



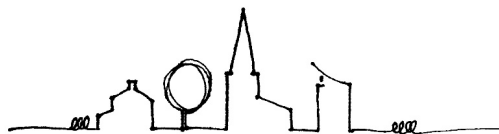
COMPTON DANDO

Blessed Virgin Mary

Vestry Re-roofing - Specification



Project No 0283
Rev -
September 2025



1. SECTION ONE

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Project Description: The work arises out of a recent inspection of the vestry roof as well as the 2023 Quinquennial Inspection. The project requires stripping of slate, reslating, lead work replacement, and repointing.
- 1.1.2 Under the Faculty Jurisdiction (Amendment) Rules 2019 which came into force in April 2020, it is considered that the works described herein should fall within the scope of List 'B'. List B Matters may be undertaken without Faculty if the Archdeacon has been consulted and given notice in writing that the matter may be undertaken. (Full details of Lists A and B can be found on the Churchcare and Diocesan websites). The Archdeacon is likely to have to contact the DAC and details of Materials and Workmanship are likely to be required. 'Specified Conditions' must also be adhered to and the PCC should be able to prove these conditions have been met. The DAC Secretary should be consulted.
- 1.1.3 This document seeks to provide the necessary background and detailed information to allow proposals to be assessed and for quotations to be obtained to undertake the works. Furthermore, the document also seeks to provide the necessary Health and Safety information to allow a Contractor to be appointed.
- 1.1.4 The last quinquennial inspection report was carried out in September 2023 by Tomas Griffin RIBA SCA, AABC, the inspecting architect, and recommendations from the report have led to the preparation of this proposal.

1.2 Brief description of the Church – Outline Statement of Significance

- 1.2.1 A medium size typical C15 late Perpendicular parish church altered in the C19. Tall west tower with nave, south porch, north aisle, chancel and northeast organ chamber with vestry. Lead and slate roofs over local Bath stone ashlar and coursed rubble walls. Set at the west end of an elongated churchyard with access from the car park and lych gate. Well cared for by the parish and generally in good condition.
- 1.2.2 The Heritage Gateway listing description is as follows:
- 1.2.3 Anglican parish church. C14, altered C15 and subsequently; chancel restored 1735 and 1905, porch restored 1793, north aisle rebuilt 1820 and vestry added in 1840. Consists of west tower, nave and south porch, north aisle, chancel and vestry. Coursed rubble with freestone dressings; roofs concealed behind ashlar parapets, embattled to the chancel. West tower of 3 stages, ashlar to the lowest stage; with diagonal buttresses, plain embattled parapet with gargoyles and pinnacles; 2-light plain windows to second stage and cusped windows with Somerset tracery, that on the east side has a Katherine wheel in the lower part; tall 4-light perpendicular style west window, with cusped ogee heads to panels and sexfoil light above; west doorway with 4-centred head and carved leaf spandrels; projecting polygonal stair tower to north-east, spirelet. Nave with clerestory; 3-light C19 perpendicular style windows with cinquefoil heads and under square hoodmoulds and relieving arches; 2- and single-light cinquefoil headed lights to clerestory; rainwater head at south-west dated TB/1783. Square south porch with parapet and datestone of 1793; restored ogee and hollow moulded door surround. Chancel: 2- light mullion and transom late perpendicular style windows (all C19 or C20); 3 light curvilinear style east window;

date stones of 1735 and 1905. North-east buttress of the church incorporates a decorated stone probably from a Roman altar at Bath: 2 niches, each with a figure, one is said to be Hercules and the other Apollo. Interior: Tall tower arch of two wave mouldings. North arcade of 2 bays with piers of alternating hollows and shafts, the capitals and abaci are treated as a strip; double chamfered arches. Pulpit and font of 1883. Monuments. Brand, died 1731, inscribed plaque in enriched border with cherubs, skulls and vegetation. (N. Pevsner, The Buildings of England: North Somerset and Bristol, 1958.)

1.3 Outline Statement of Need - Condition Statement – Please also see the attached drawings and schedule of work.

- 1.3.1 Overall, the church is clearly well cared for. However, the vestry roof leaks has leaked in the past and suffers from slates coming loose due to nail sickness. Extensive decay has occurred at rafter feet and along the north wallplate in particular.

1.4 Scope and Principles of the Works

- 1.4.1 This project comprises the following range of work:
- Re-slating both north and south slopes of the vestry roof, new membrane and battens..
 - Replacement of all lead flashings and soakers.
 - Repairs to the lowest bay of the lead gutter where it has deflected.
 - Repointing of masonry around the vestry.
 - Redecoration of the cast iron gutters on the north face.

1.5 Location of the Site

- 1.5.1 The church is situated in Church Lane, Compton Dando.
- 1.5.2 The post code is: BS39 4LB

1.6 Access

- 1.6.1 For advance planning and tendering purposes, arrangements to visit the church should be made by contacting the church warden Maureen [Mo] Collins using 07887 484147 or Maureencollins@gmail.com.
- 1.6.2 The church is open to the public between the hours of 9am and 5pm. Details of regular services can be found on the Parish noticeboard.
- 1.6.3 There is limited parking on site and no vehicular access into the church yard. Access to the site is by the lane approaching from the southeast side, there is a pull-in/parking area at the end of the lane by the Lych Gate. Vehicles will not fit though or around the Lych Gate. Set down for materials and scaffolding will need to be dropped at the Lych Gate and walked to the area of works.
- 1.6.4 There is a public footpath running through the church yard from the NW corner to the SE corner by the Lych Gate.

1.7 Contract

- 1.7.1 The Employer will be the PCC.
The Architect will be benjamin+beauchamp architects ltd.
The Principal Designer will be benjamin+beauchamp architects ltd.
- 1.7.2 The works will be let using the Minor Works Building Contract issued by the Joint Contracts Tribunal, 2016 latest edition. All contract figures shall be exclusive of VAT
- 1.7.3 The following Contract Particulars shall apply:
- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 st Recital | The Employer wishes to have the following work carried out: Roofing, Structural Repairs, Leadwork, Redecoration and repair of rainwater goods. |
| 2 nd Recital | A Specification (which includes a Schedule of Works) has been prepared along with existing and proposed drawings. |
| 3 rd Recital | Reference to Work Schedules and Schedules of Rates will be deleted. |
| 4 th Recital | The 'Base Date' shall be ten days before the tender return due date.
CIS – The Employer at the Base Date is not a Contractor for the purpose of the CIS. |
| 5 th Recital | The Project is expected to take less than 500 person days and is considered to be not notifiable to the HSE. |
| 6 th Recital | Framework agreements do not apply. |
| 7 th Recital | Supplementary Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborative working applies - Health and Safety applies - Cost savings and value improvements does not apply - Sustainable development and environmental considerations does not apply - Performance indicators do not apply - Notification of disputes does not apply |
| Article 7 | & Schedule 1 (arbitration) shall apply |
| Clause 1.1 | CDM Planning period shall mean a minimum of 2 weeks ending on the date of the possession of the site. |
| Clause 2.2 | Date for commencement of the works: TBA
Date for completion of the works: TBA |
| Clause 2.8 | Liquidated damages: £200/week |
| Clause 2.10 | The rectification period shall be 6 months. |
| Clause 4.3 | Percentage rate of the total value shall be 95 % |
| Clause 4.54 | Percentage rate of total amount paid to the contractor shall be 97½ % |
| Clause 4.8.1 | Supply of documentation: 3 months |
| Clause 4.11 | & Schedule 2 – Fluctuations for Contribution, levy and tax changes shall not apply |
| Clause 5.3.2 | Insurance shall be taken out to cover an unlimited number of incidents at £5 million per incident. |
| Clause 5.4A&B | Clause 5.4B applies. The PCC will advise their insurers. |
| Clause 5.4B.1 | Percentage shall be 15% |
| Clause 7.2 | The adjudicator shall be the President or a Vice President or a Vice Chairman of the Royal Institute of British Architects. |

1.8 CDM Regulations - Health & Safety

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

Generally

- 1.8.1 All Contractors, including the self-employed, must have their own Health and Safety policy (where required by law) and must provide a copy of this together with Method Statements and Risk Assessments in advance of works commencing. Contractors must comply with the 2015 CDM Regulations. 'As built' and technical information must be submitted to the client at the completion of the work.
- 1.8.2 Contractors must comply with all the requirements of this document and co-operate with the church officials in providing a safe place of work and a safe system of operation. All Contractors will have been given detailed instructions regarding the areas where they are permitted to work and the extent of the work they are authorised to undertake. Any questions /uncertainty should be directed towards the architect.
- 1.8.3 At the time of the tender it is considered that the project is not notifiable as it is assumed that that the works will not last longer than 30 days with more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any one point OR exceeds 500 person days. Should this situation change then the project will become notifiable to the HSE.
- 1.8.4 Contractors appointed to undertake minor works should not sub-contract this work. Sub-contracting of larger work is permissible but the contractor needs to understand that this means them taking on the role of the Principal Contractor under the CDM Regulations.
- 1.8.5 The PCC will appoint benjamin+beauchamp architects ltd as the Principal Designer (PD).

