

DC/26/0550 – Bailing Hill Farmhouse, Broadbridge Heath Road, Warnham

Replacement of Timber Frame Infill Panels

Details of Materials

- External final coat will be made using lime plaster and local plastering sand, this will leave the final colour as a golden colour (shown in the image attached). I have attached an image showing the wattle and daub construction. This will be created using riven chestnut lathes weaved between each other.
- Plaster will be made up of three layers internally and externally to allow for correct drying times. Internally there will be two layers of 'best of lime - warmcote' followed by a final layer of the 'best of lime Limecote' data sheets of both products are attached.
- The final finish internally will be white and smoother than the external finish. The warmcote contains perlite which increases its thermal performance. It has a lambda value of 0.140W/mK.
- Externally there will be two layers of 'best of lime Warmcote' followed by a final coat of lime with plastering sand. This will allow the finish to be more in keeping with the rest of the external finishes. The total build up of plaster will be approximately 60mm with the lathes in between which will increase the thermal and sound insulation for the property.

USAGE DATA SHEET

Non-hydraulic | Breathable | Extraordinarily Flexible | Sustainable | Traditional | Beautiful

Limecote is based on a lost English medieval lime plaster recipe, once used commonly, particularly on timber framed buildings. It can still be easily found in 15th to 18th Century buildings – from the humblest thatched cottage to the grandest, high status mansions. It is highly likely that the recipe was used for one of the most extravagant buildings Europe has ever seen: [Nonsuch Palace](#), Henry VIII's grandest and most elaborate building project. The building was timber framed and was decorated with 700 high relief stucco panels depicting classical scenes. This recipe has its roots in the Stucco mixes used in the classical world from 3,500BC. The connecting thread through history is the use of calcium carbonate instead of sand, be it marble dust, powdered limestone or crushed chalk.

Packaged in 25kg recyclable LDPE bags

Coverage Makes around 20L and yields @ 2m² @ 10mm Thick

Storage Keep dry and away from frost and direct sunlight

Safety Irritant

Calcium Hydroxide

- Causes serious eye damage
- Causes skin irritation
- May cause respiratory irritation
- Keep out of reach of children
- Wear protective gloves, eye and face protection
- If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes and immediately call for medical advice
- If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water
- Avoid breathing dust. If inhaled, remove the affected individual to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

MIXING

Pour no more than 10 litres of clean water into a mixing tub.

Gently add Limecote, mixing with a plasterer's paddle, do not add all of the dry plaster at once, bring gradually up to the required consistency. If necessary, add more water.

There is no 'right or wrong' amount of water to add, it can be used at whatever consistency best suits the job, be it thinned down for spraying or thick enough to hand mould into heavy relief as with modelling clay.

Once the Limecote is uniformly mixed, gently add all of the fibres from the small bag and mix thoroughly.

Limecote does not need to stand, it can be used straight away.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Ensure that the background is clean and free from loose and friable material. Lightly damp down, avoiding a film of water on the surface.

While Limecote will adhere to practically any background, it doesn't contain any hard, sand aggregates. When it dries, it won't crack, but may pull back into the substrate. In a raking light, such as low sun or artificial up/down lighters - variation in background from lath, block mortar joints etc may show through. For this reason, it is worth applying a scratch coat of Warmcote onto these backgrounds first.

USAGE DATA SHEET

Breathable | Lightweight | Flexible | Sustainable

Warmcote™ has been developed to offer insulation for traditional, historic buildings where the use of modern systems would be inappropriate and potentially damaging.

Used in conjunction with sustainable, breathable boards such as cork, wood fibre or sprayed hemp, Warmcote's traditional lime plaster mix can make a significant improvement to the living environment of a home, as well as reducing the energy bill and the carbon footprint. The original drive behind its development was to offer some thermal benefit to traditional 'hard to insulate' buildings, particularly timber framed buildings where it may be aesthetically undesirable to apply boards to the exterior. It is breathable, flexible, very lightweight and can be applied at practically any thickness. The best achieved so far is 8" in two passes. Warmcote is incredibly useful if you are making good damaged clay lump, cob, masonry or daub.

Warmcote is made with lightweight minerals as the aggregate in place of sand. The results of testing so far put the Lambda value of Warmcote at around 0.14 W/mK. That is about four times more thermally efficient than a standard lime plaster, and eight times better than sand and cement.

Packaged in 25kg recyclable LDPE bags

Coverage Makes around 40L and yields @ 3m² @ 10mm thick

Storage Keep dry and away from frost and direct sunlight

Safety Irritant – Calcuim Hydroxide

- Causes serious eye damage
- Causes skin irritation
- May cause respiratory irritation
- Keep out of reach of children
- Wear protective gloves, eye and face protection
- If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes and immediately call for medical advice
- If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water
- Avoid breathing dust. If inhaled, remove the affected individual to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

MIXING

Pour no more than 15 litres of clean water into a mixing tub.

Gently add Warmcote, mixing with a plasterer's paddle, do not add all of the dry plaster at once, bring gradually to the required consistency. If necessary, add more water.

There is no 'right or wrong' amount of water to add, it can be used at whatever consistency best suits the job, be it thinned down for spraying or thick enough to hand trowel.

Once Warmcote is uniformly mixed, gently add all the fibres from the small bag and mix thoroughly, it does not need to stand, it can be used straight away.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Ensure that the background is clean and free from loose friable or dusty material.

Warmcote can be used for the full thickness of plaster from dubbing out to a polished finish in one, two or multiple coats on most backgrounds, it also works very well as a scratch coat beneath a Limecote finish.

