The Danish Church

REUSE & SALVAGE STRATEGY

85331-CFM-30-DOC-900

C.F. MØLLER

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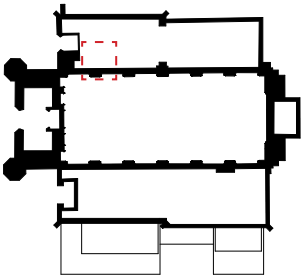
St Katharine's
Den Danske Kirke i London

The North Wing

The first portion of the North Wing was constructed in 1826, along with the main Church Nave and first Vicarage wing. The later extension to the eastern side was completed in 1870. However, during WWII, we understand the North Wing sustained considerable bomb damage and the internal floor structure was later replaced with reinforced concrete. Since, the North Wing has undergone multiple interior refurbishments, which result in an incoherent and tired appearance. We identify here items of significance which we would seek to retain for architectural salvage.
Please read in conjunction with C.F. Møller's DAS, demolition drawings and specifications.

01 Existing Stair - Handrail



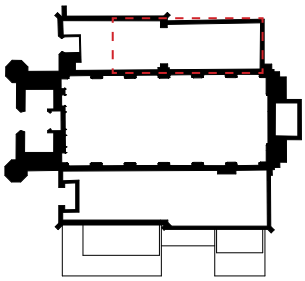
Dated: Post-WWII presumed, circa. 1950

Size: approx. 1.6m

Condition: Curved timber handrail maintained in a good condition.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: **For Architectural Salvage**
Handrail from basement to first floor is not original but in good condition - to be retained for architectural salvage.

02 Ground Floor Hall - Herringbone Flooring



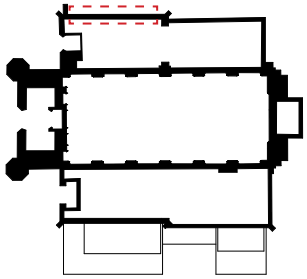
Dated: Post-WWII presumed, circa. 1950

Size: 35m^2 herringbone floor to the Hall Cafe. Potential 50m^2 of herringbone in the Hall underneath the current laminate wood flooring - condition unknown of the flooring beneath until site opening up works.

Condition: Considerable wear and tear due to constant use of space, the wood is not incredibly well maintained. N.B. Bitumen layer beneath on existing concrete slab, potential asbestos containing material.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: **For Architectural Salvage**
High-quality solid oak herringbone floor to be installed continuously across the Hall and Cafe space, and better maintained with regular oiling and sanding as required.

03 Crittall Windows and Doors



Dated: Mid 20C presumed, during refurbishment

Quantity: 1no. glazed kitchen door & 1no. window

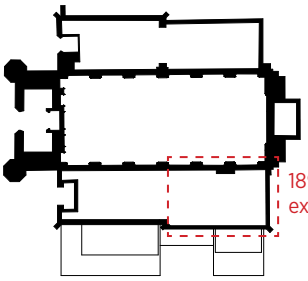
Condition: 1 pane of glass to window cut out for WC extract fan and kitchen door shows expected wear and tear, with many layers of paint added over the years.

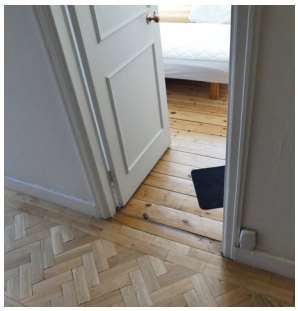
Reuse/Salvage Strategy: **For Architectural Salvage**
Single glazed crittall windows and doors to be retained for architectural salvage, and new double glazed crittall terrace door and window to be installed.

The Vicarage

The first portion of the Vicarage was constructed in 1826, along with the main Church Nave and first North Wing Hall. The later extension to the eastern side was completed by 1894, and it was believed to originally be a double-height hall space with ornamental roof trusses. These will be revealed and reinstated as part of the refurbishment project. The original Vicarage wing from 1826 holds many original features which will be enthusiastically retained and conserved, such as the elegant 19th C stairwell and plaster and lath ceilings. We identify here items of significance which we would seek to retain for reuse within the project, and in some cases considered for architectural salvage.
Please read in conjunction with C.F. Møller's DAS, demolition drawings and specifications.

