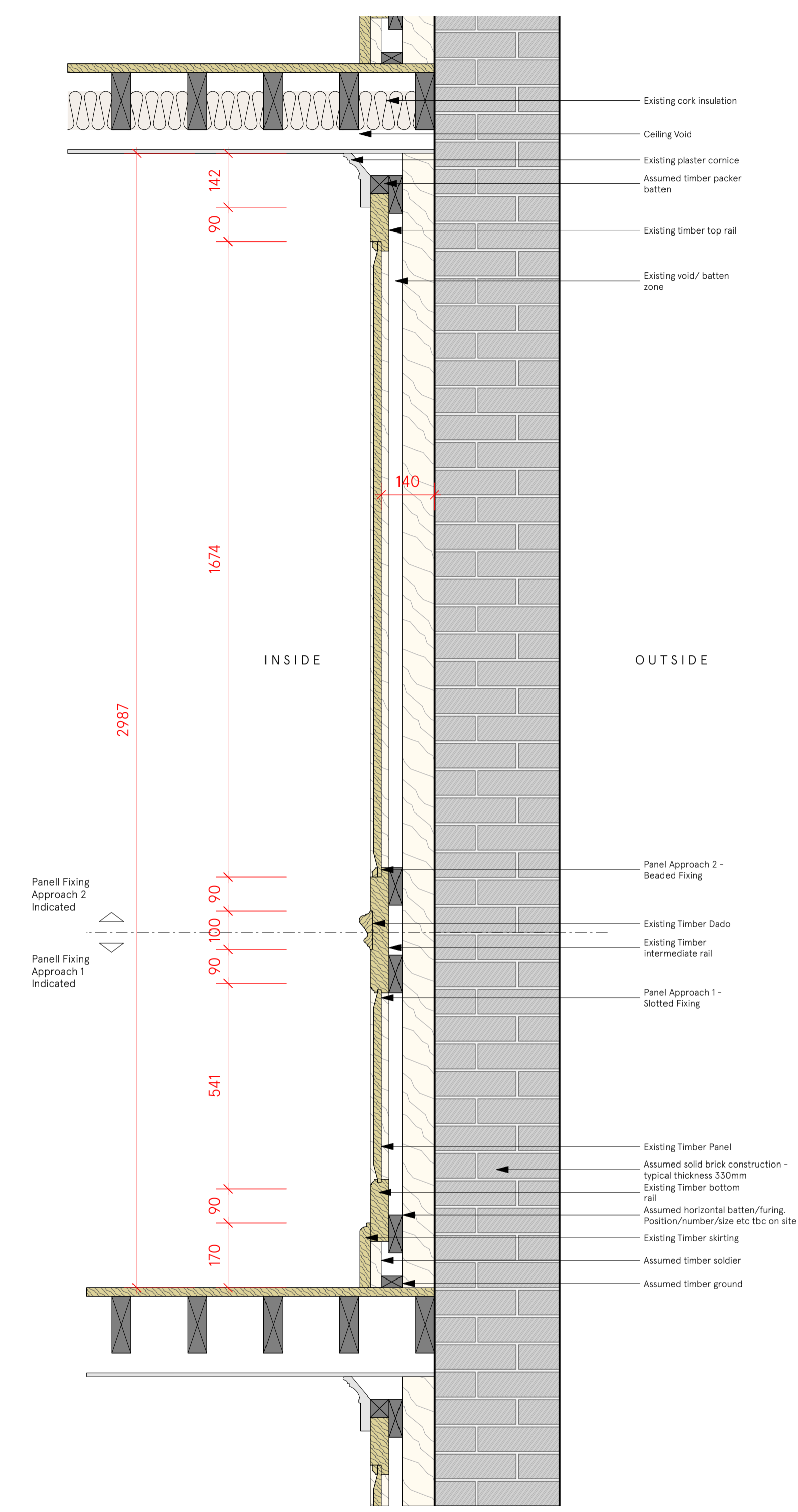
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 0m 0.2m 0.4m



1. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario C: Existing
 Existing Elevation
 Scale 1:10@A1



3. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario C: Existing
 Horizontal Section
 Scale 1:10@A1



2. Timber Panelling Depth Scenario C: Existing
 Vertical Section
 Scale 1:10@A1

Notes
 Based on site investigations, the existing timber panelling conditions to the external walls have been categorised into three typical scenarios:
Scenario A: a circa 35mm behind panel void. This is understood to be the most typical condition, and is the baseline assumption for insulation proposals.
Scenario B: a circa 90mm behind panel void. This is understood to be present where external masonry wall thicknesses vary, mid-floor height, concealed by vertical panelling.
Scenario C: a circa 140mm behind panel void. This is understood to be present where panelling has been build-out to accommodate deviations in the masonry wall line, with panelling continuing across.
 The proposed insulation approach varies to suit the assumed scenario (refer to A170+).
 The precise behind panel void conditions are to be confirmed on site following dis-assembly of the panelling, and the approach re-confirmed for each individual instance of wall. Refer to the panelling insulation methodology on A170 for further details.
 All existing panelling fixing methods to be confirmed via on-site investigation works prior to commencement of main works. The assumed variations in panel fixing indicated on these drawings are:
Assumed panel fixing approach 1: panels held in slotted rebates to the edges of the primary timber framing (sequential assembly / dis-assembly required).
Assumed panel fixing approach 2: panels secured into the rebated edge of the primary timber framing via a pinned bead (removal possible without full dis-assembly of the primary framing and non-sequentially).
 Read in conjunction with:
 - External Envelope: Proposed Wall Insulation Approach, A115.
 - Existing Timber Wall Panelling: External Wall Scenario series, A070+
 - Proposed Timber Wall Panelling: External Wall Scenario series, A170+
 - External Wall Type series A190+
 - Proposed Modification Plan series, A110+
 All dimension and levels noted are indicative.