NEWBRIDGE TOWN HALL Refurbishment

Main Street, Newbridge, Co. Kildare

CONSERVATION REPORT

d e B l a c a m a n d M e a g h e r

CONTENTS Conservation Report

1.0 **CORE DATA**

Address: Main Street, Newbridge, County Kildare

Building: Newbridge Town Hall

RPS Reference: B23-40

NIAH Reference: 11818029

This report has been prepared by:

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For:

Kildare County Council
Áras Chill Dara
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Naas

The proposals will include:

a) The demolition of the existing sheds and boundary wall to the south of the site, the demolition of the existing porch, boundary wall and railings to the north of the site

b) The proposals include conservation works to the existing structure to include works to the roof, stone walling and windows and new services connections.

c) The proposals include the removal of all external paving and street furniture adjacent the town hall to be replaced with new stone paving and new lawns.

d) The proposals include the extension of the existing footpath to the north by 3m, the removal of 22 carparking spaces and the replacement of 2 lamp standards.

e) The proposals include all necessary services, utility and associated site works.

2.0 **BUILDING DESCRIPTION**

2.1 SHORT DESCRIPTION

The Town Hall and its curtilage is a protected structure under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000. This report should be read in conjunction with the drawings as listed below and planning documentation prepared by de Blacam and Meagher Architects.

A-0 Site Location Map
A-1 Existing Plans Demolitions Drawing
A-2 Existing Sections and Elevations Demolitions Drawing
A-3 Proposed Plans
A-3a Site Layout Plan
A-4 Proposed Elevations 1 and 2
A-5 Proposed Elevations and Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6
A-6 Proposed Sections 7 and 8
A-9 External Stone - Photographic Record

The town hall is a former Methodist church built in 1859 on the grounds of the former cavalry barracks. The barracks have now been substantially demolished. The church was deconsecrated after the closure of the barracks in the 1920s and was subsequently used as a recreation hall, the Town hall, a community training workshop and the parking wardens office, It is currently unoccupied.The building is a 9 bay gable ended gothic revival church. The walls are constructed of broken coursed squared limestone with dressed limestone sections and has a slate roof.

