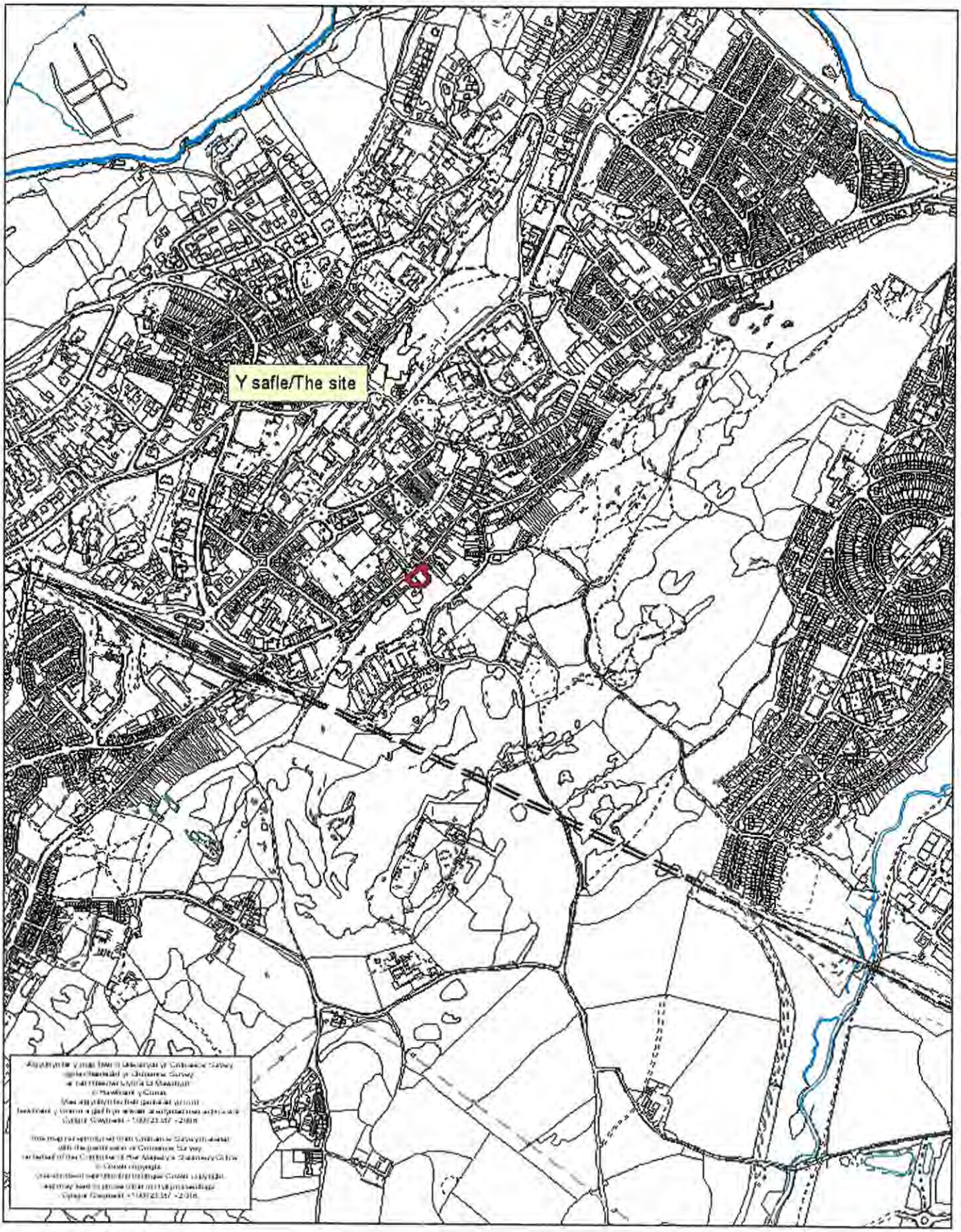
**Rhif y Cais / Application Number : C18/0409/11/LL**

**Cynllun lleoliad ar gyfer adnabod y safle yn unig. Dim i raddfa.**
**Location Plan for identification purposes only. Not to scale.**