Principal Contractors

- 1.8.6 For works of a more complex nature and where sub-contracting is required, the successful contractor will be the Principal Contractor (PC) in accordance with the CDM 2015 Regulations. The PC will remain responsible for Health and Safety during the construction Phase and complete the Health and Safety File on Practical Completion.
- 1.8.7 The information contained within this document has been prepared by the Principal Designer to comply with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 for a project of small scale. The pre-construction Health & Safety information contained within this document must be read in conjunction with any drawings, specifications, schedules of work, photographs or other material, etc that constitute the tender documents. The main purpose of this document is to identify the Health and Safety issues specific to the project. This is to enable contractors to take account of these issues when preparing their tender. The document does not set out to identify commonplace hazards and risks, as these will be controlled by good site practices and good Health and Safety management.
- 1.8.8 The selected Contractor is to undertake the responsibilities and duties of the Principal Contractor as defined by the Construction (Design and Management Regulations 2015). The selected Contractor shall assume the role of Principal Contractor under the CDM Regulations with effect from the date of appointment and must complete all of the required Health & Safety information to comply with the CDM Regulations. The Contractor warrants that he is competent to act as the Principal Contractor in such case. All costs and expenses resulting from observance of the Principal Contractor's duties are deemed to have been allowed for within the Contractor's tender.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- 1.8.9 A Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan is to be prepared by the Principal Contractor and be submitted to the Principal Designer before any work can commence. The Contractor must ensure that appropriate health and safety measures are employed throughout the duration of the contract and that these should include the following:
- Provide details of the site management structure and identify those members of staff with specific responsibilities for Health & Safety.
 - Be satisfied that when arranging for a sub-contractor to carry out construction work, they are competent and have made adequate provision for Health & Safety.
 - Carry out Risk and COSHH Assessments and supply these in advance of the works commencing statements.
 - Prepare and supply Method Statements to the architect in advance of the works commencing.
 - Ensure the co-ordination and co-operation of sub-contractors.
 - Have appropriate communication arrangements between sub-contractors on site for Health & Safety. Ensure that the subject of Health & Safety features strongly on the agenda of all sub-contractors and progress meetings.
 - Make arrangements for discussing Health & Safety matters with people on site.
 - Allow only authorised people on to site and maintain a visitor's book. Ensure that all visitors are advised of any specific safety risks.
 - Display notification details.
 - Monitor Health & Safety performance.
 - Have appropriate communication on site for Health & Safety and monitor Health & Safety performance.
 - The Principal Contractor will be required to liaise with the client at all times.
- 1.8.10 If after the construction phase commences, the design changes, unforeseeable circumstances arise or the Principal Contractor wishes to change the principles on which the Health and Safety documentation was prepared, then the Principal Contractor shall liaise and agree necessary variations the Principal Designer.
- 1.8.11 At the completion of the works, the Principal Contractor is to supply to the Client with the completed Health & Safety file in accordance with the current legislation. The information provided should include the following:
- Schedules of the materials used showing the source of supply for each material with manufacturer's literature of all materials, plant and equipment used in the works.
 - The names and addresses of every sub-contractor engaged upon the contract, together with a description of the work carried out by each company.

1.9 Background Information

Care, Protection and Security

- 1.9.1 The church building, contents and grounds are valuable and unique. Great care is to be taken in the carrying out of the works and any necessary temporary protection is to be provided to prevent damage to property or injury to persons. The Contractor is to make good, at his own expense, any damage or loss arising out of his failure to provide adequate care and protection.
- 1.9.2 Allow for protecting the property both real and personal of the church, their neighbours and visitors. The Contractor will be held responsible for and must make good at his own expense any damage caused to buildings, roads, pavements, fencing, drains electric, gas or water services and the like, arising from the contract. He shall not allow his own or any other workmen engaged upon the works to trespass upon the grounds adjoining the works.
- 1.9.3 The Contractor is to clear and cart away from time to time, as it accumulates, all rubbish and spoil arising from the work. Paths and roadways are to be kept free of obstruction. No water, or other liquid, containing cement, lime, paint, solvent, oils etc., is to be allowed to enter any drain and must be removed from the site for proper disposal. Chemicals and other harmful substances must not be discharged into open watercourses or drains.
- 1.9.4 The Contractor will be required to make good to the architect's satisfaction all damage to paths and grassed areas including those within the area allocated for storage and working space. All areas of storage and transit operations at the current site must be made good to the architect's satisfaction.

Asbestos

- 1.9.5 There is no Asbestos Management report for the roofs of the building. The contractor is to confirm as part their role as Principal Contractor if one is required. This would be carried out once the contractor has provided safe access from scaffolding. The contractor is to assist the inspector with any opening up required to investigate for and extract any material which may be sent off for testing. If the Contractor subsequently finds, or suspects asbestos then work in those areas is to be suspended until report results are available.

Incoming services

- 1.9.6 Water is available on site and must not be drawn to inconvenience the parish. The precise routing of below ground water and drainage is not known.
- 1.9.7 The contractor is to note where the incoming overhead electrical supply enters the building, and is to arrange for this to be sheathed by the utility provider if it is likely to foul the construction area or use of the scaffold.
- 1.9.8 Lighting and power is available on site for use by the contractor in association with his work. The contractor may make temporary connections to the existing installation. All temporary lights on site to assist with the work will be fluorescent or LED, **no 'hot lamp'** halogen lights are to be used at any time. All temporary electrical installations are to be inspected and tested by a competent person, before use. Where electrical items are altered, there is requirement for an electrical test certificate to be provided at completion of the project.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

1.9.9 Reasonable requirements for water and electricity to carry out the works will be provided by the parish as free issue. Meter readings are to be taken at the start of works on site.

1.9.10 The PCC's Health & Safety File should have copies of the site data provided by the Statutory Service providers. Cross reference to this document should be made.

Public Rights of Way and Footpaths

1.9.11 The church and churchyard is to remain open for the duration of the works and footpaths kept clear at all times. There is a public footpath running diagonally across the site from the NW to the SE corners of the churchyard. Walkers are to be directed around the church away from the works. All oversized materials such as long scaffold poles are to be handled by a minimum of two operatives, one at each end, for control and to help protect churchyard monuments, the building and public.

Fire and Emergency

1.9.12 The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all risks are identified and suitable precautions put in place. The PCC's Fire Risk Assessment is available for inspection and will be made available to the Contractor by the PCC.

1.9.13 The Principal Contractor shall ensure that site emergency procedures are displayed on site and that the workforce comply with the procedures. A written daily record must be kept of those present on site. In the event of an emergency, the Principal Contractor must alert the occupants and emergency services.

1.9.14 If required, Hot Works permits must be signed and delivered to an agreed person at the start of the day in question. Hot Works procedures are to follow those set out by the Church Insurers.

Plant and Equipment

1.9.15 The Contractor is to provide all plant and equipment necessary for the execution of the works and will be responsible for ensuring that it complies with, and is used entirely in accordance with, safety recommendations and Statutory Regulations. Where plant and machinery is brought onto the church premises by Contractors, they must be able to show where necessary that the equipment has been inspected and tested to ensure its safe operation. All temporary electrical installations are to be inspected and tested by a competent person, before use.

1.9.16 On completion of the works, remove from site all temporary installations, rubbish and surplus materials. Clean the affected parts of the building and working areas. Repair paths, turf, fences etc, and leave everything clean and tidy to the satisfaction of the architect.

1.9.17 Consent for parking a skip, if required, will be the contractor's responsibility.

Temporary Accommodation

1.9.18 The contractor is responsible for provide welfare facilities as required. An area in the church may be set aside for rest facilities. Contractor to advise on requirements and parish to consider.

Programme

1.9.19 The Contractor will commence work within five days of the date for commencement and shall proceed regularly and efficiently with the works until completion.

Working Times, Radios and Church Services

1.9.20 The use of the church will not cease during the works but there may be an infrequent occasion when work has to stop for a funeral for instance. The contractor will be

expected to change his working pattern on the relevant day and no charge will arise as a result. Further details will be provided by the PCC if this occurs. The need for any weekend work is not foreseen and if required this will need to be agreed in advance with the PCC's representatives.

- 1.9.21 The Contractor is not to generate noisy operations before 8am and after 5pm unless by prior agreement. Radios, CD, tape players or other similar devices will not be allowed on the site.

- 1.9.22 The site is a designated no smoking area.

Conservation Practice and Archaeology

- 1.9.23 All works to be undertaken with due care and attention to prevent any damage to the structure and fabric of the existing building. All conservation and repair work is to be carried out to best practice standards.

- 1.9.24 All discoveries of artefacts or fragments of metal, stone, glass, carved wood or other material are to be carefully preserved and reported to the architect. Further archaeological investigation may be required and where possible there should be no further disturbance until professionally assessed.

Ecology

- 1.9.25 Bats are assumed to occasionally use the church tower but are not known in any other area. If any bats are discovered in any area of works, operations there are to cease and further advice sought from the architect who will seek advice from an Ecologist. The Contractor is reminded that bats are a protected species.