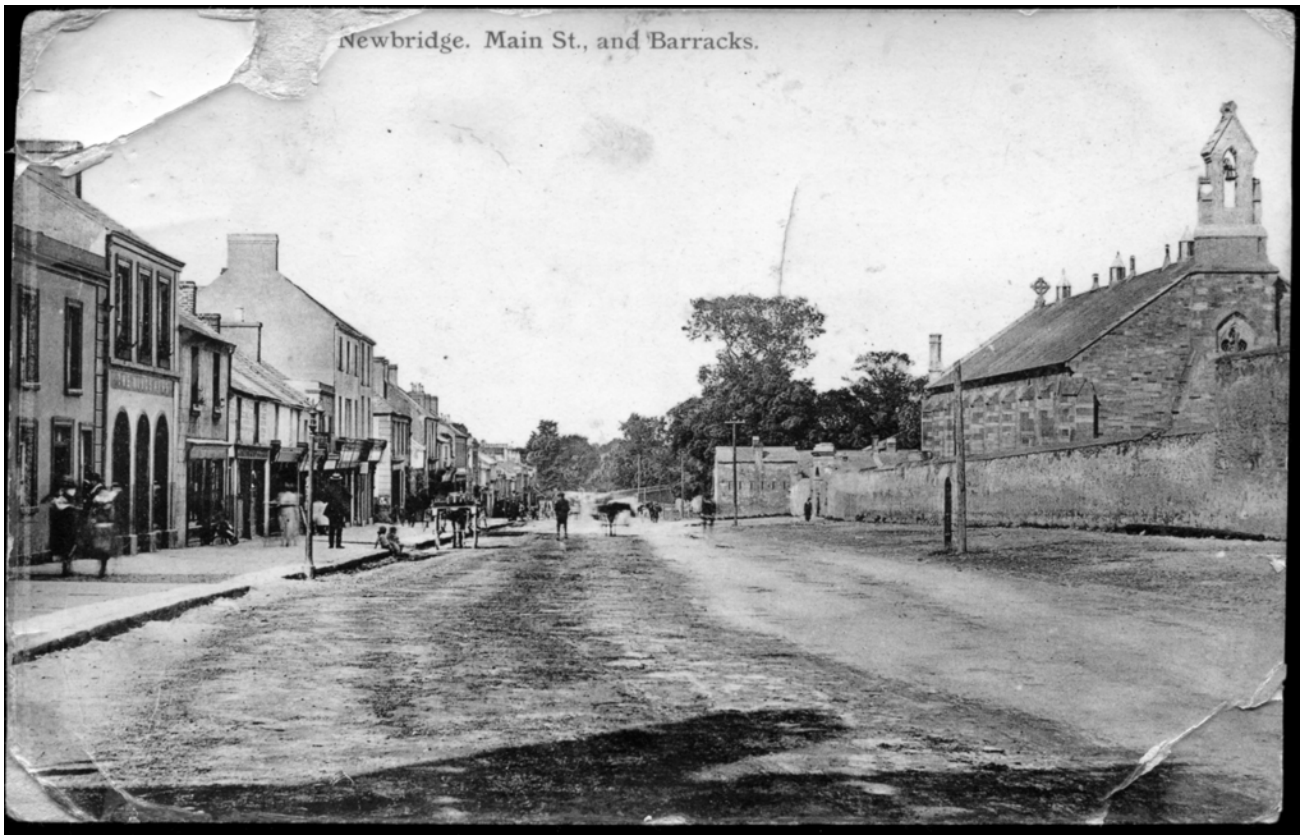

fig 2.1, 1915 Postcard showing the townhall as a Methodist church within the barracks complex. The photograph was taken prior to the removal of the bellcote. The roof vents are in their original condition. Note the celtic cross over the east gable.

2.2 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN HALL

Early 1800's	Development of the cavalry barracks and Newbridge as a barracks town (see fig 2.1)
1859	Construction of the barracks church as a Methodist church within the barracks complex Note the barracks appears to have been shared with the Church of Ireland[1]
1922	Deconsecration of the church, withdrawal of the cavalry from Newbridge and eventual substantial demolition of the barracks in the 1960s
1927	Conversion of church into a 'Recreation Hall' [2]. It is likely that these works involved addition of the porch to the north, remodeling of roof vents, removal of smaller roof vents, internal partitions, installation of maple floor[2].
1960s	The bellcote was removed by the 1960s see fig 2.2.
1985	Conversion to community resource centre [3]. Erection of sheds to the rear, new partitions and heating systems, new door to west gable.

fig 2.2, 1960s photo of Main Street. Note the bellcote had been removed at this stage

1. Church of Ireland 'Church of Ireland Records
2. Irish Times 07th February 1927
3. Two planning applications lodged for the conversion of the building and the construction of the shed

2.3 ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN HALL

EXTERIOR

The **North Elevation** is 9 bays in length with 8 lancet arched windows and a lancet arched door at the eastern most bay. The coursed limestone walls sit on a dressed limestone projecting plinth and are broken at window cil level with a cut limestone string course. The walls are capped with a projecting cut stone coping. The bays are articulated with stepped buttresses. The windows are cast iron in a diamond pattern and are glazed in clear glass. The windows have had their central opening section replaced with a modern clear glass fixed panel. The door in the eastern bay appears to be original and has a molded stone surround. A porch of mid 20th century construction has been added adjoining the door. This includes concrete steps leading to the footpath at street level. The original stone walling at this area has been painted white. There is a vent for ventilating the interior floor structure under each window. Some of the original cast iron vents remain, but most have been replaced with modern steel vents of a different design. The north elevation is fronted with a low wall with modern railings. The low wall is pointed with a cement based mortar. This wall may be the base of what was the original barracks enclosing wall (refer to historic 6 inch map fig 5.2). The stonework is generally in good condition, the pointing appears to be damaged adjacent the downpipes which are leaking.

The gable ended **West Elevation** marks the principle entrance to the church. The entrance doorway is at the base of a projecting block that once contained a bellcote (see fig 2.1). The bellcote was possibly of granite construction as it was lighter in colour than the adjoining stonework. Refer to similar church, St. Michaels in Inchicore with granite bellcote (fig 2.3).There is a stone plaque over the doorway. There is a trefoil window at high level. The lancet arced entrance door has a molded stone surround. The sheeted timber door is of modern construction. There is some damaged stonework on this elevation. The removal of the bellcote appears to have led to weathering issues with water ingress at this point.

The **South Elevation** is 9 bays in length with 8 lancet arched windows and a lancet arched doorway at the eastern most bay in the same manner as the north elevation. A shed constructed in the late 20th century has been constructed to the eastern section obscuring the doorway. The door itself has been removed. The windows have been altered in the same manner as the windows on the northern elevation. The first 5 windows from west to east have protective secondary PVC glazing. There are modern blockwork panels (fig 10) to the underside of three windows where the original stonework has been removed. The string course has been broken locally to accommodate a new plastic downpipe. Generally there are areas of stone that have graffiti and paint marks. The stone pointing to the buttresses has failed and there are other areas such as adjacent the downpipes where the pointing is defective. The surrounds of seven windows have been repointed with mastic. The ground level is higher at this side of the building so not all bays have working floor vents. Where they do exist, most have been replaced.

The gable ended **East Elevation** has been partly concealed by a mixed use building constructed in the 1990's. The elevation has a grouping of three lancet arched windows with a trefoil window at high level. The lancet windows have molded stone surrounds. Two of the windows have retained their original opening sections. There is a chimney in cut limestone at either side of the gable. The apex of the gable is capped with a decorative stone that was originally the base of a stone celtic cross (see fig 2.1).