04 Herringbone & Pine Flooring - Ground Floor



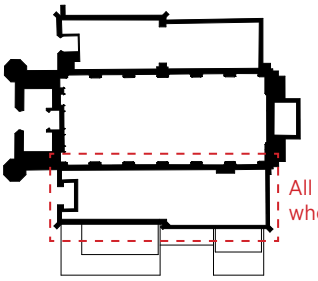


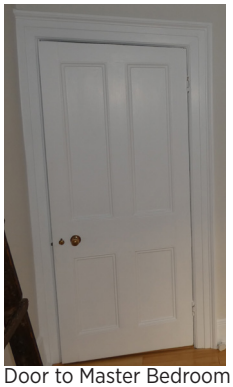
Dated: Not original - it is presumed the current mix of flooring was part of a later refurbishment when the Vicarage hall space was partitioned to form accommodation rooms. Exact date unknown - potential mid-century refurbishment.
Size: approx. 50m^2

Condition: The mix of herringbone and pine floors to the east extension of the Vicarage, as above photos show, have been cleaned too regularly with hot soapy water. Therefore the wood has generally begun to bow upwards. Isolated areas of damage from use, to be expected. Otherwise in fine condition.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: **For Architectural Salvage**

05 Doors




Door to Master Bedroom

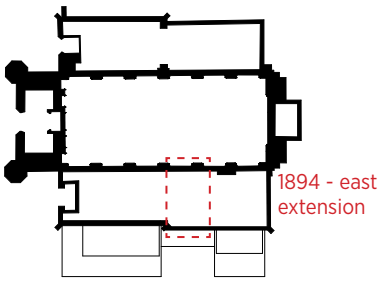

Doors at ground level

Dated: Master bedroom: late 19C presumed; Ground floor: 1980s presumed
Quantity: 1no. 4 panel door to master bedroom at first floor level - potentially original; 3no. 2 panel doors at ground level in eastern extension of Vicarage - presumed part of later refurbishment

Condition: Master bedroom door to be retained and reused if possible, however, due to building settlement over the years the door frame and architrave have become skewed.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: **For Reuse**
Master bedroom door to be reused and hung on a new door frame and architrave, as replicas of original. Other 3no. doors reused if possible, otherwise retained for salvage.

06 Dormer - Rafters

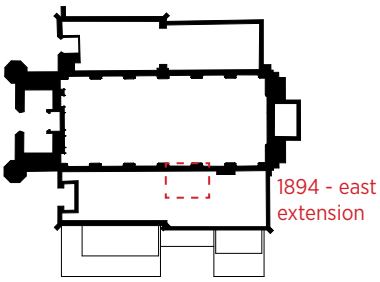


Dated: Presumed circa. 1894
Size: approx. 30m^2

Condition: Timber rafters appear in good condition - to be confirmed on site.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: For Reuse
Reclaim existing timber rafters if deemed in good condition for reuse if any rafters are damaged elsewhere

07 Dormer - Slate Tiles



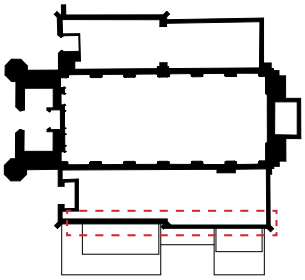
Dated: Some presumed circa. 1894 with likely mid 20C replacements
Size: approx. 15m^2 - at location of new dormer to northern side of roof ridge.

Condition: Appear in good condition with a natural patina and weathering.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: For Reuse
Retain all existing slate tiles for re-use on site, to be hung on the new dormer cheek wall and used if any tiles are damaged elsewhere.

The Vicarage

08 Crittall Windows and Doors - Basement Level



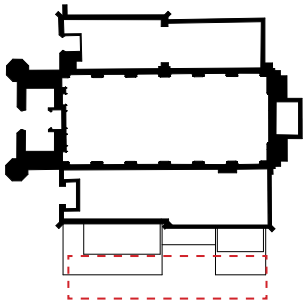
Dated: Mid 20C presumed
Quantity: 3no. crittall terrace doors & 3no. crittall windows, as identified on C.F. Møller's south and east demolition elevations.