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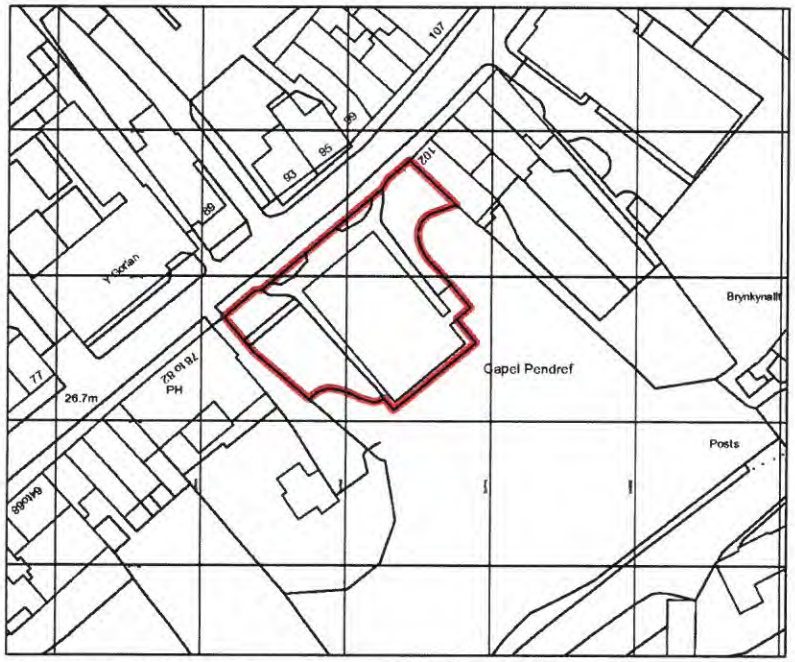


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1 Site OS Plan 1:1250

| Construction Risks | Maintenance/cleaning Risks | Demolition/adaptation Risks |
|---|---|---|

In addition to the hazard/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing take note of the above. It is assumed that all works on this drawing will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an appropriate method statement.

Safety Health and Environmental Information Box

| RevID | Description | Date | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|

DESIGN ARCHITECTURE

Pier House St. Georges Road Menai Bridge Anglesey LL59 5EY
t: 01248 717230 e: office@wmdesign.co.uk w: www.wmdesign.co.uk

**Capel Pendref**

**High Street**

**Bangor**

**Site OS Plan**

Phil Austin

| project | drawing status | date | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SH1645** | **Preliminary** | **13/04/2018** | |
| originator | scale @ A4 | number | rev |
| **Adrian Williamson** | **1:1250** | **A-01-01** | |

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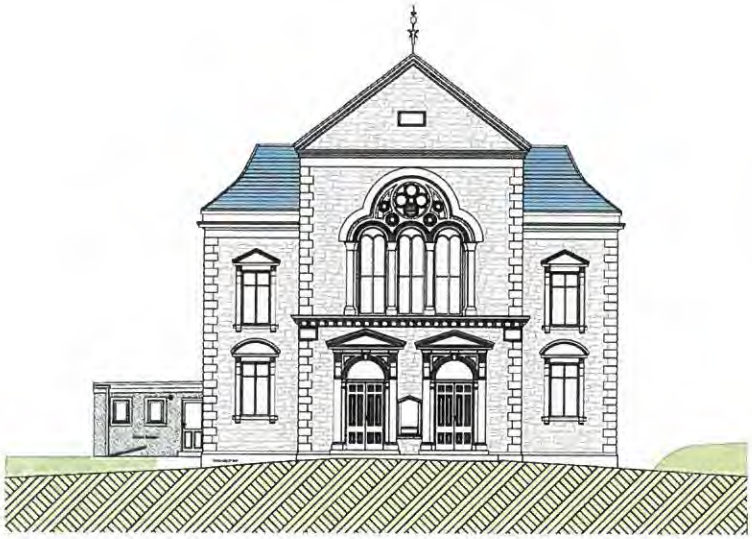
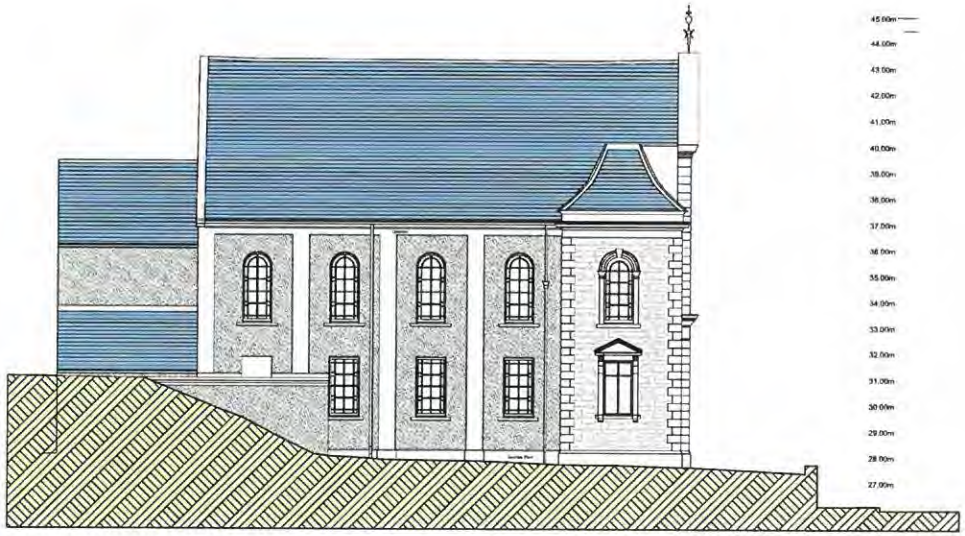