The **Roof** of the church is of what appears to be Welsh Penhryn slate laid randomly with clay ridge tiles. There are 3 louvred vents at the apex of the roof. These are of timber construction and have been reclad on two sides with hardboard in the mid 20th century. The copper pyramid roofs of the vents appear to be mid 20th century replacements. The original vent roofs had a different shape and were topped with finials (see fig 2.1). These vents are currently in a poor state of repair. Originally the roof had 3 smaller intermediate roof vents with conical shapes. The roof has been partially covered in a hessian/tar covering. There is evidence that some slates have been replaced with asbestos tiles. The roof is leaking at some points. The existing cast iron rainwater goods are in poor condition and have been partly replaced with plastic on the sooth elevation.

INTERIOR

The interior is laid out as a simple hall with minimal interior decoration. The walls are covered in lime plaster with a gysum skim coat of a later date. There is evidence of dampness in parts, on the western gable, and adjacent where the downpipes are on the exterior. There is a timber dado to the perimeter of the interior. There are modern partitions to the western side of the hall. The floor is of solid maple boarding likely installed in the mid 20th century. The roof structure is exposed internally and is stained pitch pine or similar. The roof is supported with 8 queen posts that rest on pinnacle posts attached to the internal walls. The pinnacle posts have been covered in modern hardboard. The ceiling is in stained tongue and grooved boards. There is some evidence of rot on the wall plate at roof level. To the underside of the trusses are softwood timbers that supported a suspended ceiling that has recently been removed.

2.4 APPRAISAL

'Newbridge Methodist Church (former) is a fine and imposing building in the Gothic Revival style that has been well maintained to present an early aspect. The church is of considerable social and historical significance attesting to the once-thriving Methodist community in the locality, while its subsequent use as a town hall confirms its importance as one of the earliest civic buildings in the town. Constructed entirely in squared limestone, the stone work that has retained a crisp intricacy is a good example of the high quality of stone masonry traditionally practised in the locality. The former church retains many important early or original salient features and materials, including iron diamond- leaded windows (obscured, but protected, by overly prominent secondary glazing to the rear (south-east) elevation), together with a slate roof having cast-iron rainwater goods. The former church is an attractive and prominent feature, positioned in the centre of the town, and forms a picturesque landmark on Main Street.[1]

In addition the church is an important historic relic of the pre-existing cavalry barracks complex that once dominated Newbridge. The church structure is of architectural, historical and social importance.

fig 2.3, St. Michaels Inchicore with granite bellcote

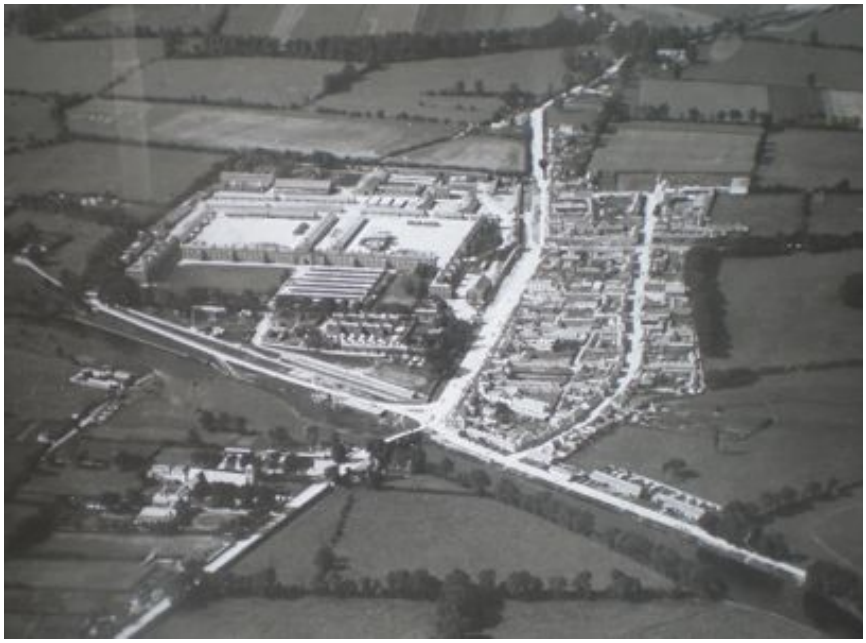

fig 2.4, Mid 20th century photo of Newbridge prior to the demolition of the cavalry barracks

1. National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

3.0 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

It is proposed to conserve the fabric of the existing town hall building and relandscape the surrounding area
It is proposed to arrest the decay of the building fabric and secure the building for future use using best conservation practice. It is not proposed to remove any fixtures or fittings that contribute to its special character. Refer to the architectural drawings and particular specification (section 4 of this report) for further detail. These works are as follows:

Demolitions
Removal of existing structures of modern construction that adversely affect the architectural character of the town hall. These include the shed to the south and porch to the north.

Roof
It is proposed to reroof using like for like materials. The existing vents that have been substantially altered and are in very poor condition are to be replaced.

Stone Walling
The existing limestone walling is to be repointed and cleaned only where necessary, retaining the patina of age.

Windows and Doors
the existing windows and doors are to be restored to working order using best conservation practice.

