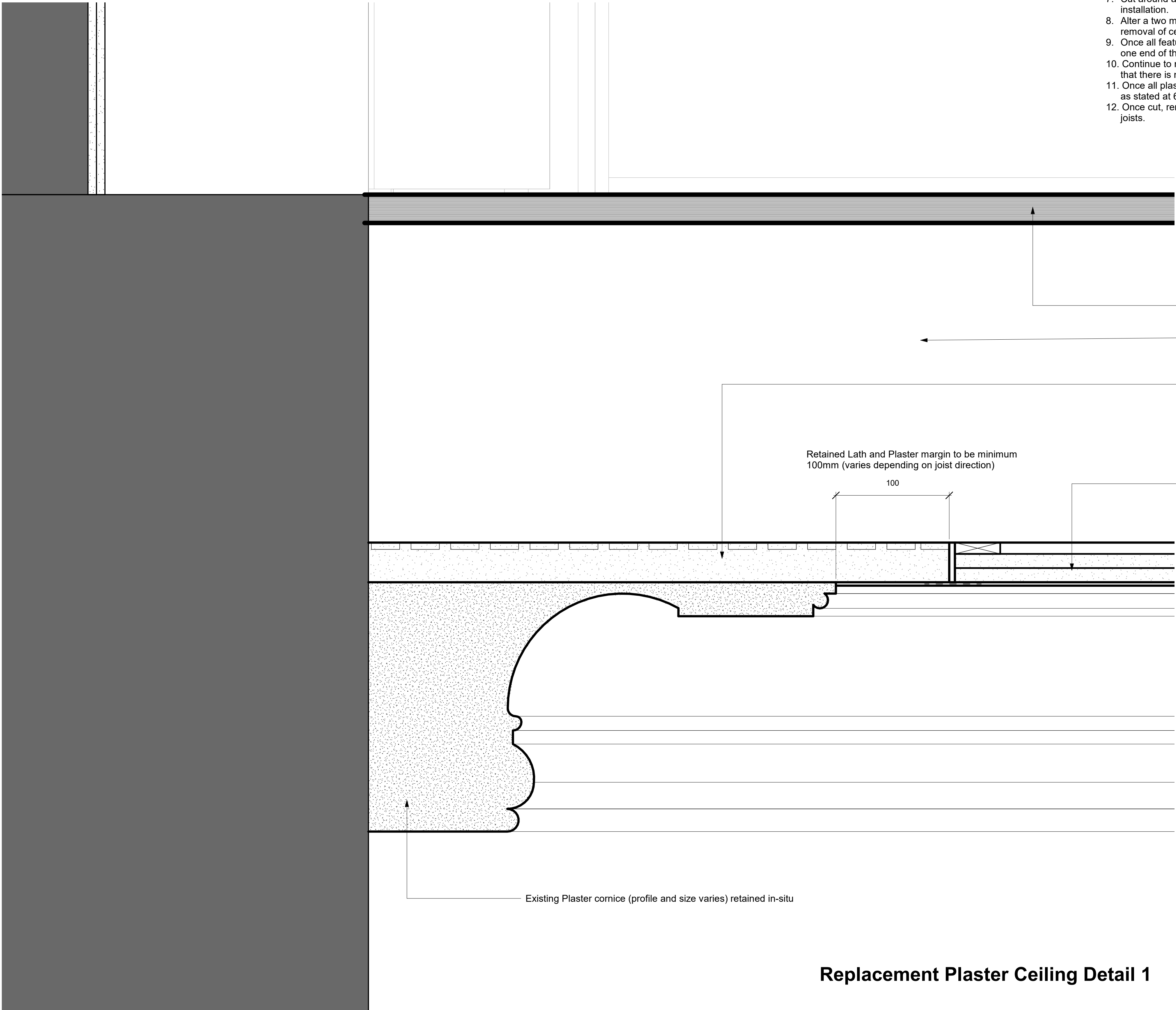


METHODOLOGY FOR REMOVAL OF EXISTING CEILINGS

1. Photograph and record all existing damage to the existing cornice within each room, whether it is a fracture or lumps, bumps or missing parts.
2. Inspect the floor void above to establish the nearest joist to the existing cornices.
3. Drill small hole through the ceiling to mark these location around the perimeter
4. Set up tower and mark margin around the perimeter to ensure sufficient margin to support the existing cornice
5. Open existing ceilings around the margins to expose the existing lath
6. Once laths are exposed, re-fix the laths using suitable screws and penny washers to mechanically secure the lath.
7. Cut around any existing central ceiling rose, carefully remove and set aside for re-installation.
8. Alter a two man tower and set up as a crash deck below the existing ceiling to enable removal of ceiling from above and in accordance with Health and safety requirements.
9. Once all features to be retained are suitably fixed and secured, remove the plaster from one end of the room to the other.
10. Continue to monitor and inspect the cornice while the plaster is being removed to ensure that there is no movement or risk to the existing cornice.
11. Once all plaster is removed, cut back the existing laths to where they have been re-fixed as stated at 6.
12. Once cut, remove with crowbar and hammers the existing laths and de-nail the timber joists.

No.	Note
1	All dimensions to be verified on site by GENERAL CONTRACTOR prior to any work, setting out or shop drawings being prepared.
2	The contractor not to scale the drawings. Work to figured dimensions only.
3	© copyright SAUNDERS BOSTON LIMITED. All rights reserved. This drawing remains the property of SAUNDERS BOSTON LIMITED at all times and may not be reproduced or copied in whole or in part without their prior written consent.
4	This drawing and related specifications are for use only in the stated location.
5	This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other Consultants drawings and specifications.
6	Drainage has not been surveyed and any/all pipe locations and below ground drainage runs are indicative.
7	It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor who will be working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement.

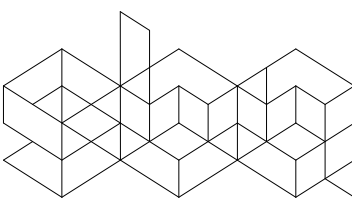


New ceiling - 2 layers of 12.5mm Fireline plasterboard fixed in accordance with British Gypsum recommendations to achieve 60min FR. Pack ceiling off bottom of joists to line through flush with existing lath & plaster margin. Form straight joint between existing and new ceiling and fill with flexible joint filler and apply 50mm wide joint tape. 3mm skim coat applied over new and existing ceilings.

NB - Moisture resistant plasterboard to be used in bathrooms and kitchens

- Lath and Plaster discounted due to:
- No fire resistance certification available (critical as the project is a 6 storey, single staircase, residential building)
 - Moisture resistance limited (for use in bathrooms and kitchens)
 - Wet plaster method may create greater risk of damage to existing historic fabric than the much quicker and cleaner process of using plasterboard
 - Visually, the end result will be exactly the same whether lath and plaster or plasterboard is used
 - Slower and more expensive process than plasterboard

Replacement Plaster Ceiling Detail 1



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No.

Revision

Date

Chk.

Auth.

Client
University College London

Job
GAMMA

Drawing
Replacement Plaster Ceiling Detail

Scale
1 : 2 @A1

Revision

SBA Project Code
1802

Drawn
BJR

Checked
RJB

Date
07/10/20

Suitability
Code

project
1802

originator
-SBA-XX-XX-DR-A-795

zone

level

type

role

number