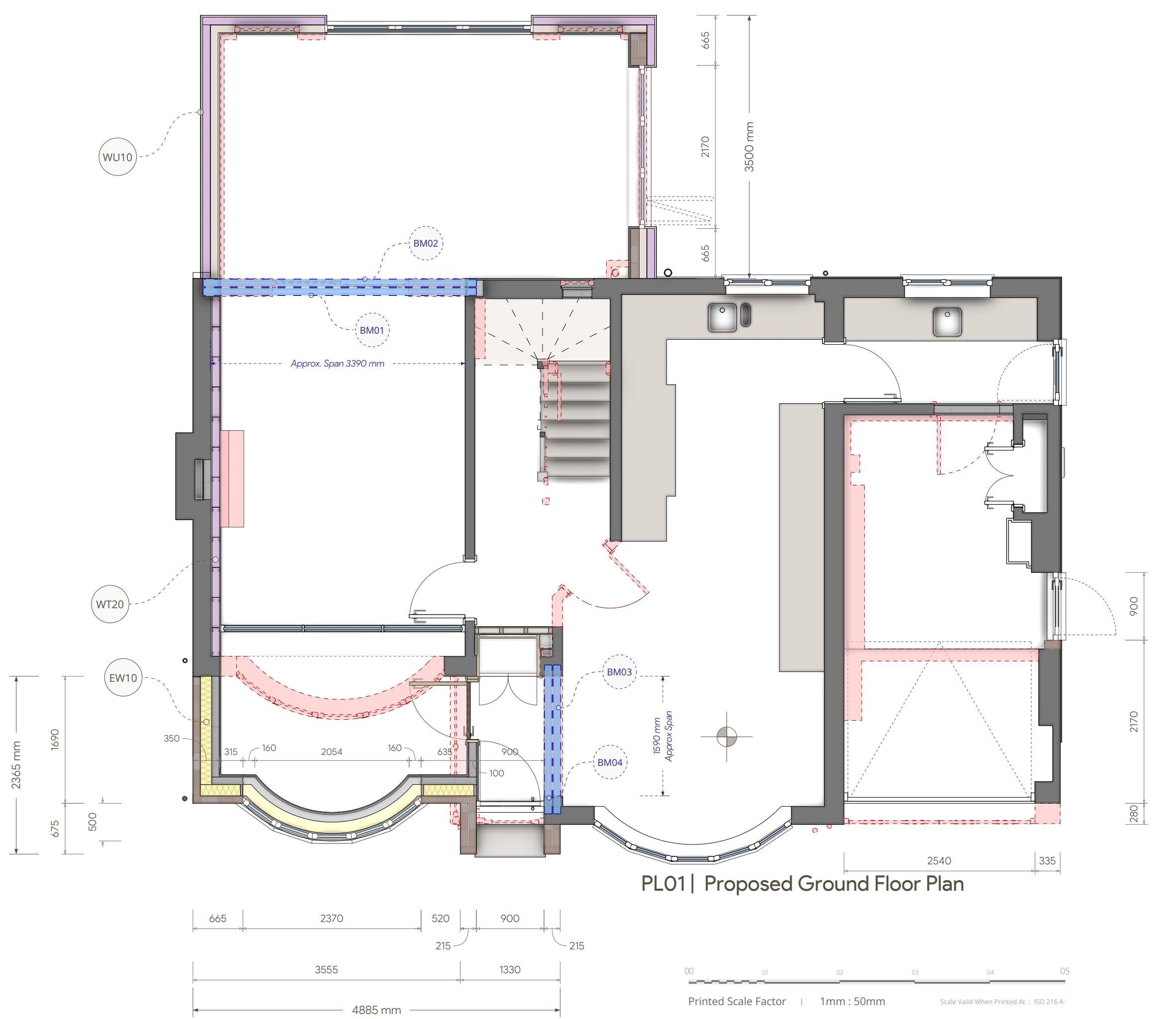




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ST01	Structural Engineering Notes
1. Scope	Coordination of structural elements and integration within the ceiling.
2. Structural Members	All beams illustrated on drawings are for coordination purposes only. Final beam sizes and specifications to be provided by the Structural Engineer.
3. Concealment	All beams must be fully concealed within the ceiling structure. Down-stands Should Be Avoided to maintain ceiling continuity.
4. Roof Canopy	Confirm if Brackets Are Required? for supporting the front roof canopy. All structural work must comply with BS EN 1991 – Eurocode 1 for actions on structures.
5. Compliance	- Adhere to Part A – Structure of the UK Building Regulations.