SECTION TWO: MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

A100 SCAFFOLDING

100 SCAFFOLDING GENERALLY

- Scaffolding or other safe means of access is to be provided wherever scheduled.
- The Main Contractor will be responsible for the design of safe scaffolding which is to comply with all relevant British and European Standards, including, but not exclusively, BS1139: 1964; BS2482:1970; BS5973:1993 and BS EN 12811-1: 2003
- The scaffold design is the responsibility of the Main Contractor and is to be carried out by experienced designers. Where requested, the Main Contractor is to provide drawings and calculations for the scaffold design. These documents must be provided at least two weeks prior to the commencement of erection to allow checking. The drawings will be considered by the Structural Engineer/ Architect.
- Wind loads must be assessed in accordance with Eurocode 1 with due consideration given to local wind speeds and the precise location of the scaffold.
- There are to be no fixing points into the building. Putlog fixings are unacceptable.
- Ideally there should be no bearing or bracing points to the building but where needed they must first be agreed in advance with the Structural Engineer/Architect and are to be fully padded to prevent damage to the fabric of the structures. Deflections in the scaffold should not cause any damage to the fabric of the building.
- The scaffold should be designed and built to enable safe working platforms and access to undertake the Works.
- Scaffolding is to be erected and dismantled under the supervision of the general contractor's foreman to ensure that it is done with care to avoid any damage to the existing structures. At all times, ensure that members of the public including the owners of the property are kept at a safe distance during erection and dismantling.
- Due consideration must be given at all times to the historic fabric. Temporary protection should be installed as required to avoid damage to the building or monuments in the site area or on the route between the site and the delivery site.
- All pole ends within 25mm of the structures are to be fitted with plastic caps. Boards installed adjacent to walls are to be upturned to prevent accidental damage to the walls.
- Due consideration in the design should also be given to delivery, erection, dismantling and removal of the scaffold and to any hoisting arrangements required for the execution of the work.
- The design of the scaffold should give due regard to entrances and exits from the building that remain in use with fan hoardings if necessary.
- Temporary rainwater disposal connecting into the existing should be included where the scaffold includes any form of roof.
- Unless specified otherwise the Contractor is responsible for installing appropriate ventilated sheeting and protection to carry out the works.
- If deemed necessary, the Contractor should install appropriate lightning protection to the scaffold and the scaffold should be bonded into the existing lightning conductor if it exists.
- The Contractor should design and place the scaffold giving due consideration to the ground conditions, drains and the like and any works that are to take place. Burial sites are high likely in ground around churches.

150 SCAFFOLD SECURITY

- All scaffolding is to be rendered inaccessible outside working hours in order to prevent vandalism or theft.
- The Contractor must ensure that scaffolds are erected and maintained so as to provide adequate protection against the theft of materials both fixed and unfixed, and particularly of old and new lead on roofs, and to prevent as far as possible any

Commented [ns1]: PLEASE CONSIDER WHETHER THE EXCEL VERSION OF THE SOW IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR YOUR PROJECT - Saved in Spec folder

unauthorized access or breaking and entering into the building by way of the scaffolds.

- Erect the lowest lift at least 2.4 metres above ground level and provide access to the lowest lift by means of short ladders that must be removed every evening and locked away in a secure place.

160 ADDITIONAL SCAFFOLD REQUIREMENTS TO PROVIDE COVER FOR THE THEFT OF EXTERNAL METAL

- The scaffolding is to be fully enclosed by minimum 18mm exterior grade plywood sheeting or steel sheeting hoarding to a minimum height of 4.0 metres. Any plywood sheeting must be fixed to 75mm x 100mm timbers. The timbers must be either clipped to the scaffolding by appropriate scaffold clips, or secured to a substantial stand-alone timber frame complete with adequate internal bracing to prevent collapse if attacked. Please note that orientated strand board (OSB) is not an acceptable form of hoarding. All joints of the plywood or steel sheeting facing will be tightly butted to prevent tools being used to prise them apart. Steel sheets should be in good condition and not rusty.
- Secure the hoarding with 100mm annular ring shank nails at 150mm centres to fix the plywood boards to the timber frame. Tamper proof screws may be used as an alternative.
- The bottom of the hoarding will follow the contour of the ground leaving no gaps between the hoarding and the ground.
- Where the hoarding abuts a building the plywood or steel sheeting will be cut to match closely the contours of the building to prevent any gaps being formed.
- All lower level ladders including access ladders to any scaffolding will be removed from the site, or rendered inaccessible at the end of each days working.
- Any doors let into the hoarding will be of exterior grade solid wood type fitted in a purpose built frame. The door and frame must be flush with the exterior face of the hoarding. Heavy duty 75mm x 100mm steel butt hinges will be used to hang the door, the hinge pin being buried over to prevent it being driven out. A minimum of 3 hinges to be fitted to any door.
- A 'Yale' latch type lock will be fitted to all doors. When the site is not attended doors must be secured by a heavy duty locking bar, secured to the door and frame by bolts bolted through. The locking bar must conceal the bolt heads. A heavy duty close shackled padlock conforming to at least BS EN 12320 security grade 4 and designed for external use will be used to secure the locking bar.
- The exterior of the hoarding will have floodlights (500w or LED equivalent) angled out and towards the ground at a height of three metres from the ground and not more than four metres apart. These lights must be switched on by 'PIR' detectors during darkness.
- The inside of the scaffold will be adequately floodlit with floodlights angled inwards and up through the scaffold illuminating its entire height. These lights must be switched by photo-electric cell for illumination at night only.
- The scaffolding will be protected by a scaffolding alarm system installed in accordance with NSI Code of Practice for the design, installation and maintenance of scaffolding alarm systems NCP 115 or SSAIB (SS2006) codes of practice for the design, installation and maintenance of scaffolding alarm systems.
- The system will be installed and maintained by a company on the official list of recognised firms of the NSI or SSAIB Inspectorate bodies and must also appear on the local police force list of compliant companies.
- The system will combine notification locally by an instantaneous audible device activation together with notification to a permanently manned alarm receiving centre conforming to BS 5979 or BS EN 50518 via a minimum Grade 2 alarm transmission system under BS EN 50136. The system must be designed to utilise combined PIR detectors and cameras to detect unauthorised movement. Images

from devices must be reviewed by the manned alarm receiving centre and action taken if unlawful activity is identified.

- A copy of the scaffolding alarm system design proposal will be sent to Ecclesiastical for approval. The specification must include confirmation by the alarm company that, either sub-contractors will not be used or specify the extent to which sub-contractors will be used where appropriate.

C41 MINOR MASONRY WORKS

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

GENERAL/ PREPARATION

110 SCOPE OF WORK

- Schedule: As described in the Schedule of Works

WORKMANSHIP GENERALLY

150 POWER TOOLS

- Usage for removal of mortar: Not permitted under any circumstances.

155 PUTLOG SCAFFOLDING

- Usage: Not permitted

165 STRUCTURAL STABILITY

- General: Maintain stability of masonry. Report defects, including signs of movement, that are exposed or become apparent during the removal of masonry units.

170 DISTURBANCE TO RETAINED MASONRY

- Retained masonry in the vicinity of repair works: Disturb as little as possible.
- Existing retained masonry: Do not cut or adjust to accommodate new or reused units.
- Retained loose masonry units and those vulnerable to movement during repair works: Prop or wedge so as to be firmly and correctly positioned.

180 WORKMANSHIP

- Skill and experience of site operatives: Appropriate for types of work on which they are employed.

185 ADVERSE WEATHER

- General: Do not use frozen materials or lay masonry units on frozen surfaces.
- Air temperature: Do not bed masonry units or repoint:
 - In hydraulic lime:sand mortars when ambient air temperature is at or below 5°C and falling or unless it is at least 3°C and rising.
 - In nonhydraulic lime:sand mortars in cold weather, unless approval is given.
- Temperature of the work: Maintain above freezing until mortar has fully set.
- Rain, snow and dew: Protect masonry by covering during precipitation, and at all times when work is not proceeding.
- Hot conditions and drying winds: Prevent masonry from drying out rapidly.
- New mortar damaged by frost: Rake out and replace.

190 CONTROL SAMPLES

- General: Complete an area of each of the following types of work, and arrange for inspection before proceeding with the remainder:
 - Repointing of stonework in lime mortar to match existing.

POINTING/ REPOINTING

810 PREPARATION FOR REPOINTING

- Existing mortar: Working from top of wall downwards, remove loose mortar carefully, without damaging adjacent masonry or widening joints, to a minimum depth of 30mm. Do not remove any sound mortar.
- Raked joints: Remove dust and debris by brushing and gentle flushing out with clean water.

820 POINTING TO STONE WALLING as described on schedule of works

- Preparation of joints: As Clause 810
- Mortar: As section Z21.
 - Mix: 1:2^{1/2} Hydraulic Lime NHL 2.0 : sand
 - Sand source/ type: Smooth, sharp and well graded to approval
- Joint profile/ finish: Recessed very slightly back from the weathered arrises and to match the approved sample.
- Other requirements: Deep pack locally or grout any voids found.

824 POINTING TO RIDGE TILES to Vestry roof.

- Mortar: As section Z21.
 - Mix: 1:2^{1/2} Hydraulic Lime NHL 5.0: sand
 - Sand source/ type: Smooth, sharp and well graded to approval
- Joint profile/ finish: Recessed very slightly back from the tile arrises and to match the approved sample.
- Other requirements: Ensure ridge tiles are kept clean.

840 POINTING WITH TOOLS/ IRONS

- General: Press mortar well into joints using pointing tools/ irons that fit into the joints, so that they are fully filled, and taking great care not to spread any mortar over the surface of the masonry units
- Face of masonry: Keep clear of mortar: Work carefully using specialist tools to suit the width of joint to avoid spreading mortar over arrises or surfaces of the masonry units. Should this occur, it should be removed immediately and washed clean with clean water. Where arrises are sharp and clear, gentle adhesive tape may be permitted for use as a mask. Finish joints full and neat.

860 BRUSHED FINISH TO JOINTS

- Following initial mortar set, when the mortar is still 'going off', carefully remove the surface of the mortar using saw blade or knife and dress back the joint using a stiff churn brush to compact the mortar, and to provide a coarse texture with the aggregate exposed and visible in the finished appearance.

C51 REPAIRING/ RENOVATING/ CONSERVING TIMBER

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

GENERAL

150 TIMBER PROCUREMENT

- Timber (including timber for wood based products): Obtained from well managed forests and/ or plantations in accordance with:
 - The laws governing forest management in the producer country or countries.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- International agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES).
- Documentation: Provide either:
 - Documentary evidence (which has been or can be independently verified) regarding the provenance of all timber supplied.
 - Evidence that suppliers have adopted and are implementing a formal environmental purchasing policy for timber and wood based products.