1 Existing Front Elevation 1:100

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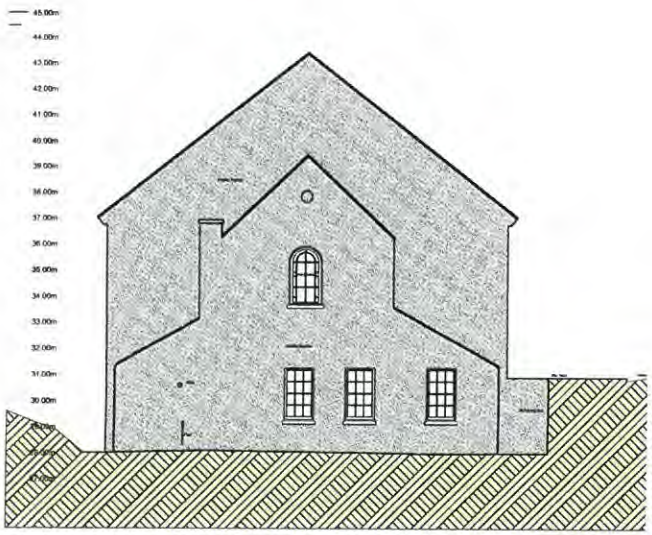
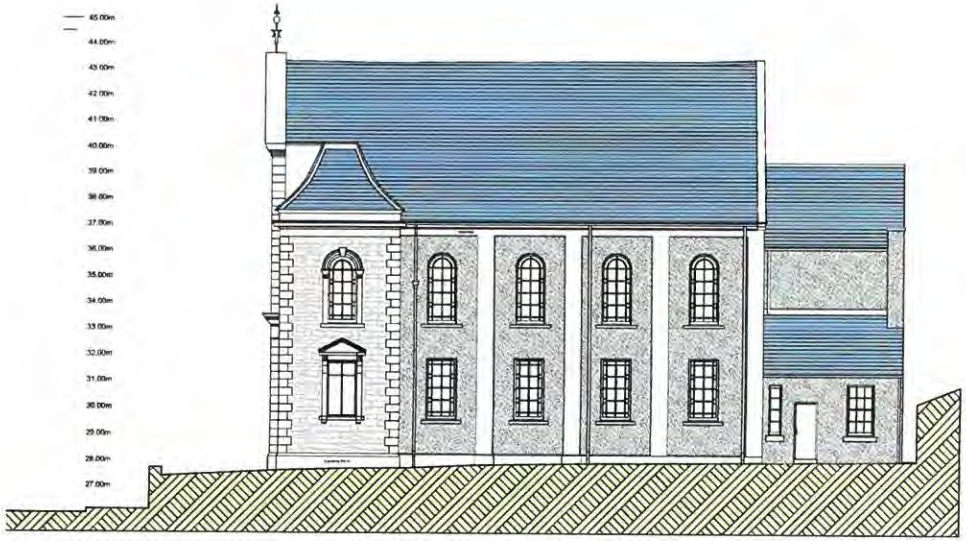



2 Existing Rear Elevation 1:100




3 Existing Side Elevation 1:100

| Rev(s) | Description | Date | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|

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t: 01248 717230 e: offices@wmdesign.co.uk w: www.wmdesign.co.uk

**Capel Pendref**

**High Street**

**Bangor**

**Existing Elevations**

Phil Austin

| project | drawing status | date | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 811945 | Preliminary | 13/04/2015 | |
| originator | scale @ A1 | number | rev |
| Adrian Williamson | 1:100 | A-02-02 | |

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Proposed Ground Floor

1:50

| Revd | Description | Date | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|

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**Capel Pendref**

**High Street**

**Bangor**

**Proposed Ground Floor**

Phil Austin

| project | drawing status | date |
|---|---|---|
| SH1845 | Preliminary | 13/04/2016 |
| originator | scale @ A1 | number / rev |
| Adrian Williamson | 1:50 | A-03-01 |

