

2117 233 Method Statement For Ground and First Floor Wall Panels

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The Method Statement below is based on “Method statement – 12/2451/DD01” Approved Feb 2015

Note that the panels removed so far have been catalogued and stored on site according to Section 1 of this method statement.

‘Attached below is the full technique that we can comfortably conform to on a consistent basis and that preserves the underlying building fabric.

1. Cataloguing of wall panels

- The wall panels are to be noted as floor level and room position using marking pen on the rear face of the timber panel to allow for correct repositioning.
- Room position will include the nominated room as well as wall position.
- Please note as many as possible of the original panels will be left in position so as to not disturbed the fabric.
 - The wall panels dividing the ground floor rooms where made out of modern drywall (Gyprock) in the 1990s when the original walls may have been destroyed.
 - These entirely new walls will be replaced to meet the building regulations for fire performance and sound proofing.
 - The replacement walls (exactly the same in style etc.) will be built in the traditional period style on a like for like basis. Proposed arrangement can be seen on the Proposed Internal Wall Elevation Drawings by Shu Architects

2. Details of any cleaning products to be used

- A dilute detergent solution and water (soap or non-abrasive cleaning solution or similar) will be used to clean the panels.
- The panels will be wiped down using a soft cloth dipped in this solution and rubbed down by hand to remove dust, dirt and debris.

3. Whether any paint work will be removed

- Paint work will not be removed unless it has been badly damaged.
- Light sandpaper may be used where the paint work has been damaged beyond repair to achieve consistency with the rest of the wall panel.
- The panels are to be repainted in a linseed oil matt based paint. This will maintain the moisture balance to the heritage timber.

4. Details of any repairs. (These should be like for like)

- Panels which have sections cut out or holes added as part of the 1972 renovations will be repaired on a like for like basis.
- Any wall panel badly damaged will be repaired using similar timber and construction techniques (Baltic pine).
- Badly damaged wall panels may have to be strengthened with a new backing of 6mm marine plywood to stabilise the individual wall panels (see section below).

5. Details to show fixing method.

- The wall panels were traditionally nailed onto two battens affixed to the brick wall.
- The same approach will be used and the panels reattached to the wall panels using the same attachment method of fine iron nails into the wall batten.

- New pine wall battens (hidden behind the wall panels) be used be used as they appear at this stage of the investigation to be very split and damaged. A like for like approach will be undertaken.

6. Information on how the panels will be removed from the wall

- Panels will be removed from the wall by gentle hand removal (mostly they fall out), as the panel is attached to a batten which is now very loosely attached directly to the wall.
- Some adjoining panels appear attached to each other with biscuits or nails - if necessary to move these wall panels they will be detached using a small hand saw where necessary at the join point for later reassembly.
- All wall panels will be separated where necessary at the natural joining points.

7. The reuse of wall frames

- A wall frame is defined as a wall panel.
- Every wall panel or wall frame will be reused and repaired to be replaced in the original position in all locations as appropriate and possible. Where it is not possible they should be reused to the same room to ensure profiles are consistent.
- Shu Architects Drawings for Internal Elevations indicate area presume to be new panel work. Either because the panels had previously removed or modified prior to the 1990s
- These new wall panels will be replaced with traditionally made wall panels of Baltic pine on a like-forlike basis.

8. Further details on the proposed use of marine plywood as a structural support.

- As the wall panels are over 320 years old they are very fragile, often split as the timber is very dry and less than 1/4 inch thick. Thus, some wall panels may need the support of thin sheets of marine ply.
- Marine plywood will be used to support, as a substructure only and will not be visible, any badly cracked and damaged wall panels and only used to offer support and strength to the original wall panelling. ‘
- The marine ply panels are not providing any structural support to the building, which is supported by structural timber beams/joists as well as steel frame portal.
- The marine plywood offers excellent resistance to moisture, while being pliant and resistant to deterioration.