160 TIMBER SUPPLIER

- Supplier: Contractor's Choice

165 TIMBER GENERALLY

- All structural timbers are to be sawn die square, regularised where necessary and shall hold to the full basic size.
- The timber shall be properly seasoned, free of sap wood, large knots and decayed knots, waney edges and other defects to suit the particular purpose for which it is intended.
- Structural timbers are to be framed and put together in the best manner, together with all ties, straps, bolts, nuts, washers and the like as required. Wallplates are to be halved and spiked at joints. Rafters, purlins, ridges and ceiling joists are to be in one length wherever practicable. Where joints are unavoidable the timbers are to be properly stop splayed scarfed, spiked and bolted as required, and as shown on the drawings or as agreed. Assembled timber is to have tight, close fitting joints to produce rigid components free from distortion and ensure that notches and holes are not so positioned in relation to knots or other defects that strength of the timber will be reduced or the detailing compromised.
- For each repair, the architect is to agree the extent of the repair on site with the joiner/carpenter before the original timber is cut.
- All timber must be appropriately protected during the course of the works to prevent physical damage and or exposure to the lime, gypsum or cement products and water.

PRODUCTS

310 GRADED SOFTWOOD FOR STRUCTURAL AND CARCASSING WORK

- Grading Standard: To BS 4978, BS EN 14081-1 or other national equivalent and so marked.
- Strength Class to BS EN 338: C24 - as specified by the Structural Engineer
- Treatment: C8
- Moisture content at time of installation:
 - Covered in generally unheated spaces 24%

320 STRUCTURAL SOFTWOOD: _____

- Species and origin: To match the existing
- Grading standard: To the appropriate standard or rules for the specified grade and so marked.
 - Grade: GS to BS 4978
- Treatment: C24
- Moisture content (maximum) at time of installation:
 - Covered in generally unheated spaces 24%
- Other requirements: _____ .

450 STAINLESS STEEL BOLT ASSEMBLIES

- Bolts: To BS EN ISO 3506-1.
 - Designation:
 - Grade A2 (for most applications)
- Nuts and washers: To suit grade of bolt.
- Washer size:
 - In contact with timber: Diameter: 2 times bolt diameter; thickness: 0.2 times bolt diameter.
 - In contact with steel section/ plate (required when surface finish may be damaged by nut or bolt head rotating): To BS 4320.

480 SCREWS GENERALLY UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE

- Standard: As section Z20.
- Material: Stainless steel Grade 316 (1.4401)
- Tensile strength (minimum): As appropriate for location
- Screw heads to be counterbored and pelleted where visible, with the pellet grain aligning with the existing grain. All visible fixings must be spaced at equal centres and must line through.

490 COACH SCREWS GENERALLY UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE

- Standard: German Standard DIN 571
- Material: Stainless steel Grade 316
- Tensile strength (minimum): 550 N/mm².
- Finish as delivered: None

EXECUTION

600 WORKMANSHIP

- Skill and experience of site operatives: Appropriate for types of work on which they are employed.
- Documentary evidence: Submit on request.

610 TEMPORARY SUPPORTS/ PROPPING

- General: Provide adequate temporary support at each stage of repair work to prevent damage, overstressing or uncontrolled collapse of any part of the structure.
- Bearings for temporary supports/ propping: Suitable to carry loads throughout repair operations.

620 PROTECTION OF TIMBER AND WOOD COMPONENTS BEFORE AND DURING INSTALLATION

- Storage: Keep dry, under cover, clear of the ground and with good ventilation. Support sections/ components on regularly spaced, level bearers on a dry, firm base.
- Handling: Do not overstress, distort or disfigure sections or components during transit, storage, lifting, erection or fixing.

630 MATERIAL SAMPLES

- Representative samples of designated materials: Submit before placing orders.
- Designated materials: none

650 DIMENSIONS GENERALLY

- Site dimensions: Take as necessary before starting fabrication.
- Discrepancies with drawings: Report without delay and obtain instructions before proceeding.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

680 WARPING OF TIMBER

- Bow, spring, twist and cup: Not greater than the limits set down in BS 4978 or BS EN 14081-1 for softwood, or BS 5756 for hardwood.

690 PROCESSING TREATED TIMBER

- Cutting and machining: Carry out as much as possible before treatment.
- Extensively processed timber: Retreat timber sawn lengthways, thickened, planed, ploughed, etc.
- Surfaces exposed by minor cutting and/ or drilling: Treat with two flood coats of a solution recommended by main treatment solution manufacturer.

710 REUSE OF TIMBER SECTIONS/ WOOD COMPONENTS

- Not to be undertaken unless specifically stated.

760 REPAIR OF MEMBERS - CUTTING OUT MEMBERS AND PIECING-IN

- Where timber is to be removed to form a splice repair, the minimum should be removed to allow an effective repair. Always work the new material to the line of the existing and avoid unnecessary trimming of the original timber. Repairs should follow any existing deformations in the line of existing timber. Timber is have a similar line and density of grain to match the existing. The structural integrity is to be maintained.
- Assembled timber is to have tight, close fitting joints to produce rigid components free from distortion.
- Joint profile will include the following:
 - Scarf joint as described on drawings or in Schedules of Work.
 - Slip tenon
 - Face Patch with angled ends x2
 - Face Patch with tenon and angle end x1
 - Scarf with folding wedges
 - Splayed Scarf
 - Halved Scarf
 - Scissor Scarf
- Cuts should be made wherever possible to direct moisture away from the site of the repair.
- Timber inserts: Cut accurately to fit. Glue and pin in place.
- All in accordance with the Structural Engineer's advice
- Always repair distorted timber members to shape that existing member has assumed.
- Any saw and plane marks on finished surfaces are to be planed down by hand. Allow for slight oversizing.

860 MOISTURE CONTENT CHECKING

- Procedure: When instructed, check moisture content of timber sections with an approved electrical moisture meter.
- Test results: Keep records of all tests. If moisture content falls outside specified range obtain instructions.

870 MOISTURE CONTENT TESTING

- Procedure: When instructed, test timber sections with an electrical moisture meter with deep probes, that has been carefully calibrated against oven drying tests or otherwise guaranteed by an independent testing authority.
- Test sample: Test 5% but not less than 10 lengths of each cross-section in the centre of the length.
- Test results: 90% of values obtained to be within the specified range. Provide records of all tests.

COMPLETION

910 MECHANICALLY FASTENED JOINTS

- General: Inspect accessible bolted, coach screwed and timber pegged joints and tighten fasteners if necessary.
- Timing: On Completion and at end of Defects Liability Period or Rectification Period.

920 DATING TIMBERS USED IN STRUCTURAL REPAIRS

- Principal replacement members: Mark by carving or branding with date of repair and, when appropriate, initials of carpenter, in characters 20-25 mm high.
- Location of marks: In discrete locations.

C52 FUNGUS/ BEETLE ERADICATION

INTRODUCTION

Timber treatment is to be undertaken sparingly and only following instruction. Many of the wood boring beetle's predators can be inadvertently killed by the unnecessary application of treatments.

140 OPENING UP/ CUTTING OUT/ REMOVAL OF BUILDING FABRIC

- Extent: As described on the drawings or the schedules.
- Retained building fabric: Maintain stability and do not damage.
- Historic timber should be retained wherever possible. Seek advice and on no account should any carved timber be removed without the architect's approval.

150 DRYING OUT OF BUILDING FABRIC

- Drying conditions: Establish as soon as possible. Ensure good ventilation is maintained within the building at all times.

162 PREPARATION GENERALLY FOR PRESERVATIVE/ FUNGICIDE TREATMENTS TO TIMBERS/ MASONRY

- Furnishings/ components/ finishes within treated areas: Prevent staining and other adverse effects.
- Water supplies: Do not contaminate.
- Electrical equipment and supplies: Isolate circuits as required and prevent ingress of treatment fluids.
- Cleanliness: Remove loose material, dust and debris from surfaces to be treated.

210 DRY ROT

- Fruiting bodies: Do not disturb and seek further instruction from the architect.
- Infected material to be removed: Remove carefully, causing minimum disturbance and damage to adjacent building fabric; dispose of safely at a tip approved by a waste regulation authority. Prevent contamination of other parts of the building.

220 WET ROT

- Decayed timber: Cut out until sound timber is reached.
- Disposal of previously treated timber: At a tip approved by a waste regulation authority.

230 BEETLE INFESTATION

- Infected timber: Where instructed to remove, dispose of immediately and safely at a tip approved by a waste regulation authority. Prevent contamination of other parts of the building.