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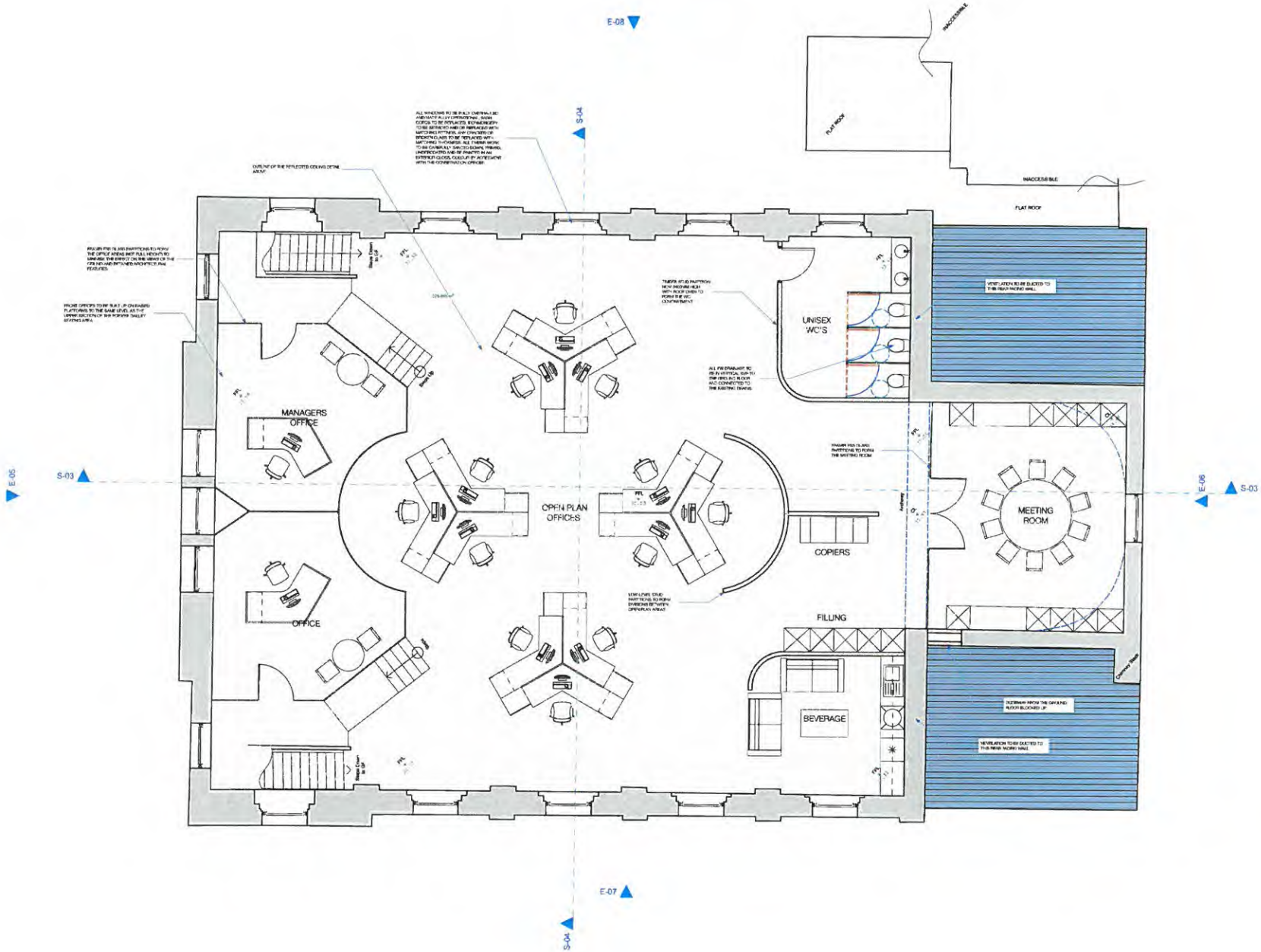


Proposed First Floor

1:50

| Rev(E) | Description | Date | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|

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**Capel Pendref**

**High Street**

**Bangor**

**Proposed First Floor**

Phil Austin

| project | drawing status | date | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8H1945 | Preliminary | 13/04/2015 | |
| originator | scale @ A1 | number | rev |
| Adrian Williamson 1:50 | | A-03-02 | |

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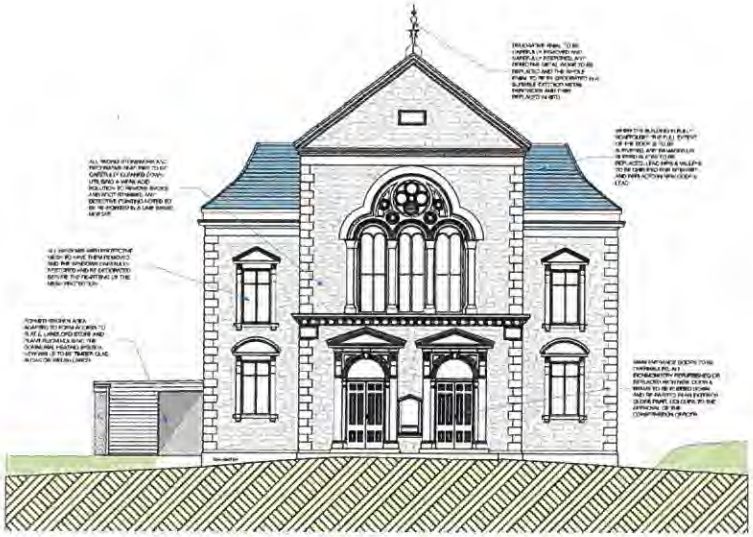