Bellcote
The removal of the bellcote had a negative impact on the architectural coherence of the town hall, the west elevation now has the appearance of being incomplete. Its removal has caused weathering issues that need to be addressed. There is insufficient information available on which to do a reliable reconstruction of this structure. Given the secular use of the town hall, a full reconstruction with ecclesiastical iconography may not be appropriate. It is instead proposed to rebuild the bellcote to a new and complimentary design. The new design would provide a new symbol for the town hall. However its form, massing and materials would reflect that of the pre-existing structure.

Landscape
The original setting of the town hall was as a church within the cavalry barracks complex. It was separated from Main Street by a high wall that separated the church and barracks from the rest of the town. Main Street was one sided street with buildings on the opposite south side.

The barracks and wall have since been largely demolished. Since the 1990s this side of Main Street was developed so that the street became two sided. This included the construction of a building that butts against the eastern elevation of the town hall. In this process the setting of the town hall has radically altered.

It is not possible or desirable to restore the original setting of the town hall as to do so would involve large-scale demolition. It is proposed alternatively to provide a new landscape that would provide a new setting appropriate to a public building in the town centre. Refer to drawing A-3 for details.

It is submitted that the above works will not adversely affect the special characteristics of the town hall as a building with architectural, cultural and social importance. The setting of the building will be improved and its fabric conserved for future use.

4.0 **PARTICULAR SPECIFICATION**

4.1 DEMOLITIONS, PRELIMINARIES

Internal Refer to Drawing A-1 and A-2

A Take down the partition on grid line 2 along with partitions and mezzanine floors and partition between grid lines 1 and 2

B Take off the plaster off all the internal wall surfaces

C Take down all the ceiling timbers suspended underneath the the existing roof trusses.

External Refer to Drawing A-1 and A-2

D Contractor to carry out a photographic condition survey of all adjoining properties prior to commencement of works.

E Carefully remove the whole of the metal roofed building and connecting corridor to the southeast including the foundations and drainage pipes

F Make safe, secure and repair the plant area of the adjoining cafe to the southwest of the church.

G Take down projecting canopy, side walls and steps including foundations on the northeast corner of the town hall. Make good any damage to adjoining cafe at this location and allow for repainting of adjoining cafe wall. Take down the wall and railings including foundations to the north of the town hall.

H Remove all existing services fittings and fixture form the external elevations taking care not to damage stonework

I Adjust levels of existing services covers as indicated on A-3 to accommodate new paving and planting.

J Contractor should prepare method statement for the management of the site. It is noted that the public will need to be able to have continuous use of the footpath the the north of the site, throughout the duration of the works.

K Take up existing concrete ramp and steps and rail to west door

L Take up kerbs and pavements walls and gates in area to north of site and reduce levels in preparation of ‘dry sand and cement’ foundation for new paving and steps.

M Remove bollards, signs and kerbs in area to south of site.

N Remove concrete paved area to southern side of site.

4.2 WINDOWS

A Approach. The intention is to restore all windows by replacing the plate glass former opening section with lattice cast iron top hung sash, by cleaning, priming and painting colour white, the glazing bars, reglazing all windows with clear glass (colour pale green in parts of east window). The restoration works will be done insitu unless advantage is clearly demonstrated by the contractor to remove to shop and replace. At the outset of the works before commencing work on remainder of the windows, the window at the west end of the south facade W20 will be selected as a control sample window for demonstration of quality of work to be approved in writing by the architect before work on any other window is started.

B Cast iron windows - work on the cast iron windows will consist of the following elements.
i. Removal of plate glass top hung sash section
ii. Cleaning (including salvage of historic glass), priming, painting inside and outside the X shaped cast iron bars insitu.
iii. Fitting replacement top hung sash windows externally on existing or replacement circular housing for top corner hangers. Replacement sashes to include pully mechanisms to match original. Sample mechanism to be approved by architect.
iv. Glazing with 4mm clear 'mouth blown glass' to match original glass already removed reusing all original salvage glass in a single window or whatever number is appropriate with putty to appropriate codes of practice.
v. Paint interior and exterior lattice cast iron glazing bars and edge.

C Contractors - It is envisaged that works to the windows will involve four specialist trades and contractors.
i. Main contractor
ii . Cast iron metal works contractor
iii. Cleaning contractor
iv. Glazing contractor

D Cast iron metal contractor should do a complete site survey of the existing windows for the purposes of making a pattern for the new opening section. Drawings of the new openable section should be submitted to the architect for approval.

E Contractor should provide a method statement for the cleaning of the paint from the ironwork. Cleaning should be carried out in accordance with Swedish Standards for cleaning steel: SA1 to SA3. The ironwork should be stripped back to the bare metal. If blast cleaning is to be carried out, protection of the adjoining stone surrounds should be put in place. Cleaning should be carried out by a trained axpert. The use of chilled iron and copper slag as a blast material will not be acceptable. Cognisance should be taken of the potential presence of hazardous lead paint.

F Painting
The surface should be properly prepared prior to painting. All rust, dirt, grease and chemical deposits such as soluble salts should be thoroughly cleaned. When painting the iron should be dry to prevent moisture being trapped underneath fresh layers of paint. The surface should be painted with two coats of ppg sigmafast 20 primer or equivalent, and two 2 coats ppg sigmafast 40 topcoat or equivalent. The paint should have a dry film thickness of 250 microns. Hard shell epoxy paints will not be acceptable. Paint should be hand applied with a brush.