240 SALVAGED MATERIALS

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- Sound, uninfected materials: Give notice before reusing/ recycling.
- 310 TIMBER PRESERVATIVES/ MASONRY FUNGICIDES GENERALLY
- Products: Registered by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and listed on the HSE website under non-agricultural pesticides.
 - Application: In accordance with statutory conditions of approval given on product labels and as manufacturers' recommendations.
- 323 TIMBER PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT TO EXISTING END GRAIN TIMBER
- Manufacturer: Wykamol Group.
Contact: Unit 3 Boran Court, Network 65 Business Park, Hapton, Burnley, Lancashire BB11 5TH. www.wykamol.com. Tel: +44 (0)845 400 6666.
 - Product reference: Woodtreat Paste Preservative
 - Substrate: Existing timber as directed on site to exposed ends of rafters, wall plates, purlins and beams. Thoroughly clean timbers using stiff brush and vacuum.
 - Treatment: Cover end grain with a thickness of between 7 and 10mm and allow to very slowly penetrate.
 - Apply fully in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 324 TIMBER PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT TO EXISTING TIMBER WHERE EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE BEETLE ACTIVITY EXISTS AND NEW TIMBER WHERE INSTALLED LOCALLY ADJACENT.
- Manufacturer: Wykamol Group.
Contact: Unit 3 Boran Court, Network 65 Business Park, Hapton, Burnley, Lancashire BB11 5TH. www.wykamol.com. Tel: +44 (0)845 400 6666.
 - Product reference: Lignum D156.
 - Substrate: Existing timber as directed on site. Thoroughly clean timbers using stiff brush and vacuum. Seek advice if paint or other surface finishes exist which might inhibit absorption. Apply by brush or spray to agreed areas as discussed on site with the architect or as scheduled in drawings or in a Schedule of Works. Where beetle holes are found try to use the exit hole to assist with penetration into the timber.
 - Apply fully in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- 325 TIMBER PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT TO NEW AND EXISTING TIMBER GENERALLY
- Manufacturer: Wykamol Group.
Contact: Unit 3 Boran Court, Network 65 Business Park, Hapton, Burnley, Lancashire BB11 5TH. www.wykamol.com. Tel: +44 (0)845 400 6666.
 - Product reference: Wykabor 20 – the product is for use on new and existing timber as a preservative in high risk areas.
 - Substrate: Existing timber as directed on site. Thoroughly clean timbers using stiff brush and vacuum. Seek advice if paint or other surface finishes exist which might inhibit absorption. Apply by brush or spray to agreed areas as discussed on site with the architect or as scheduled in drawings or in a Schedule of Works.
 - Apply fully in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

H62 NATURAL SLATING

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

All roofing works are to be undertaken by a Contractor or Sub-contractor with a demonstrable experience of high quality slatwork.

105 ROOF SLATING TO Vestry roof

- Substrate: Existing rafters.
- Pitch: As existing
- Underlay: Type 1F bituminous breathable felt
 - Direction: Parallel to eaves.
 - Head-lap (minimum): 100mm.
- Battens: As Clause H62/245.
- Size: 50 x 25mm.
- Fixing: 65 x 3.35mm stainless steel nails.
- Slates: To conform to BSEN12326-1. All deliveries must be clearly identified and certificates retained for handing over to the client at the end of the works.
 - Product reference: Ffestiniog 'Country grade'.
 - Supplier: Penryn Quarry, Bethesda, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 4YG, Wales. Tel: 01248 6000656.
- Head-lap and side-lap: To BS 5534, clause 5.3, to suit slate size, roof pitch and exposure.
- Slate fixing as Clause 275 with copper or stainless steel nails (Grade 316 only). The slates are to be laid double lapped and centre nailed with two nails per slate.
- Accessories: Nicholson Airtrak Eaves Ventilator to both eaves- provisional item TBC.

SLATING GENERALLY

210 BASIC WORKMANSHIP

- The Contractor is to follow the current versions of BS55324 Code of Practice for Slating and Tiling and BS8000 for Workmanship on Building Sites Part 6 Slating and Tiling.
- General: Fix slating and accessories to make the whole sound and weathertight 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.

220 REMOVING EXISTING SLATING

- General: Carefully remove slates, battens and any underlay, etc. with minimum disturbance of adjacent fabric including the plaster ceilings. If boarding is found this is to be retained in-situ and seek advice where found decayed.
- The Contractor is responsible for installing and maintaining temporary tarpaulins over the roof once the roof has been stripped. The contractor must make every effort to repair, re-felt and re-slate as soon as possible.

221 DELIVERY AND SORTING OF NEW SLATES

- Wide slates for use at gables and valleys and slates of suitable length for under-eaves course should be sourced and be taken from the bulk prior to commencing slating.
- Once on site, the slates must be carefully graded by the roofing contractor so that the slates are all sorted into their varying thicknesses to maintain regularity in courses when laying. The time taken to grade the slates properly must not be underestimated and is critical to achieving a successful outcome.

- Slates should be stacked on end in a dry secure location prior to laying.
- Ensure that the slates are well mixed to allow for slight colour and textural variation across the whole of the roof.

222 CUTTING AND HOLING SLATES

- Slates generally to be cut by hand using a slater's knife. No sawn edges should be visible in the finished work.
- Holing may be undertaken by hand (using a Zax or slater's axe) or using a holing machine. In both cases, the hole should be made from the underside so that the resultant countersunk spalling around the edge of the hole is on the upper surface, where it enables the nail head to sit.

240 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 8747, Annex B, type 5U, or equivalent UV durable type.
- Ventilation paths: Do not obstruct.

245 BATTENS

- Timber: Sawn softwood.
 - Standard: To BS 5534, clause 4.12.1.
 - Permissible characteristics and defects: Not to exceed limits in BS 5534, Annex C.
 - Moisture content at time of fixing and covering (maximum): 22%.
- Preservative treatment: As Wood Protection Association Commodity Specification C8.
- Counterbattens are only to be fixed if required.
- A tilting file is to be provided at the eaves and at any back gutter situations to ensure that the slates lie correctly and to prevent wind uplift.

265 BATTEN FIXING

- Setting out: Prior to setting out the roof, the roof must be checked for parallel by measuring from the eaves to the ridge. Set out the batten spacing using a recognised approach.
- Batten length (minimum): Sufficient to span over three supports.
- Joints in length: Square cut. Butt centrally on supports. Joints must not occur more than once in any group of four battens on one support.
- Additional battens: Provide where unsupported laps in underlay occur between battens.
- Fixing: Each batten to each support. Splay fix at joints in length.

275 SLATE FIXING

- Setting out: Lay slates with an even overall appearance with slightly open (maximum 5 mm) butt joints. Align tails.
- Slate thickness: Consistent in any one course. Lay with thicker end as tail.
- Around any curves, the roofer should allow to cut both sides of the each slate to keep the curve and maintain the bond and to avoid drift. Do **not** introduce a 'slate-and-a-half' to correct drift. Nailing must be undertaken carefully to avoid breakages particularly on the curve.
- Ends of courses: Use extra wide slates to maintain bond and to ensure that cut slates are as large as possible. Do not use slates less than 150 mm wide.
- Where the minimum side lap is no longer achievable such as at the apex of any curved section of the roof, Code 3 lead soakers are to be introduced beneath the slating to prevent side leakage.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- Top course: Head-nail short course to maintain gauge.
- Fixing: Centre nail each slate twice through countersunk holes 20-25 mm from side edges.
 - Nails: Copper or stainless steel(Grade 316-S11 or S19 to BS 1554:1994) clout nails to BS 1202-2. Do **not** use galvanised nails.
 - Nail dimensions: Determine in accordance with BS 5534 to suit site exposure, withdrawal resistance and slate supplier's recommendations.

290 MORTAR BEDDING/ POINTING

- Mortar: As section Z21, NHL 5.0 for ridges and NHL 3.5 elsewhere.
 - Bond strength providing resistance to uplift: To BS 5534.
- Weather: Do not use in wet or frosty conditions or when imminent.
- Preparation of slates and accessories to be bedded: Wet and drain surface water before fixing.
- Appearance: Finish neatly as work proceeds and remove residue.

ROOF SLATING EDGES/ JUNCTIONS/ FEATURES

305 GENERALLY

- Fittings and accessories: As recommended by slate supplier, do not improvise.
 - Exposed fittings and accessories: To match slate colour and finish.
- Cut slates: Cut only where necessary
- Flashings: Fix with or immediately after slating. Form neatly.

615 LEAD VALLEYS

- Underlay: Cut to rake. Dress over tilting fillets to lap onto metal valley. Do not lay under metal.
- Roof slates: Cut wide slates adjacent to valley to fit neatly.
 - Valley width between slates: nom. 150mm.
- Guides: fit temporary timber guides to edges of valley. Fit slates neatly up to guide to form a neat and straight edge in the finished work (guide removed on completion).

660 SIDE ABUTMENTS

- Underlay: Turn up not less than 100 mm at abutments.
- Abutment slates: Cut as necessary. Fix close to abutments.
- Soakers: Interleave with abutment slates. Fix by turning down over head of abutment slates.

670 TOP EDGE ABUTMENTS

- Underlay: Turn up not less than 100 mm at abutments.
- Top slate courses: Fix close to abutments.

740 MORTAR BEDDED RIDGES

- Underlay: Lay courses over ridge.
 - Overlap (minimum): 100 mm.
- Ridge tiles: To match the existing. No damaged tiles should be used.
 - Supplier: Salvage yard of the contractor's choice
 - Bedding: On mortar continuous to edges and solid to joints.
 - Fixing: Where rigid masonry walls support or abut ridge, secure ridge tiles within 900 mm of such walls to ridge boards or supplementary ridge battens with nails/ wire ties or screws.
 - Gable end ridge tiles: Fill ends with mortar and slips of tiles finished flush.

H71 LEAD SHEET COVERINGS/ FLASHINGS

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

All leadwork must be carried out fully in accordance with the current recommendations of the Lead Sheet Association.

It is to be assumed unless otherwise stated that all new leadwork and existing leadwork within the works area is to be treated with Smartwater in discrete locations. Ideally the Smartwater is to be applied to the rear surfaces to ensure longevity. Smartwater is to be supplied by the PCC who will register the product following the application.