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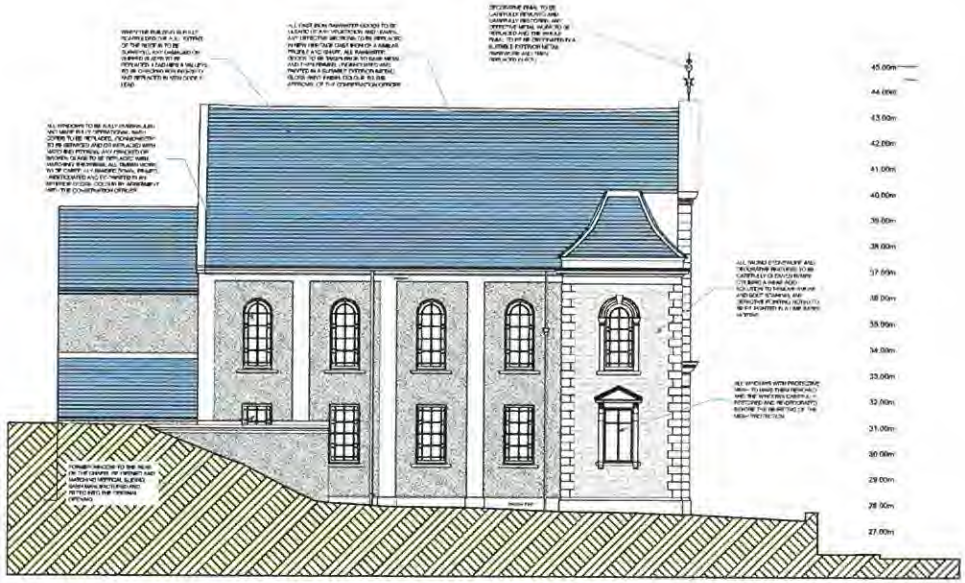

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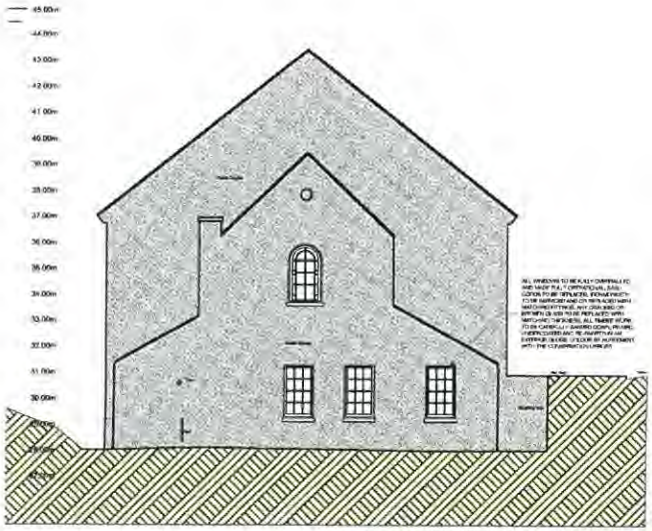
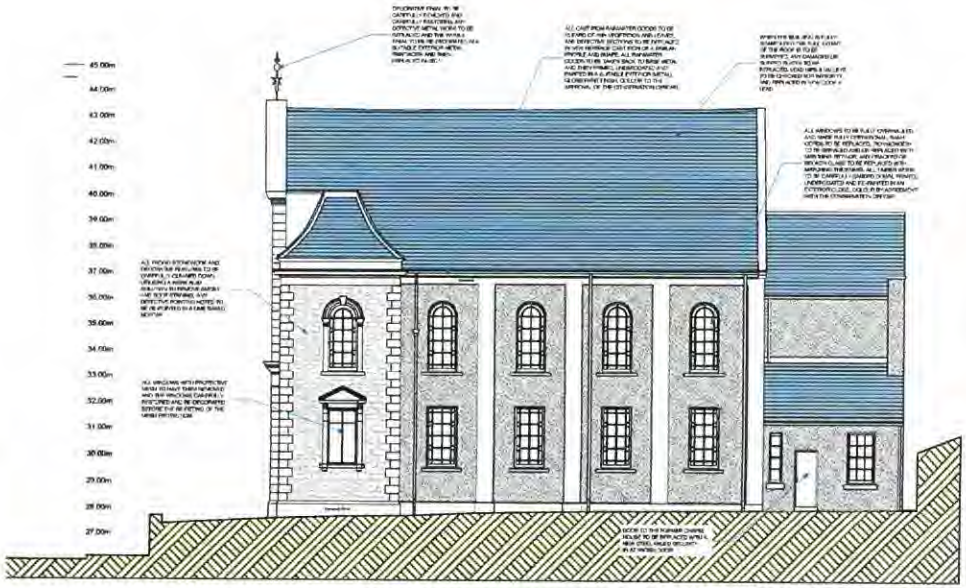