G East Window Guarding
Install new stainless steel glazing frame with toughened glazing for external secondary glazing with ventilation top and bottom for the purpose of protecting the east window.

4.3 STONE REPAIR AND GABLES

A Reconstruction of wall below 3 windows on the south facade. Take down the 'modern' block construction below the cil of these windows to the level of the original stone rising wall. Rebuild this portion of wall in limestone to match the equivalent adjacent window in every respect.
Stone - it is understood that replacement stone will be supplied by Kildare County Council from stores in Newbridge.

Tooling of new stone to a finish to match existing. Hammered finish to broken coursed stone (main body of stone walling) and honed finish to dressed stone window surrounds and string courses. Finishing of stone using angle grinders will not be acceptable. Samples of finished stone to be agreed with architect prior to commencement of these works. Stonework should be carried out by a trained axpert.

B Ventilation Grills and Stone
Replace 3no. Grills to match existing.

C East Gable top of Parapet
Install new replacement metal ball fitted in this location.

D Refer to detail drawings and photographs of the west gable of parapet for replacement of Bellcote, to include new wrought iron mast with gilded cast iron ball, logo and wind vane.

E Repointing
Finished repointing should match as far as practicable the existing lime mortar pointing. At least 3 samples should be carried out for the approval of the architect of 500mm square. The sample area should include the bedding joint and perpends. The colour shade should be compatible with existing.

Preparation for Repointing Removing mortar:
Work from the top of the wall downwards.
Remove carefully and without damaging adjacent masonry, arrises or widening joints. Recess for repointing: Form a neat recess of depth not less than 10mm. When mortar beyond this depth is loose and friable and/ or cavities are found seek instructions. Remove dust and loose debris. Dampen joints to control suction as necessary.

Mortar: Mix: 1 part lime NHL3.5 to 2.5 part sand, Joints: 4mm flush / brushed
Press mortar well into joints using pointing tools/ irons that fit into the joints, so that

Face of masonry: Keep clear of mortar. Use suitable temporary adhesive tape on each side of joints where necessary. Finish joints neatly.

F Stone Cleaning
Clean off paint and graffiti from external facades as noted on Drawing no. A-4 and A-5

METHOD
Paint and graffiti to be removed using 'Peel-Away' or equivalent. Cleaning method should be agreed with the architect prior to carrying out. Abrasive cleaners will not generally be acceptable unless it can be proven that their use will not damage the stonework.

Protect surfaces not designated for cleaning, prevent damage including marking or staining. Prevent water ingress into openings. Where necessary window openings to be fully protected with heavy duty polythene taped around perimeter to reduce water ingress into the building structure.

If using water to clean stone, do not use when air temperature is at or below 5°C. Protect damp surfaces from frost. Do not use chemical cleaning agents when surface temperatures are below those recommended by manufacturer.

Operatives should be appropriately trained and experienced for each type of cleaning work.
Method statement is to be provided for the removal of the paint surfaces
The operative is to have an understanding of the principles and possibilities of the system.

Sample: Prior to commencement of the cleaning operation a sample clean of 500mm x 500mm should be carried out.

4.4 R O O F

A Strip off existing roofing slates and nailing battens. Note likely presence of asbestos tiles in existing roof. Contractor to provide method statement for the safe removal of these. Retain existing roof trusses, wall plates and ceiling boards.

B Contractor should carry out a survey of existing timber purlins built into gable wall ends and should allow for applying non-shrink cement grout to purlins. The contractor should allow for the replacement of 30% of timber wall plates grade C16 to match size and detail of existing exactly. Timber should be treated and be of European Redwood (red deal). The timber should have a planed finish to match the existing. The contractor should allow for the replacement of 15% of the existing ceiling boarding. The detail of this should match existing in every respect. All existing roof timbers should be treated for rot. New timbers should be pretreated.

C Install new 25mm x 50mm nailing battens to accord with slating layout. Nailing battens of sawn softwood, free from wane, pitch pockets, decay and insect attack with a moisture content at time of fixing and covering (maximum): 22%.

D New slates to be Welsh Penhryn Blue Celtic grade averaging 10mm thickness on a Tyvek Supro roof membrane undelay or equivalent. The roof should be graduated using 3 slate sizes: 22 courses 500 x 300, 15 courses 450 x 300mm and 10 courses 400 x 300mm.
Fixing: Copper slate nails - two nails each slate. Refer to section 5 for lead ridge rolls

E Workmanship
General: Fix slating and accessories to make the whole sound and weather tight at earliest opportunity.
Setting out: To true lines and regular appearance, with neat fit at edges, junctions and features. Fixings for slating accessories as recommended by manufacturer. Gutters and pipes: Keep free of debris. Clean out at completion.