TYPES OF LEADWORK

200 GUTTER LINING

- Substrate:
 - New and existing softwood boards on repaired and existing timber bearers
 - Preparation: For existing boards make good as clause 620
- Underlay: - Class A building paper conforming to BS1521
- Type of lead:
 - Rolled to BSEN 12588
- Thickness:
 - Code 8
- Pretreatment: Patination cream as Clause 670
- Joints in direction of fall: None
 - Cross joints:
 - Drips without splashlaps as Clause 865
 - Spacing: As existing
- Gutter width: Not less than 225mm unless drawn otherwise.
- Outlets:
 - Lead lined chute outlet through wall to hopper head

440 SOAKERS AND STEP FLASHINGS

- Lead soakers:
 - Thickness: Code 4
 - Dimensions:
 - Length: Slate/ tile gauge + lap + 25 mm.
 - Upstand: Not less than 75 mm.
 - Underlap: Not less than 100 mm.
 - Fixing: By roofer.
- Lead step flashings:
 - Thickness: Code 5
 - Dimensions:
 - Lengths: Not more than 1500mm
 - End to end joints: Laps of not less than 100 mm.
 - Cover: Overlap to soaker upstands of not less than 65 mm.
 - Fixing: Lead wedges at every course.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS/ PREPARATORY WORK

510 WORKMANSHIP GENERALLY

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- 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 completely weathertight installation.
- Operatives: Trained in the application of lead coverings/ flashings. Submit records of experience on request.
- Preforming: Measure, mark, cut and form lead prior to assembly wherever possible.
- Marking out: With pencil, chalk or crayon. Do not use scribes or other sharp instruments without approval.
- Bossing and forming: Straight and regular bends, leaving sheets free from ripples, kinks, buckling and cracks. Take care to avoid over working.
- Solder: Use only where specified.
- Sharp metal edges: Fold under or remove as work proceeds.
- Finished work: Fully supported, adequately fixed to resist wind uplift but also able to accommodate thermal movement without distortion or stress.
- Protection: Prevent staining, discolouration and damage by subsequent works.

516 LEADWELDING

- In situ welding: Is permitted but is to be avoided wherever possible. Any welding must be subject to completion of a 'hot work permit' form and compliance with its requirements.

517 FIRE PRECAUTIONS FOR HOT WORKS

- All works are to be carried out in accordance with the building Insurer's procedure for Hot Works. Unless specified elsewhere the Hot Works Procedures as required by Ecclesiastical Insurance is to be followed. Blank copies of the form should be available on site and the Contractor must familiarise themselves with the specific requirements at the start of the Contract. Fire precautions are to be observed at all times. The following requirements in particular are noted:
- Wherever possible fabricate items off the building and confine welding operations on scaffolds and roofs to the minimum.
- At least two suitable fire extinguishers are to be immediately available together with a dry bucket of sand in all locations where flame is to be used.
- Personnel associated with the work and fire watch are to be familiar with the means of escape and the methods of raising an alarm and calling the fire brigade.
- Wherever possible, a thin sheet of mineral fibre fire protection board is to be placed between the timber and the lead to be welded.
- Combustible materials must be cleared from the area. Where materials cannot be removed, appropriate non combustible screens or blackest must be installed.
- All flammable liquids must be removed from within ten metres of the work area.
- Floors must be swept clean and combustible floors have been covered with sheets of non combustible material. All openings and gaps must be adequately covered.
- Gas cylinders are sited at least three metres from the burner and have been properly secured in a vertical position and fitted with a regulator and flashback arrestor.
- End all welding roofs 4 hours before the end of the working day. A trained person is to check the adjacent areas and timber from the top and wherever possible the lower side for a period of one hour immediately after the completion of the hot works. The area inspected should include any adjoining areas to which sparks and heat may have spread.
- A further inspection is to be undertaken by the site foreman where hot works have been used before the site is vacated at the end of the working day.
- Copies of Hot Works permits are to be retained on site for inspection if required.

520 LEAD SHEET

- Production method:

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- Rolled, to BS EN 12588, 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 $\pm 10\%$.
- Identification: Labelled to show thickness/ code, weight and type. Supply to the Architect if required.

585 EXISTING METAL REMOVED TO REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE EMPLOYER

- Type/ Location/ Extent: All leadwork removed.
- Removal: Give notice when the metal is to be stripped.
- Handling: Include for lowering to the ground, storing in a secure place either on or off site. Immediately following removal weigh the lead and seek two prices for salvage value. Advise the architect of the weight and value and seek instruction as to whether the material should be sent for salvage or kept for re-use by the Employer.
- The security of removed lead remains the responsibility of the Contractor until formally handed to the client or until the sale of the lead if instructed so to do.

590 SECURITY OF LEAD

- The security of all lead associated with the works remains the responsibility of the contractor until the Completion of the works.

610 SUITABILITY OF SUBSTRATES

- Condition: Dry and free of dust, debris, grease and other deleterious matter.
- Minimum falls for roofing and gutters are to be 1:60 unless directed otherwise. Advise if existing gutters have back falls or a fall of less than 1 in 60.

620 PREPARATION OF EXISTING TIMBER SUBSTRATES

- Remedial work: Adjust boards to level and securely fix. Punch in protruding fasteners and plane or sand to achieve an even surface.
- Defective boards: Give notice.
- Moisture content: Not more than 22% at time of covering. Give notice if greater than 16%.
- Preservative treatment: Existing softwood boards to be treated with an Organic solvent as Z12 and Wood Protection Association. Commodity Specification C8. Apply before relaying lead and allow boards to dry so that the moisture content does not exceed 16% before relaying.
- Replacement boards should be of the same dimensions as the existing boards unless specifically shown or directed otherwise.

640 TIMBER FOR USE WITH LEADWORK

- Quality: Planed, free from wane, pitch pockets, decay and insect attack (ambrosia beetle excepted).
- Species: Siberian Larch
- Supplier: Interesting Timbers, Wells, Road, Emborough, Bath, Somerset, BA3 4SP. Tel: 01761 241333 or other of the Contractor's choice.
- New timber shall be rift sawn to minimise warping and laid with the grain in the direction of the fall.
- pH level - greater than 5.5.
- Moisture content: Not more than 15% at time of laying the lead.
- Preservative treatment: Not required for new Siberian Larch boards.
- All new boarding to be laid with penny joint gaps between the boards with nail heads punched below the surface. There should be no rough edges.

655 BUILDING PAPER

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- Product Reference and Manufacturer: Sisakraft 420. Proctor Group Ltd, The Haugh, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, PH10 7ER. Tel: 01250 872261.
OR
Product Reference and Manufacturer: GradeA1F Building Paper. British lead, Peartree Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, AL7 3UB. Tel: 01707 324595.

660 LAYING BUILDING PAPER

- Handling: Prevent tears and punctures.
- Laying: Lapped and taped in accordance with the manufacturer's information.
 - Wood core rolls: Fixed over building paper.
- Protection: Keep dry and cover with lead at the earliest opportunity.

FIXING LEAD

710 FIXINGS

- Nails to timber substrates: Stainless steel (austenitic) clout nails to BS 1202-1.
 - Shank type: Annular ringed, helical threaded or serrated.
 - Shank diameter: Not less than 2.65 mm for light duty or 3.35 mm for heavy duty.
 - Length: Not less than 25 mm or equal to substrate thickness.
 - Where water may penetrate to nail heads, waterproof with lead welded dots.
- Screws to concrete or masonry substrates: Stainless steel to BS 1210, tables 3 or 4.
 - Diameter: Not less than 3.35 mm.
 - Length: Not less than 25 mm.
 - Washers and plastic plugs: Compatible with screws and lead.

715 CLIPS TO ALL FREE EDGES EXCEPT AT DRIPS

- Manufacturer: Clips can be obtained from:
 - British Lead, Peartree Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, AL7 3UB. Tel: 01707 324595.
 - Midland Lead Manufacturers Ltd, Kiln Way, Woodville, Swadlincote, Derbyshire, DE11 8ED. Tel: 01283 224 555 or other supplier of the Contractor's Choice.
- Material:
 - Lead clips: Cut from sheets of same thickness/ code as sheet being secured. Note: Use only in sheltered locations.
 - Stainless steel clips:
 - Thickness: 0.46mm or greater in moderately exposed locations and 0.71mm in severe exposure locations.
 - Grade: BS EN 10088, 1.4301(304)terne coated if exposed to view.
- Dimensions:
 - Width: 50 mm where not continuous.
 - Length: To suit detail.
 - Detail: Exposed edge to be trimmed to remove corners
- Fixing clips: Secure each to substrate with either two screw or three nail fixings not more than 50 mm from edge of lead sheet. Use additional fixings where lead downstands exceed 75 mm.
- Clip all free edges at between 300mm and 500mm centres depending on exposure. Also clip at each lap joint. Allows sufficient room for expansion of overcloak.
- Fixing lead sheet: Welt clips around edges and turn over 25 mm.

770 WEDGE FIXING INTO JOINTS/ CHASES

- Joint/ chase: Rake out to a depth of 35 mm, except beneath the copings, where the flashing groove should be 50mm deep.
- Lead: Dress into joint/ chase.
 - Fixing: Lead wedges at not more than 450 mm centres, at every change of direction and with at least two for each piece of lead. Ensure that the lead wedges are very secure otherwise there is a risk that the lead will move and dislodge the mortar pointing.
 - Protect the top edge of the flashing with building paper before pointing up. Ensure that the groove is damped down before pointing up and tend and protect as required. With a very sharp knife trim off the building paper after the mortar has set.
- Sealant: Do not use unless otherwise agreed.
- Application: As section Z22.