3 Proposed Rear Elevation 1:100



4 Proposed Side Elevation 1:100

| Revision | Description | Date | Initials |
|---|---|---|---|

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**Capel Pendref**

**High Street**

**Bangor**

**Proposed Elevations**

| Phil Austin | | |
|---|---|---|
| project | drawing status | date |
| BH1845 | Preliminary | 13/04/2012 |
| originator | scale @ A1 | number / rev |
| Adrian Williamson | 1:100 | A-03-03 |

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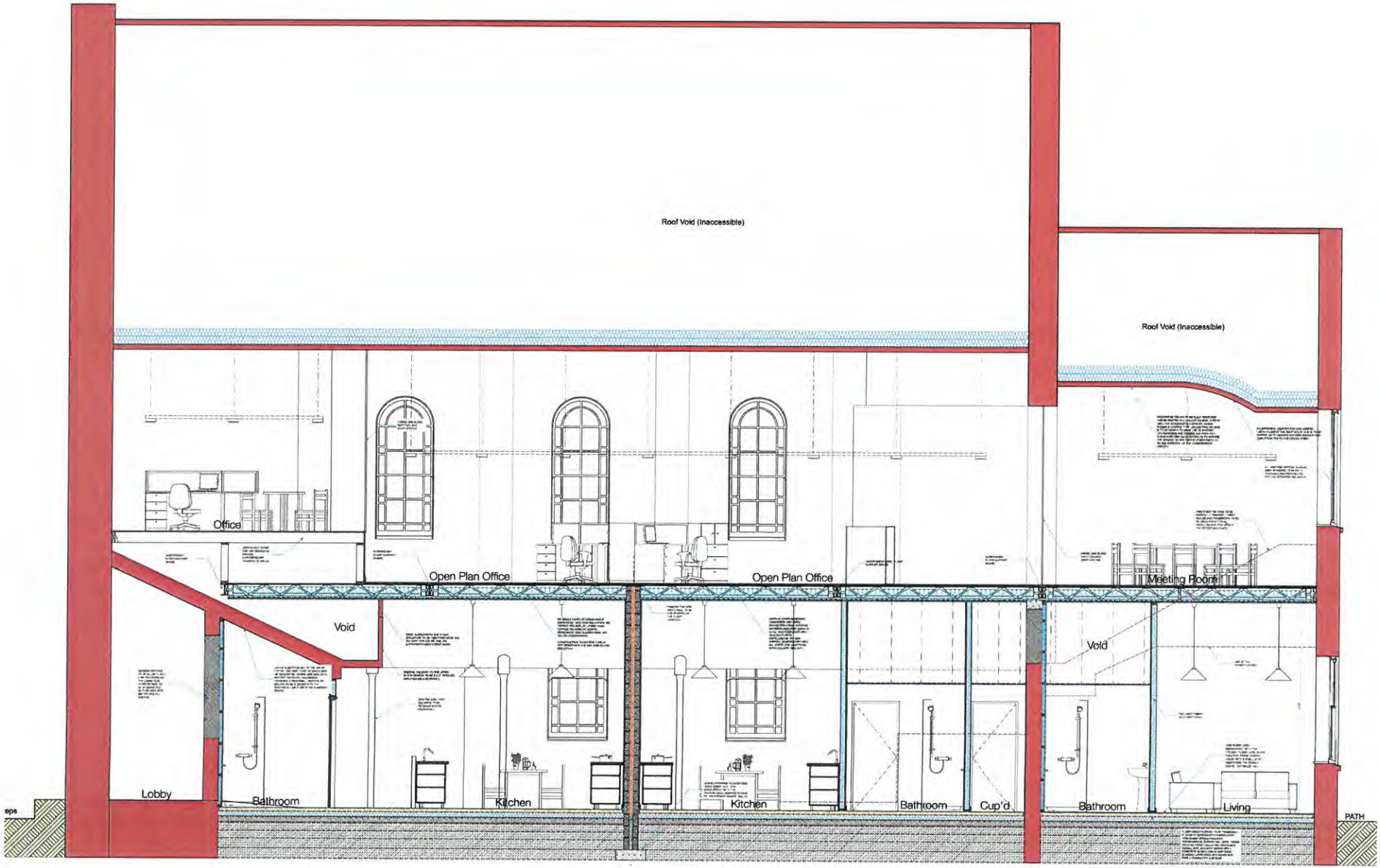