Condition: Appear in good condition, painted over many years with usual wear and tear - to be investigated further on site.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: **For Architectural Salvage**
Single glazed crittall windows and doors to be retained for architectural salvage, and new double glazed crittall terrace doors and windows to be installed.

Landscape

09 South Garden - Low garden stone retaining wall

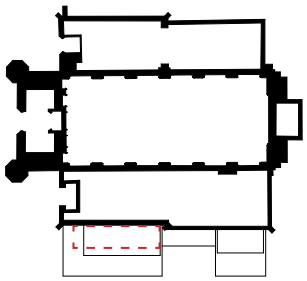


Dated: Exact date unknown
Size: approx. 45m in length

Condition: Appears in relatively good condition with a natural patina and weathering.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: **For Reuse**
External low brick wall to be carefully disassembled where required and reconstructed to new configuration, as per C.F. Møller's landscape plans.

10 Vicarage Lightwells - Flagstone paving



Dated: Exact date unknown
Size: approx. 20m^2

Condition: In relatively good condition with natural weathering.

Reuse/Salvage Strategy: **For Reuse**
Existing paving stones recalimed for reuse in North Garden lightwell.

Albany Street Wall

11 Temporary removal of 4m brickwork garden wall

Please read in conjunction with C.F. Møller's drawing **85331-CFM-90-500**

Dated: 1826 presumed

Quantity: 4m section as indicated

Condition: In good condition with natural patina. Some chipping and damage over the years, largely due to leaning cherry tree and exposure to pavement/street.

Removal, Storage and Reconstruction Strategy:

1. Dismantling

a. Remove the vegetation within the area indicated on the drawing.
b. Photograph the relevant section of the wall, from both sides, both in one section (from approx. 2m) and in several sections (from approx. 1m) to ensure that any detail is captured for later reference.
c. Carefully mark with chalk the extent of brick removal proposed, extending to existing mortar lines as shown.
d. Carefully remove by hand the bricks within the indicated area, cleaning each brick individually before storing as described below.
e. Retain labelled samples of mortar for later analysis if required to achieve a good match.
f. Protect the standing toothed jambs of the opening in a manner guaranteed to reasonably resist the impact of light construction vehicles and plant. It is suggested that this would be best achieved by the location of steel gate posts, bedded securely in concrete, and located within the opening width.
g. The toothed jambs should also be protected from the weather by being carefully wrapped in heavy gauge polythene secured into the brick joints by screw fixed treated timber battens.

2. Storage

a. Stack the removed bricks on pallets on site, as close as conveniently possible to the wall, within the constraints imposed by the construction project.
b. Protect the removed bricks from rain by wrapping carefully in heavy gauge polythene sheet, secured to be wind resistant for the duration of the project.

3. Reconstruction

a. At the conclusion of the works, ensure (in discussion with the Structural Engineer) that the wall's foundations are sound and capable of supporting the rebuilt section of wall without settlement or other movement.
b. Rebuild a section of wall (say 1m2) in mortar to match that existing (analysed if necessary) for approval by the architect before the remainder of the wall's construction proceeds. The colour and texture of the mortar, as well as the precise profile of the joints will be critical at this stage.
c. Once the sample has been approved, complete the reconstruction of the wall in accordance with the photographs and following any and all details previously present, including the size and profile of the mortar joints, the two course overhang, the canted course and the brick on edge capping.
d. All new brickwork is to be built with the salvaged bricks as far as possible. Any damaged bricks are to be replaced with used bricks from elsewhere, of a similar appearance and identical size, approved by the architect before being laid and placed on the inside (W face) of the wall where they will be less visible.
e. All rebuilt bricks are to be toothed into the remaining brickwork, brushed down and left as close as possible to the appearance of the wall prior to the commencement of the works.

Text prepared by Paul Vonberg, Heritage Consultant and Historic Building Advisor to the project.