790 SCREW FIXING INTO JOINTS/ CHASES WHERE FLASHING GROOVES ARE IRREGULAR.

- Joint/ chase: Rake out to a depth of not less than 35 mm.
- Lead: Dress into joint/ chase and up back face.
 - Fixing: Into back face with stainless steel screws and washers and plastics plugs at not more than 450 mm centres, at every change of direction, and with at least two fixings for each piece of lead. Point up as Clause 770.
- Sealant: Do not use unless otherwise agreed.
- Application: As section Z22.

JOINTING LEAD

810 FORMING DETAILS

- Method: Bossing except where leadwelding is specifically required or agreed.
- Bossing: Carried out without thinning, cutting or otherwise splitting the lead sheet. Take care not to overwork. All lead is to follow the line of building and the existing timber boarding.
- Leadwelded seams: Neatly and consistently formed.
 - Seams: Do not undercut or reduce sheet thickness.
 - Filler strips: Of the same composition as the sheets being joined.
 - Butt joints: Formed to a thickness one third more than the sheets being joined.
 - Lap joints: Formed with 25 mm laps and two loadings to the edge of the overlap.

870 SOLDER

- Solder should conform to BS EN 29453

980 PLAQUES AND GRAFFITI

- Plumbers plaques and graffiti (often in the form of footprints) are historically important. Where leadwork replacement has been specified and plaques or graffiti found, these should be brought to the attention of the architect.
- Plaques should be carefully cut off the lead if the lead is to be replaced and following completion of the works the plaques are to be re-welded to the new lead.
- Old and good quality graffiti is to identified and salvaged for either display on the ground or for re-welding in-situ to the new lead in a position as close as possible to that found.

R10 CAST IRON RAINWATER AND SOIL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

To be read with Preliminaries/ General conditions.

GENERAL

110 GRAVITY RAINWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

- Gutters: Remove, redecorate, reinstall and test.
- Accessories: Driven in gutter brackets-remove, redecorate, reinstall and test.

DISMANTLING OF EXISTING GUTTERING FOR RE-USE

250 DISMANTLING THE EXISTING INSTALLATION

- The existing gutter on north elevation is to be carefully dismantled. Cast iron is a brittle material and joints must not be forced. The intention is to reuse the existing system.
- Remove fully all brackets and fixings. Ensure in particular that all ferrous fixings are removed in full to prevent future damage to the masonry caused by the decay of the fixings within the wall.
- Following the removal of the fixings, make good the masonry surfaces with lime mortar repairs as described elsewhere.
- As part of the dismantling process, the locations of all of the dismantled rainwater goods are to be recorded by attaching labels to the items. Wherever possible the intention will be to refix the rainwater goods in the location from which they were removed unless expressly described otherwise.
- During the dismantling process advise the architect of any historic paint schemes that become apparent. Paint analysis may be separately instructed.
- In conjunction with the removal of the existing rainwater goods arrange for the erection of temporary rainwater goods to protect the fabric of the building whilst the goods have been removed. (If a temporary roof has been specified elsewhere then this will not be necessary). Wherever possible reuse brackets and fixings etc to install temporary goods.
- Brush, clean and wash down the rainwater goods with fresh water to allow an inspection of their condition.
- Store all removed cast iron goods in a safe, dry and secure location until refixing.

EXECUTION

600 PREPARATION

- Work to be completed before commencing work specified in this section:
 - Below ground drainage. Alternatively, make temporary arrangements for dispersal of rainwater without damage or disfigurement of the building fabric and surroundings.
 - Painting of surfaces which will be concealed or inaccessible.

605 INSTALLATION GENERALLY

- Electrolytic corrosion: Avoid contact between dissimilar metals where corrosion may occur.
- Allowance for thermal and building movement: Provide and maintain clearance as fixing and jointing proceeds.
- Protection:
 - Fit purpose made temporary caps to prevent ingress of debris.
 - Fit access covers, cleaning eyes and blanking plates as the work proceeds.

615 SETTING OUT EAVES GUTTERS

- Setting out: Level and as close as practical to the roof.
- Outlets: Align with connections to below ground drainage. Set out and install the below ground drainage gullies in conjunction with the installation of the above ground rainwater goods.

650 JOINTING PIPEWORK AND GUTTERS

- General: Joint with materials and fittings that will make effective and durable connections.
- Cut ends of pipes and gutters: Clean and square. Remove burrs and swarf. Chamfer pipe ends before inserting into ring seal sockets. Recoat bare metal with a zinc rich primer as soon as practically possible following cutting.
- Jointing or mating surfaces: Clean and, where necessary, lubricate immediately before assembly.
- Junctions: Form with fittings intended for the purpose.
- Jointing material: Strike off flush. Do not allow it to project into bore of pipes and fittings.

DECORATION OF CAST IRON GOODS

701 TOP COATS

- Manufacturer: Rustoleon. Contact and supply details: Rustoleum Direct, Andrews coatings, Carver Buildings, Littles Lane, Wolverhampton, WV1 1JY. Tel: 01902 712286.
- Surfaces: Preparation: Prepare in accordance with paint supplier's recommendations.
- Initial Coats:
 - Rubbed down metalwork where previously rusty. Prime with Rustoleon 769 damp proof red primer.
 - Bright metallic steel and all transit primed metalwork or where existing paintwork is in good condition and not rusty. Prime with Rustoleon 569. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
 - Stainless steel or galvanised metal: Rustoleon 3202 Galvinoxileum. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- Undercoats: Full undercoat over existing well adhered paint and primed surfaces including transit primer for new cast iron goods using Rustoleum Hi-build undercoat 1060-08B (Tinted: Dark Grey)
 - Number of coats: 1. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- Finishing coats: Rustoleon Alkythane top coat in satin black. Rustoleon Code: 7575:
 - Number of coats: 2. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
 - Application: Apply all coats fully prior to installation but include to redecorate locally any areas of damage caused by the fixing and installation. Where required, the touching-up should include rubbing back, priming, undercoat and two topcoats all as described above.

702 BITUMINOUS PAINT TO CONCEALED SURFACES WHERE EXPOSED AND ACCESSIBLE

- Manufacturer: Contractor's Choice
- Surfaces: Inside of gutters, hopper and shoes.
 - Preparation: In accordance with supplier's recommendations
 - Number of coats: 2

GENERAL

710 HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Coating materials: Deliver in sealed containers, labelled clearly with brand name, type of material and manufacturer's batch number.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- Materials from more than one batch: Store separately. Allocate to distinct parts or areas of the work.

711 PROTECTION

- 'Wet paint' signs and barriers: Provide where necessary to protect other operatives and general public, and to prevent damage to freshly applied coatings.

PREPARATION

720 PREPARATION GENERALLY

- Standard: In accordance with BS 6150.
- Suspected existing hazardous materials: Prepare risk assessments and method statements covering operations, disposal of waste, containment, and reoccupation, and obtain approval before commencing work.
- Preparation materials: Types recommended by their manufacturers and the coating manufacturer for the situation and surfaces being prepared.
- Substrates: Sufficiently dry in depth to suit coating.
- Efflorescence salts: Remove.
- Dirt, grease and oil: Remove. Give notice if contamination of surfaces/ substrates has occurred.
- Surface irregularities: Remove.
- Dust, particles and residues from preparation: Remove and dispose of safely.

721 PREVIOUSLY COATED SURFACES GENERALLY

- Preparation: In accordance with BS 6150, clause 11.5.
- Contaminated or hazardous surfaces: Give notice of:
 - Coatings suspected of containing lead.
 - Substrates suspected of containing asbestos.
- Suspected existing hazardous materials: Prepare risk assessments and method statements covering operations, disposal of waste, containment, and reoccupation, and obtain approval before commencing work.
- Significant corrosion or other degradation of substrates.
- Removing coatings: Do not damage substrate and adjacent surfaces or adversely affect subsequent coatings.
- Loose, flaking or otherwise defective areas: Carefully remove to a firm edge and if paint layers are thick 'feather-in'.
- Alkali affected coatings: Completely remove.
- Retained coatings:
 - Thoroughly clean to remove dirt, grease and contaminants.
 - Gloss coated surfaces: Provide key.
- Partly removed coatings:
 - Additional preparatory coats: Apply to restore original coating thicknesses.
 - Junctions: Provide flush surface.
- Completely stripped surfaces: Prepare as for uncoated surfaces.

APPLICATION

730 COATING GENERALLY

- Application: In accordance with BS 6150, clause 9.
- Conditions: Maintain suitable temperature, humidity and air quality during application and drying.
- Surfaces: Clean and dry at time of application.

- Thinning and intermixing of coatings: Not permitted unless recommended by manufacturer.
- Priming coats:
 - Thickness: To suit surface porosity.
 - Application: As soon as possible on same day as preparation is completed.
- Finish:
 - Even, smooth and of uniform colour.
 - Free from brush marks, sags, runs and other defects.
 - Cut in neatly.

731 CONCEALED METAL SURFACES

- General: Apply coatings to surfaces that will be concealed or difficult to paint fully prior to fixing the component in place.
 - Components: Bobbins and the rear of downpipes, hoppers, and gutters.
- Allow to touch-up following completion if there is damage.

COMPLETION

910 GUTTER TEST

- Preparation: Temporarily block all outlets.
- Testing: Fill gutters to overflow level and after 5 minutes closely inspect for leakage.

Z21 LIME MORTARS

300 NON-HYDRAULIC LIME MORTARS

310 LIME:SAND MORTAR MIXES

- Specification: Proportions and additional requirements for mortar materials are specified elsewhere.