F Underlay Handling
Do not tear or puncture. Laying: Maintain consistent tautness. Vertical laps (minimum): 100 mm wide, coinciding with supports and securely fixed. Fixing: Galvanized steel, copper or aluminium 20 x 3 mm extra large clout head nails. Eaves: Where exposed, underlay must be BS 747/ BS 5534 Annex A, type 5U, or equivalent UV durable type. Penetrations: Use proprietary underlay seals or cut underlay to give a watertight fit around pipes and components. Ventilation paths: Do not obstruct.

G Cast Iron Gutter
Replace all existing gutters with cast Iron plain half round Hargreaves Foundry (or equivalent) gutters 150mm x 76mm x 1879mm: Finish as supplied: Black semi gloss (as supplied) Brackets: Cast iron half round Fixings: Galvanised screws Size: to suit 125mm gutter / Length 235mm
Accessories: Internal Stop ends to suit 125mm gutter Outlets to suit location.
Gutters should be set out to falls to true line and even gradient to prevent ponding or backfall. Position high points of gutters as close as practical to the roof and low points not more than 50 mm below the roof.

H Cast Iron Downpipes
Standard: Cast iron round rainwater pipes Manufacturer: Hargreaves (or equivalent) .
Wedge joints in unsealed metal pipes to prevent rattling. Fix pipes using galvanized fixings with 1800mm distance between fixings.

I Testing
The gutters and downpipes should be tested. Give notice for dates of testing. Period of notice (minimum): 2 weeks. Temporarily block all outlets. Fill gutters to overflow level and after 5 minutes closely inspect for leakage.

4.5 L E A D

A Lead flashing are to be installed to the joint between slate and stone at both gables and to reconstructed bellcote. New lead ridge roll and lead clad roof vents to be installed. Seams should be as detailed as per the architectural drawings. Any alterations to be agreed with the architect in advance. Note nonstandard ridge roll timber size.

B Workmanship Generally
Standard: To BS 6915 and latest edition of 'Rolled lead sheet. The complete manual published by the Lead Sheet Association. Fabrication and fixing: To provide a secure, free draining and weathertight installation. Operatives: Trained in the application of lead coverings/ flashings. Submit records of experience on request. Measuring, marking, cutting and forming: Prior to assembly wherever possible. Marking out: With pencil, chalk of crayon. Do no use scribers or other sharp instruments without approval. Bossing and forming: Straight and regular bends, leaving sheets free from ripples, kinks, buckling and cracks. Solder: Use only where specified.

C Lead
Rolled, to BS EN 12588, or Machine cast, Agrément certified and to code thicknesses with a tolerance (by weight) of ±5%, or Sand cast, from lead free from bitumen, solder, other impurities, inclusions, laminations, cracks, air, pinholes and blowholes; to code thicknesses but with a tolerance (by weight) of ±10%. Identification: Labeled to show thickness/ code, weight and type.

D Samples
General: Complete areas of the finished work, and obtain approval of appearance before proceeding: Size: 2000mm Location: Lead ridge roll. Install sample of roof vent insitu for approval.

E Substrates
Substrates should be dry and free of dust, debris, grease and other deleterious matter.

F Plywood Underlay
Standard: Manufactured to an approved national standard and to BS EN 636, section 7 (plywood for use in humid conditions).

G Timber for use with Leadwork
Quality: Planed, free from wane, pitch pockets, decay and insect attack. Moisture content: Not more than 22% at time of covering. Preservative treatment: Organic solvent

H Underlay
Handling: Prevent tears and punctures. Laying: Butt or overlap jointed onto a dry substrate.
Fixing edges: With copper or stainless steel staples or clout nails. Do not lay over roof edges but do turn up at abutments. Wood core rolls: Fixed over underlay. Protection: Keep dry and cover with lead at the earliest opportunity.

I Fixings
Nails to timber substrates: Copper clout nails to BS 1202-2, or stainless steel (austenitic) clout nails to BS 1202-1.

J Clips
All clips are to be lead unless agreed otherwise. The clips are to be cut from sheets of same thickness/ code as sheet being secured: Width: 50 mm where not continuous. Length: To suit detail.

4.6 PLANTING

A Shrubs
New shrub planting to planters at along western and eastern boundary as shown in A-3. Shrubs to be Beech Pot size - 30ltr, Height when planted- 1800mm
At 700mm spacings. Shrubs to be planted during appropriate weather conditions.

B New shrubs to eastern edge of church as shown on A-3. Shrubs to be Irish Yew Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata' Pot size - 30ltr, Height when planted- 1250 - 1500mm
At 700mm spacings. Shrubs to be planted during appropriate weather conditions.

C Condition of shrubs when planted to be materially undamaged, sturdy, healthy and vigorous. Appearance to be of good shape and without elongated shoots. The shrubs should be grown in a suitable environment and hardened off. They should be free from pests, diseases, discoloration, weeds and physiological disorders. Budded or grafted plants: Bottom worked.
Root system and condition: Balanced with branch system. Standard: The relevant parts of BS 3936. Species: True to name. Origin/ Provenance: Irish Grown. Definition: Origin and Provenance have the meaning given in the National Plant Specification.