Proposed Building Section

1:25

ARCHITECTURE

**Cepel Pendref**

**High Street**

**Bangor**

**Proposed Section**

Proposed Building Section

**Sash Window repair/restoration notes:**

Where decayed timber is to be removed or form a splice repair, the minimum amount of existing timber should be removed to allow an effective repair to be formed. Always work over 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 the window. The timber used in a repair should match the original as closely as possible so the joint between the two is likely to fail if the two species have different rates of expansion and contraction; they should be of the same species, the line and density of the grain (the number of growth rings) should match, and the new timber should be well seasoned. As with all joinery work, timber with shakes, fissures, warping, heartwood, sapwood or numerous large knots should be avoided. When carrying out a repair, try to ensure that the structural integrity of the window is maintained and that the window continues to work as it was designed to. Where possible, splices repairs should be designed to ensure that moisture is directed towards the outer face of the timber and that moisture does not lie on the repair joint.

The length of the splice is governed by the section of timber and the nature of the component being repaired. It should be designed to ensure an effective bond between new and existing sections of timber. Wherever possible, splices repairs should be formed which include mechanical fixings (such as timber pegs/dowels or non-ferrous screws/pins) as well as glue. Hinge or pin hinge should ideally be made from the inner face of the window. Avoid perished design faults when carrying out repairs; consider modifying a method of construction for a previous repair where it is liable to lead to further decay. If possible, access to window frames should be formed in situ especially where the frame is built in and cannot be removed without damaging either the exterior or surrounding wall; in general, casements and sashes can be removed quite easily without damage to be repaired on site or in a joiner's workshop. Whole windows are to be dismantled as part of the repair process, always mark and record the constituent parts before dismantling, especially where a significant number of windows are to be repaired. Similarly, always number glass panes/quarries before removal.

**Paint/lime/ite decoration notes:**

Only loose and defective areas of paint, putty, or lime need be removed. It is decided to strip the paint, bear in mind that old layers of paint may provide a record of colour schemes used in the past and may be annotated. Some paint should always be kept for posterity. Old paint can be stripped using solvent strippers but the timber should be cleaned down thoroughly afterwards, otherwise the residue may tend to loosen any subsequent coat of paint. Blow lamps should always be avoided in historic building work due to their fire risk, even hot air strippers can cause ignition of dust in ventilated cavities (such as a sash window box), they are also liable to crack crown glass due to its extreme brittleness. On no account should windows be dragged by immersion in a bath of caustic soda (or of any other chemical paint stripper) as the method damages the timber and dissolves the glue from their panes, weakening them.

Where the existing paint is likely to contain high levels of lead (most pre-war paints did), burning it off will cause toxic fumes, and rubbing down with abrasive paper will generate toxic dust; the only safe method is to use wet abrasive paper.

Lead-based paints and primers, which provide the best protection, cannot be legally used today except in special circumstances on some listed buildings. The modern alkyd paint systems offer an initially good area of durability, but degrade relatively quickly with age, and require a shorter repainting cycle than lead-based paints. Alkyd primers are unsuitable for use on hardwoods, so an aluminium-type primer should be used first, always making sure that the paint coats which follow are compatible with the primer.

**Glazing notes:**

The inherent qualities of hand made glass contribute much to the liveliness and character of historic buildings. As crown glass is so thin and delicate, extreme care should be taken to avoid damage during building operations. Ideally, cracked panes should be left in situ, unless too badly damaged to save, or where the panel has to be removed in order to repair the glazing bars. If old putty can not be removed by hand, a solvent paint stripper or soldering iron may be used on soften it. Several applications may be required. Original glass provides the best replacement for broken panes, and where a window has an asset beyond repair, its old glass should always be set aside for re-use. Second to this is new glass which, with care, may be found to closely match the original material, but avoid material which is too seamy or over coloured. New cylinder glass can still be obtained, but commercial production of crown glass ceased recently and this type may be unobtainable.

Regular commercially available new glass is unlikely to provide a suitable match. Greenhouse glass and some Eastern European glass can be suitable although supplies of the latter are variable in quality and quality, and a few specialist suppliers offer modern substitutes for old glass, mostly in imitation of cylinder glass (since this character of the hand-blown and spun crown glass is impossible to duplicate by any other process).