GF01	Insulated Concrete Ground Floor
1. Interior Floor Finish	5mm (+ Adhesive Zone Thickness) Luxury Vinyl Tile (LVT)
1.1. Thickness	Consider floor finish thickness as soon as possible to avoid issues with door thresholds or FFL mismatches due to variations in products.
1.2. Material	If Underfloor Heating Installed Ensure product and all adhesives used are compatible with underfloor heating systems.
1.3. Critical Info	Note narrow tolerance and potential impact on door threshold detail if thickness increases, such as the floor finish specification changing to tiles etc.
1.4. Consideration	CE marked
1.5. Note	Traditional sand and cement screed (1:3 or 1:4 ratio)
1.6. Accreditation	Ensure accurate mixing and precise installation. When using ready-mix, flow screed, or pre-bagged compounds ensure that all manufacturers instructions are followed.
2. Screed Layer	Plastic fibres for reinforcement; consider using Adfil Durus EasyFinish
2.1. Thickness	BS EN 14889-2:2006 - (fibres for concrete)
2.2. Material	Client To Confirm Underfloor Heating Requirement
2.3. Critical Info	BS 8204-1:2010+A1:2012 - (creeds, bases, and in-situ flooring)
2.4. Consideration	BS EN 14889-2:2006 - (fibres for concrete)
2.5. Underfloor Heating	BS EN 14889-2:2006 - (fibres for concrete)
2.6. British Standards	BS 8204-1:2010+A1:2012 - (creeds, bases, and in-situ flooring)
3. Insulation Layer	120mm
3.1. Thickness	Rigid PIR insulation board
3.2. Material	Celotex XR4000 or equivalent
3.3. Product	Ensure tight joints between insulation boards.
3.4. Critical Info	Apply foil tape to all joints and overlaps with a minimum overlap of 50mm to ensure a continuous secondary vapour barrier.
3.5. Installation	Must meet U-value requirements.
3.6. Note	CE marked & BBA certified
3.7. Accreditation	BS EN 13165:2012+A2:2016
3.8. British Standards	Please consult Table MB30 for the complete details and specifications of the Vapour Control Layer
4. Vapour Control Layer	The Vapour Barrier is denoted using this line style
4.1. Reference	100mm
4.2. Denotation	Concrete mix
5. Concrete Slab	C20/25 concrete mix
5.1. Thickness	A142 steel mesh reinforcement where drainage pipes pass under slab.
5.2. Material	BS EN 206-1:2013
5.3. Product	Please consult Table MB20 for the complete details and specifications of the Damp Proof Membrane.
5.4. Note	Damp Proof Membrane is denoted using this line style.
5.5. British Standards	50mm
6. Damp Proof Membrane	Sand
6.1. Reference	Ensure even distribution to protect DPM.
6.2. Denotation	Prevents puncture of DPM.
7. Blinding Layer	150mm
7.1. Thickness	Compacted hardcore or MOT Type 1
7.2. Material	Proper compaction to ensure stability.
7.3. Critical Info	Mechanically compacted to prevent settlement.
7.4. Note	9. Part L Compliance
8. Sub-base	0.180 W/m²K Min for Extension Floors Approved Part L 2022 Updates
8.1. Thickness	9.2. Our Value
8.2. Material	0.176 W/m²K - ✓ U-Value Achieved ✓ - Exceeds Part L requirement