D Labelling and Information
General: Provide each plant/ tree or group of plants/ trees of a single species or cultivar with supplier's labelling for delivery to site, showing, Full botanical name. Total number. Number of bundles. Part bundles. Supplier's name. Employer's name and project reference. Plant specification, in accordance with scheduled National Plant Specification categories. Additional information: Submit on request: Country of origin. Shrubs should be reserved at suppliers premises for predelivery inspection. The shrubs should be labelled inspected plants/ trees as reserved for use on this project.

E Lawn
New lawns to be planted from seed as indicated on A-3. Soil should be well drained medium loam and should not be compacted. Ensure proper preparation of top soil, it should be rotovated and composted and free of stones. Planted area should be protected from pedestrian traffic until the lawn has become established

The lawn should be watered as necessary over a 6 month period after planting. Any weeds should be removed and patches reseeded during this period.

F After Care
Watering: Immediately after planting, thoroughly and without damaging or displacing plants or soil. Firming: Lightly firm soil around plants and fork and/ or rake soil, without damaging roots, to a fine tilth with gentle cambers and no hollows. Top dressing: Sanitized and stabilized compost. Depth: 50 mm.

5.0 HISTORIC MAPS

fig 5.1, Historic 5'' 1837 - 39 Map, Note the extent of the barracks, the Methodist church was not constructed at this date

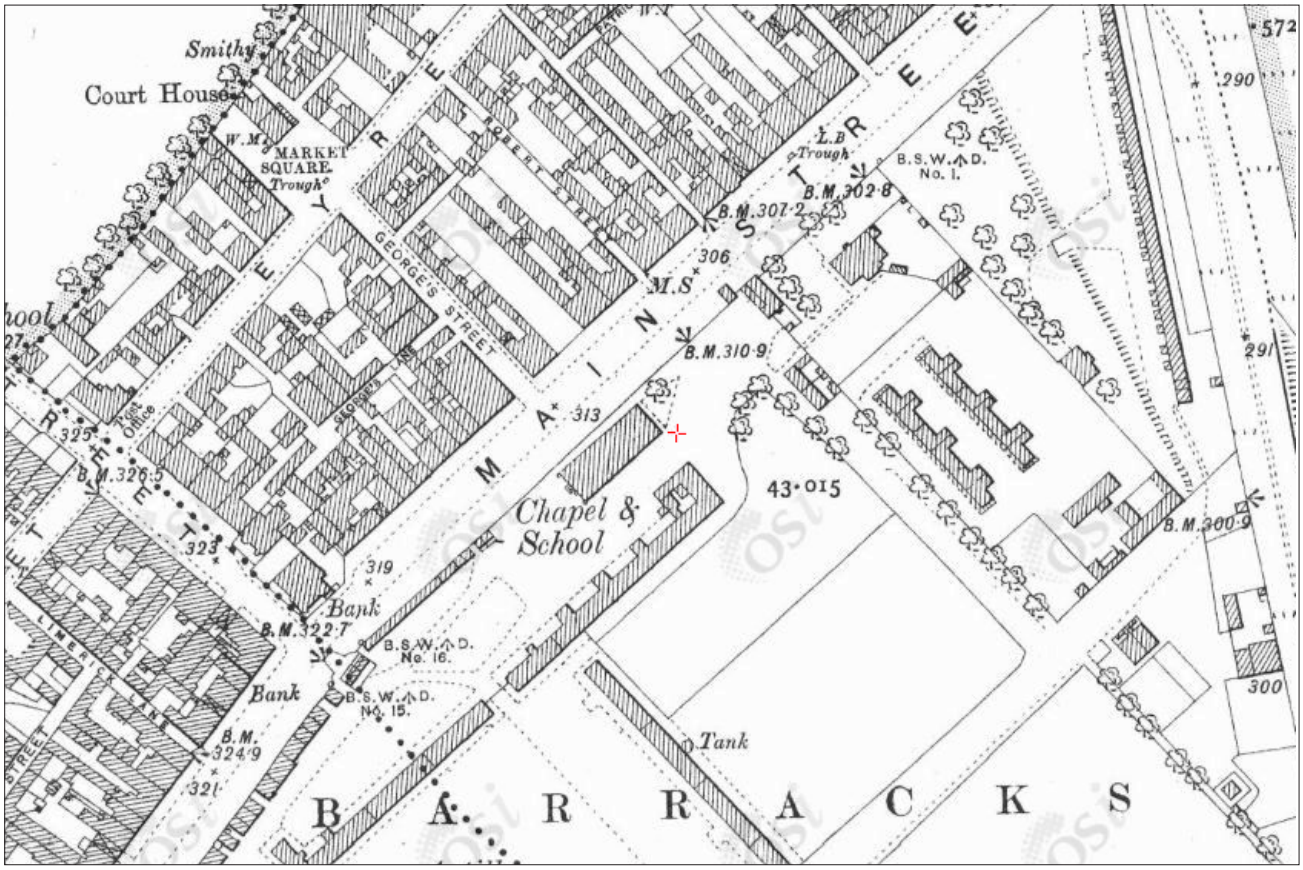

fig 5.2, Historic 25'' 1897 - 1913 Map, Note the church has been built as part of the barracks complex