ARCHITECTURE


**Capel Pendref**

**High Street**

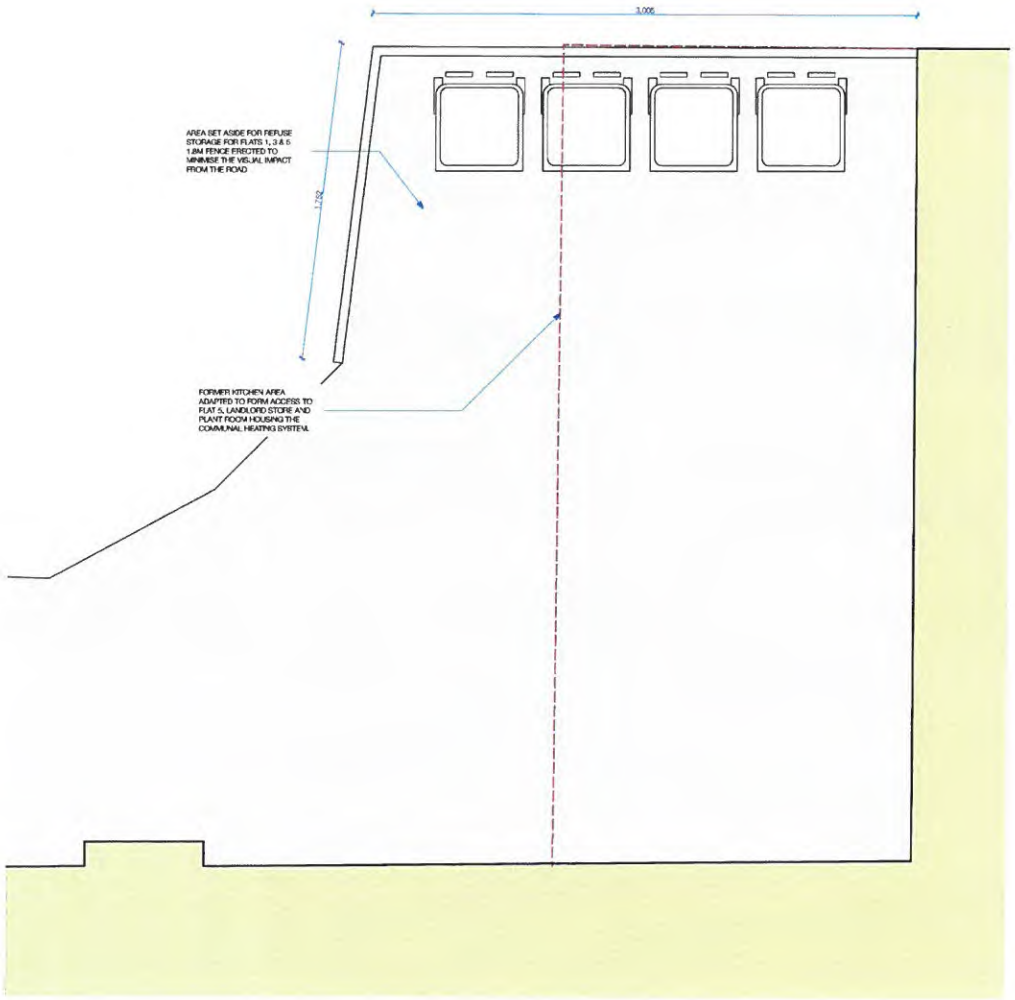
**Bangor**

**Proposed Section**

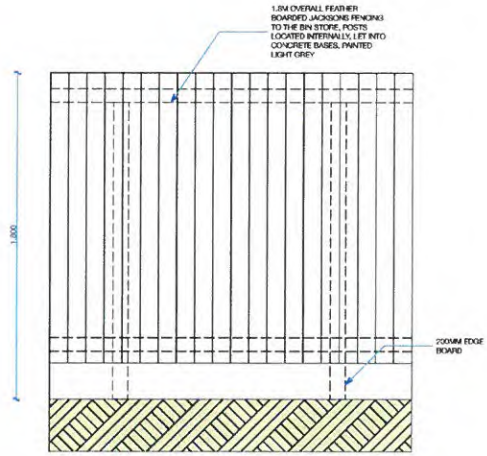
| Constructive Risks | Maintenance/cleaning Risks Demolition/asbestos Risks |
|---|---|

In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing take note of the above. It is assumed that all works on this drawing will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an appropriate method statement.

Safety Health and Environmental Information Box




2 Bin Store Fencing 1:20




1 Bin Store Fencing 1:20

| RevID | Description | Date | Initials |
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**Capel Pendref**

**High Street**

**Bangor**

**Bin Store Fence**

Phil Austin

| project | drawing status | date | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SH1645 | Preliminary | 25/04/2018 | |
| originator | scale @ A2 | number | rev |
| Adrian Williamson | 1:20 | A-03-05 | |

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