320 SAND FOR LIME:SAND MASONRY MORTARS

- Type: Sharp, well graded.
- Grading/ Source: As specified elsewhere in relevant mortar mix items or if not stated to include the following:
 - Fine yellow washed pit sand
 - Bath stone dust
 - Ham stone dust
 - Lias stone dust
 - Beer Stone dust
 - Corfe Mullen sand
 - Culm measure sandstone dust
 - Crushed Thorverton stone
 - Heavitree stone dust
 - Holme sand
 - Hornton Brown sand
 - Ginger Building Sand
 - Silver sand
 - Fine red quartz sand
 - Taunton Red / Hill Head sand fine or coarse
 - Wareham washed pit sand
 - Chard Coarse stock
 - Others of the Contractor's choice

- Quality, sampling and testing: To BS EN 13139. Sands should not be marine dredged due to salt contamination.
 - Ensure all sands and aggregates are stored in different stockpiles on clean hard bases that allow free drainage.
 - Allow to prepare a total of 3 nr mortar samples based on mixes using various sands and stone dusts for consideration for the various situations
- 330 READY PREPARED LIME PUTTY
- Type: Slaked directly from CL 90 quicklime to BS EN 459-1, using an excess of water.
 - Maturation: In pits/ containers that allow excess water to drain away.
 - Density of matured lime putty: 1.3–1.4 kg/litre.
 - Maturation period before use (minimum): 6 months
- 335 READY PREPARED LIME PUTTY
- Lime putty can be obtained from various sources. Suggested suppliers include:
 - Limebase Products Ltd, Walronds Park, Isle Brewers, Taunton. TA3 6QP Tel: 01460 281921.
 - Rose of Jericho Ltd, Horchester Farm, Holywell, Evershot, Dorchester. DT2 0LL. Tel: 01935 83676.
 - Cornish Lime Company Ltd, Brims Park, Old Callywith Road, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL31 2DZ Tel: 01208 79779.
 - Mike Wye & Associates, Buckland Filleigh Sawmills, Buckland Filleigh, Devon, EX21 5RN. Tel: 01409 281644.
 - HJ Chard & Sons, 1 Cole Road, Bristol, BS2 0UG. Tel: 0117 977 7681.
 - Maturation period before use (minimum): 2 months
 - Ensure that all supplied lime comes in bins with the date of slaking clearly marked.
 - Store ready lime putty in conditions that prevent drying out and protect from frost.
 - Note: 'Reconstituted lime putty' made by mixing bagged hydrated non-hydraulic lime with water is not acceptable.
- 340 POZZOLANIC ADDITIVES FOR NONHYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS
- Manufacturer/ Supplier: As for Clause 335
 - Product reference:
 - Metastar 501 - white and based on china clay
 - PFA – (for consideration in the repointing mix for the rubble walls of the house as the mortar analysis of the original records 'occasional fine fuel ash (charcoal) particles').
- The use of Pozzolanic additives should be discussed with the Architect before use. Use only as and when directed. Use is likely to depend on the analysis of past mortars used on site.
- Mixing: Mix thoroughly into mortar during knocking up and ensure that the mortar is used promptly.
 - The quantity of the additive will depend on the usage and location. Seek recommendations from the supplier. Usage for Metastar products is as follows:
 - External pointing – 8-12% by volume
 - Rendering – 12-30% by volume
 - Copings – 24-48% by volume
 - Follow strict Health & Safety Guidelines when using fine mineral dusts.
- 360 MAKING LIME:SAND MORTARS GENERALLY
- Batching: By volume. Use clean and accurate gauge boxes or buckets.
 - Mixing: Mix materials thoroughly to uniform consistency, free from lumps.
 - Allow for bulking if sand is damp.
 - Contamination: Prevent intermixing with other materials, including cement.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

370 SITE PREPARED NONHYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

- Mixing: Mix materials thoroughly by compressing, beating and chopping. Do not add water.
- Ensure putty and aggregates are thoroughly mixed in large batches.
 - Equipment: Paddle or roller pan mixer or submit proposals.
- Maturation period before use (maximum): 7 days
- The mortar, plaster or render should be left to mature in air tight containers. Include additional covering inside the bin to prevent drying out.

390 KNOCKING UP NONHYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

- Knocking up before and during use: Achieve and maintain a workable consistency by compressing, beating and chopping. Do not add water.
- Equipment: Paddle or roller pan mixer or submit proposals.

400 HYDRAULIC LIME MORTARS

405 Hydraulic lime is available as follows:

- NHL 2.0 – Feebly hydraulic
- NHL 3.5 – Moderately hydraulic
- NHL 5.0 – Eminently hydraulic

410 LIME:SAND MORTAR MIXES

- Specification: Proportions and additional requirements for mortar materials are specified elsewhere.

420 SAND FOR LIME:SAND MASONRY MORTARS

- Type: Sharp, well graded.
- Grading/ Source: As specified elsewhere in relevant mortar mix items for if not stated as follows:
- Fine yellow washed pit sand
 - Chard Coarse stock
 - Wareham washed pit sand
 - Fine red quartz sand
 - Holme sand
 - Ginger Building Sand
 - Silver sand
 - Taunton Red / Hill Head sand
 - Washed sand of the Contractor's choice
- Quality, sampling and testing: To BS EN 13139. Sands should not be marine dredged due to salt contamination.
- Ensure all sands and aggregates are stored in different stockpiles on clean hard bases that allow free drainage.
- Prepare mortar samples based on mixes using various sands and stone dusts for consideration.

445 ADMIXTURES FOR HYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

- Do not use any admixtures.
- Do not use cement.

460 MAKING LIME:SAND MORTARS GENERALLY

- Batching: By volume. Use clean and accurate gauge boxes or buckets.
- Mixing: Mix materials thoroughly to uniform consistency, free from lumps.
- Contamination: Prevent intermixing with other materials, including cement.

470 MAKING HYDRAULIC LIME:SAND MORTARS

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

- Lime can be obtained from various sources. Suggested suppliers include:
 - Limebase Products Ltd, Walronds Park, Isle Brewers, Taunton. TA3 6QP Tel: 01460 281921.
 - Rose of Jericho Ltd, Horchester Farm, Holywell, Evershot, Dorchester. DT2 0LL. Tel: 01935 83676.
 - Cornish Lime Company Ltd, Brims Park, Old Callywith Road, Bodmin, Cornwall, PL31 2DZ Tel: 01208 79779.
 - Mike Wye & Associates, Buckland Filleigh Sawmills, Buckland Filleigh, Devon, EX21 5RN. Tel: 01409 281644.
 - HJ Chard & Sons, 1 Cole Road, Bristol, BS2 0UG. Tel: 0117 977 7681.
- Mixing hydrated hydraulic lime:sand: Follow the lime manufacturer's recommendations for each stage of the mix and allow for each batch of lime to be mixed for at least 15 minutes and then left to stand for a short period to improve workability prior to application.
- Water quantity: Only sufficient to produce a workable mix.
- Contamination: Prevent intermixing with other materials, including cement.
- Working time: Within limits recommended by the hydraulic lime manufacturer.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

FORM OF TENDER

FOR COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary – Vestry Roof Repairs

Subject to the execution of a contract with the Employer, we undertake as follows:

1. To carry out and complete the works described or referred to in the schedule and specification supplied to us and to the satisfaction of the architect, and in accordance with the conditions of the latest revision of the Form of Agreements for Minor Building Works issued by the Joint Contracts Tribunal in 2016, for the sum given below.
2. To begin the works upon a date to be agreed and to proceed diligently and in a workmanlike manner until the whole of the works are complete.
3. To furnish upon acceptance of our tender a priced copy of the Schedule of Works and a Schedule of Rates for retention by the architect.
4. To complete the whole of the works within weeks of our unimpeded working time in compliance with a written programme which we agree to provide within two weeks of the commencement of the works. The completion date of the contract to be agreed.
5. We agree that should obvious errors in pricing in errors in arithmetic be discovered before acceptance of this offer in the priced specification submitted by us these errors will be corrected in accordance with Alternative 1 of Section 6 of the 'Code of Procedure for Single Selective Tendering 1996'.

All for the fixed price sum of:

..... (£)

The price to remain firm for a period of three months from the date of this tender.

We agree that this offer shall remain open for acceptance for a period of three months.

For and on behalf of:

Signature

Date

APPENDIX I – DESIGNER RISK ASSESSMENT

CONSTRUCTION RISKS						
ELEMENT	DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION	HEALTH & SAFETY IMPLICATIONS	E	IR	ACTION TO BE TAKEN	RR
Generally	High level	Falling from height	LW	3	If needed use harness system in high risk areas. Rope off the area at ground level below	1
Generally	Masonry and lead sheet	Heavy objects	W	3	Assess the weight of each item in advance of lifting. Prepare Method Statements	1
General		Proximity of public	PWD	2	Ensure site area is clearly defined, protected and fenced off at ground level.	1
General		Difficult access for vehicles & public highway	LP	1	Arrange for appropriately sized vehicles to attend.	1
Services	Electrical services	Live services	LPIW	2	Carry out desk top & site survey, divert/protect & make safe	1
Finishes	Asbestos based products	Health	LW	1	Cross refer to asbestos management plan	1
Finishes	Lime based products	Injury to health	LPW	2	Keep away from public, only use trained operatives. Follow current guidelines	1

Risk assessment key

EFFECT (E): Loss of Life = L, Injury to Public = P, Injury to Workforce =W, Disruption to Infrastructure = I, Damage to Works = D.
INITIAL/RESIDUAL RISK (IR)/(RR): High = 5, Probable = 4, Occasional = 3, Improbable = 2, Remote = 1.

COMPTON DANDO Blessed Virgin Mary
Specification for Vestry Roof, September 2025

End of document