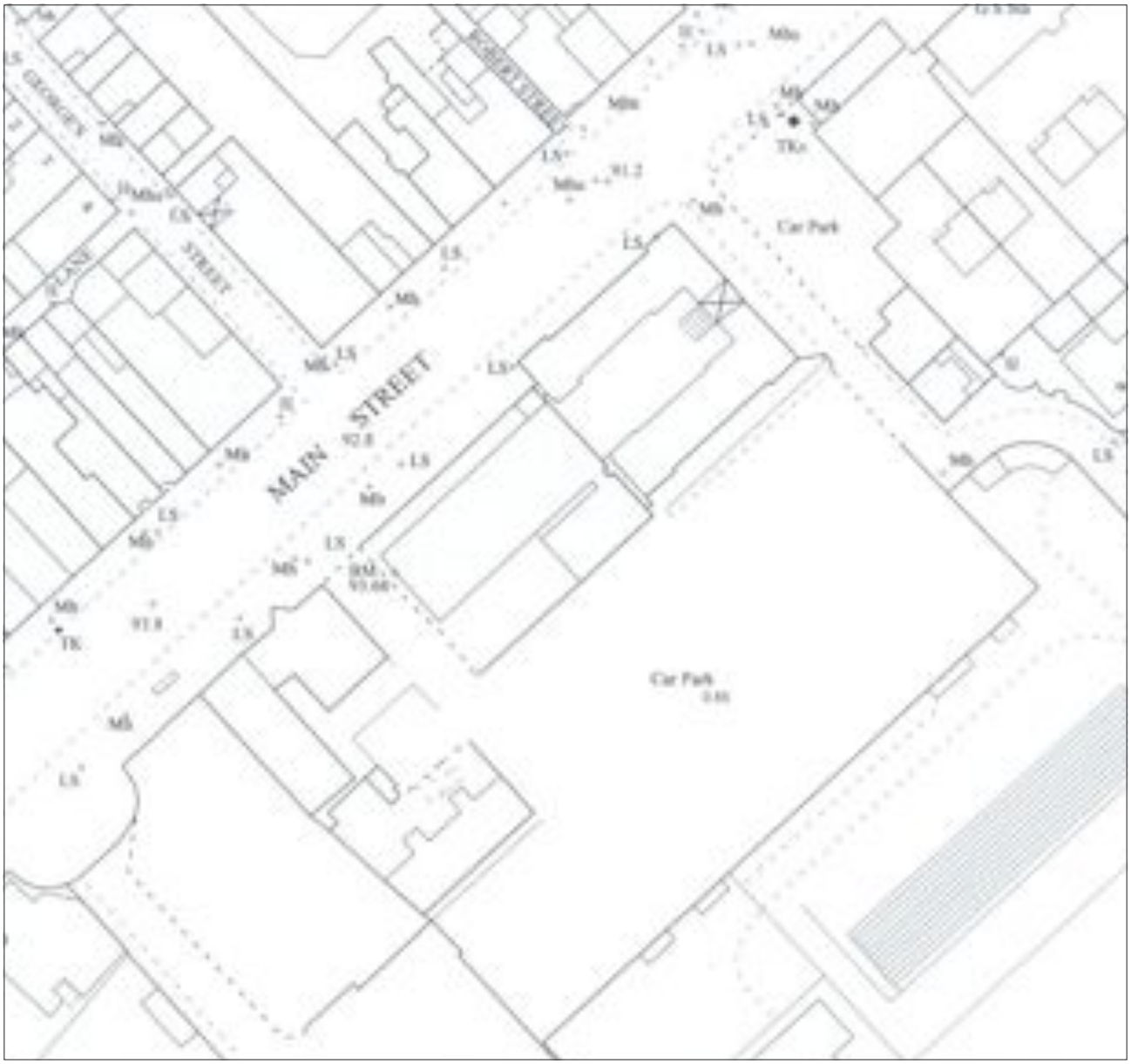

fig 5.3, 2013 Map, Ordnance Survey Map

6.0 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Refer to A-9 for full photographic record of external stone

fig 6.1, South Elevation

fig 6.2, North Elevation

fig 6.3, East Elevation

fig 6.4, West Elevation

fig 6.5, Porch to east of north elevation

fig 6.6, Roof Vent

fig 6.7, Apex of east elevation

fig 6.8, Detail of Glazing

fig 6.9, Existing shed to rear

fig 6.10, Window with modern blockwork panel to base

fig 6.11, Interior of church - looking west

fig 6.12, Interior of church - looking east

fig 6.13, North Entrance Door

fig 6.14, Existing internal door

fig 6.15, Exterior of South Doorway (note door is missing)

fig 6.15, Interior of South Doorway

fig 6.17, Roof Space looking east

fig 6.18, Pinnacle Posts

fig 6.19, Trimmed out rafters for vents that have been removed

fig 6.20, Interior view of roof vent

fig 6.21, Interior view of roof ceiling

fig 6.22, Detail of ceiling boarding