FT10	Trench Fill Foundation
1. Excavation Depth	If soil conditions are Good (e.g., Sandy Loam, Firm Subsoil, Good Drainage), excavate to a minimum depth of 750mm below virgin ground level, subject to final on-site verification.
1.1. Standard Depth	If soil conditions are Poor (e.g., Heavy Clay, Made Ground, High Water Table), excavate to a minimum depth of 750mm below virgin ground level, adjusted as required for soil shrinkage, expansion, or heave risks.
1.2. Standard Depth	Final trench depth must be agreed on-site with the Building Control Officer.
1.3. Approval	500mm Minimum Concrete Depth - (adjusted to Suit Trench Depth + Tolerance).
1.4. Excavation Width	Concrete strip to fill the full width of the trenches excavated.
1.5. Foundation Walls	C20 / G10, achieving 20 N/mm² compressive strength at 28 days.
1.6. Foundation	To ensure suitable Tolerance, pour the foundation concrete to a level that allows for at least One Brick Course to be laid before continuing above ground. This buffer helps correct minor discrepancies in ground or concrete strip levels below ground avoiding Brick Course Issues.
1.7. Ground Conditions	Consult Engineers Design key areas may require additional strength.
1.8. Trial Hole Verification	Protect concrete from freezing or rapid drying; use thermal blankets or polythene if site temps drop below 5°C.
1.9. Clay Presence	If Heavy Clay is encountered, a deeper excavation or compressible Claymaster (75mm) may be required.
1.10. Rationale	Claymaster protects against Soil Heave, a common issue in areas with Heavy Clay-based Soils. The high elasticity of such soils can cause structural problems, including wall cracks and foundation movement, particularly during periods of rapid moisture fluctuations.
1.11. Organic Material	Consult Building Control if significant roots, peat, or made ground are discovered. Adjust foundation depth or reinforce as needed.
1.12. Below Ground Masonry	See BK10 & BK20 for full specification of below-ground brickwork and mortar.
1.13. Cross Reference	Below ground: Dense Concrete Blocks (7 N/mm²)** or Proprietary Load-Bearing Suited Aercrete Trench Blocks may be used as an alternative to BK10 - (brickwork Options Proposed by Noble Architecture, subject to Contractor preference).
1.14. Alternative Methods	6. Services / Penetrations
1.15. Pipework Installation	Any / all pipework & services passing through foundations are to be sealed, sealed, and protected to maintain structural and damp integrity.
1.16. Positioning	All drainage pipes passing through the found will have the appropriate bends and be laid with adequate fall, and supported to prevent settlement that could lead to blockages.
1.17. Foundations	Where possible, service penetrations should be located away from corners and areas of high structural load concentration.
1.18. Ground Investigations	BS 8004-2015 - Code of Practice for Foundations.
1.19. Masonry	BS 5930:2015 - Code of Practice for Ground Investigations.
1.20. Penetrations	BS 5628 (where relevant) & BS EN 998-2 for mortar.
1.21. Waterproofing	BS 8102:2009 for waterproofing.

FT00	Ground Conditions Chart Data Study
1.1. Study Location	NG8 2PL (Site postcode reference).
1.2. Reported Soil Zones	DEFRA classifies the site as being within Soliscape Zones 10 & 18.
1.3. Zone 10	Freely draining, slightly acidic sandy soil.
1.4. Zone 18	Slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acidic base-rich loamy and clayey soil.
1.5. Transition Zone	The site straddles a boundary overlap between soil types, meaning conditions may vary significantly across the site.
1.6. Data Limitations	This is a Armchair Study based on publicly available DEFRA Soliscape charts. The data is used to approximate the expected soil type, aiding in cross-sectional drawings and preliminary design considerations. However, Local Variability Is Always Possible, and these results must be treated as indicative only.
1.7. Liability Statement	Noble Architecture does not guarantee DEFRA data accuracy. Subsurface conditions cannot be confirmed without a formal geotechnical investigation, which remains the responsibility of the Contractor or Client.

Global Height Benchmark

Datum GCP | Ground Floor Finished Floor Level
All height measurements on this drawing are taken from the existing ground floor finished floor level, which serves as the universal site datum benchmark unless otherwise specified. Heights are set globally based on the primary ground control point established during the survey. If exact coordinates of this ground control point are required, please contact Noble Architecture.

WU10	Exterior Wall Insulation Retro-fit
1. Existing Structure	
1.1. Substrate	Existing walls consist of single-skin 102.5mm facing brickwork. Ensure substrate is sound, flat, and free of defects. Remedy irregularities with a parge coat if necessary.
1.2. Internal Finish	Assumed 12.5mm plasterboard on gabs with 3mm skim for U-value calculations.
1.3. Material	Phenolic Foam
1.4. Product	Kingspan Kooltherm KS or equivalent, $\lambda \leq 0.020 \text{ W/mK}$.
1.5. Thickness	100mm
1.6. Fixing Method	Bond insulation directly to the substrate using a Cementitious Adhesive such as Weber Multi Adhesive. Apply adhesive in continuous beads or tabs to a thickness of 3-5mm as per adhesive manufacturer's instructions.
1.7. Additional Fixings	Supplement adhesive with mechanical fixings, using Stainless Steel Insulation Anchors (e.g., Fischer Termez 8U, Ejot), minimum 6 fixings per board.
1.8. Fire Rating	Euroclass C-s1, d0 under BS EN 13501-1.
1.9. Substitutions	Alternative products must meet or exceed thermal and fire performance criteria.
1.10. Accreditation	CE Marked and BBA Certified.
1.11. Basecoat & Mesh	
1.12. Material	Polymer-modified basecoat such as Weberend LAC
1.13. Thickness	Apply basecoat at 6-8mm thickness over insulation.
1.14. Mesh Reinforcement	Embed Alkali-resistant Fiberglass Mesh fully into the wet basecoat. Ensure a minimum overlap of 100mm at mesh joints.
1.15. Topcoat Render	Silicone Based Render - Weber Monocouche
1.16. Product	"Chalk" or "Silver Pearl" Client To Confirm Subject To Sample Approval
1.17. Finish	12-15mm applied over the cured basecoat.
1.18. Damp-Proofing & Ventilation	
1.19. Importance	Maintain 150mm clearance from finished ground level. Ensure base of installation finishes at the existing damp-proof course (DPC) level.
1.20. Detail Insulation	Return insulation and render around reveals, sills, and corners.
1.21. Sealant Application	Use flexible sealants at all joints, trims, and abutments to ensure airtightness.
1.22. Compliance & References	Conforms to BS 5250 for condensation control.
1.23. Moisture Control	Certified to BS EN 13166.
1.24. Phenolic Insulation	Installed per manufacturer's guidance and BS EN 13914-1.
1.25. Render Systems	0.280 W/m²K - Backstop Value for Renovations - Approved Document L1B (2022 updates)
1.26. Part-L Compliance	0.185 W/m²K - ✓ U-Value Achieved ✓ - Meets Part L backstop requirement

DM01	Porch Demolition
1. Scope	Demolition and removal of the existing porch structure.
2. Tasks	- Demolish porch walls down to slab level.
3. Making Good	- Remove existing porch floor and prepare for new slab buildup.
4. Waste Disposal	- Remove debris and dispose of porch window and door framework.
5. Safety Measures	- Protect and finish all interior areas, ensuring seamless joints.
6. Standards	- Protect and make good any exposed wall edges after demolition.

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DM02	Orangery Area Alterations
1. Scope	Alterations to existing orangery, including SVP relocation.
2. Tasks	- Move SVP (SVP) boxing out of orangery.
3. Making Good	- Block up window adjacent to SVP (current under stairs W/C window).
4. Safety Measures	- Relocate SVP externally, ensuring correct ventilation height above roof level.
5. Standards	- Modify connections and ensure compliance with Part H - Drainage & Waste Disposal.

DM03	Garage Modifications & Alterations
1. Scope	Removal of partition wall, door and step removal, and new garage door insertion.
2. Tasks	- Remove internal step within garage.
3. Structural Notes	- Strip and remove acoustic foam from walls and ceiling.
4. Installation	- Block up the existing utility room door into the garage.
5. Making Good	- Remove existing window and adjust opening for a new door.
6. Safety Measures	- Remove front extension and install new garage door.
7. Standards	- Remove all structural walls marked red on drawings.

