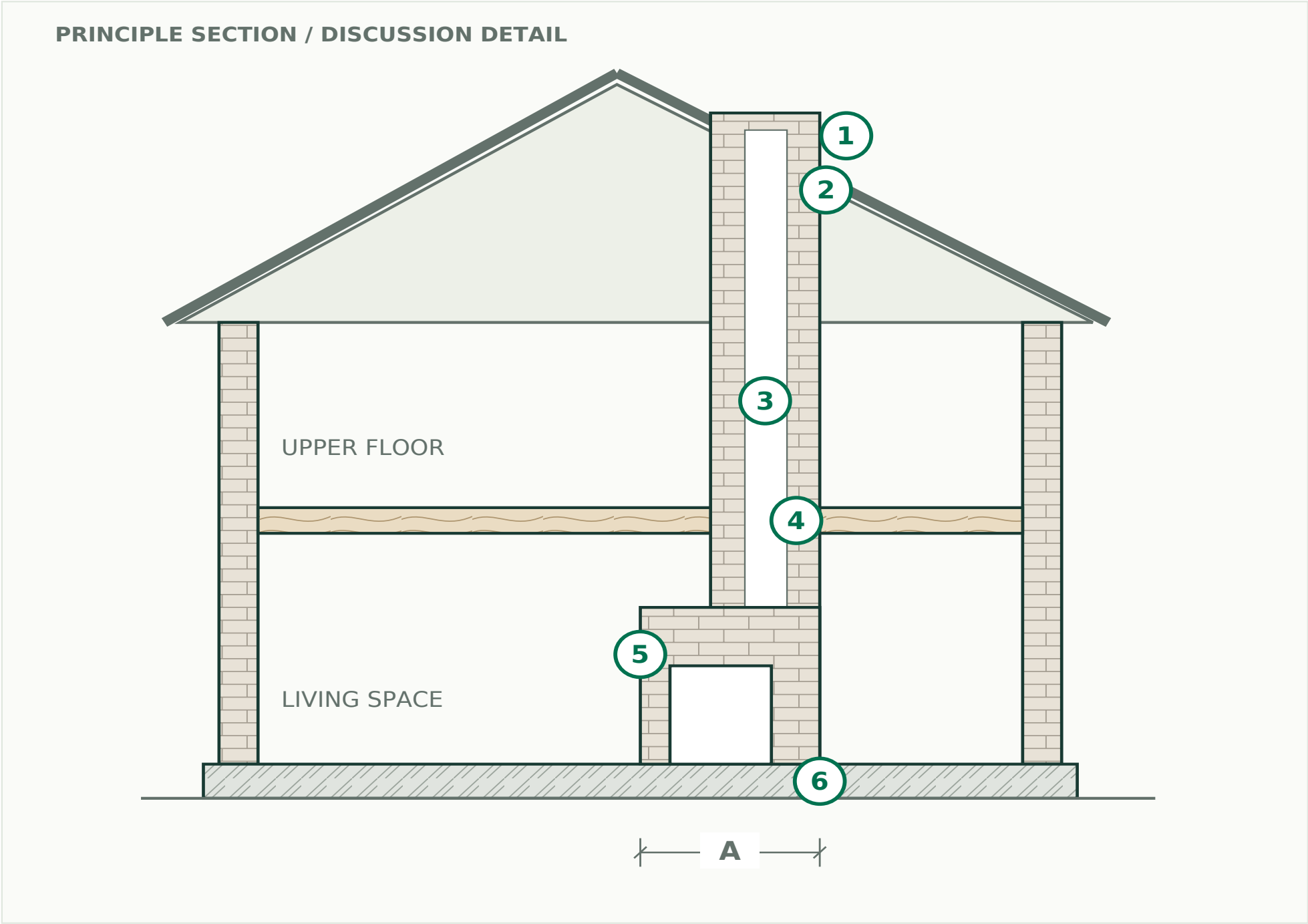


Chimney through the house

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Stack above the roof
- ② Passage through the roof
- ③ Flue on the upper floor
- ④ Connection with the floor
- ⑤ Chimney breast in the room
- ⑥ Base and load path

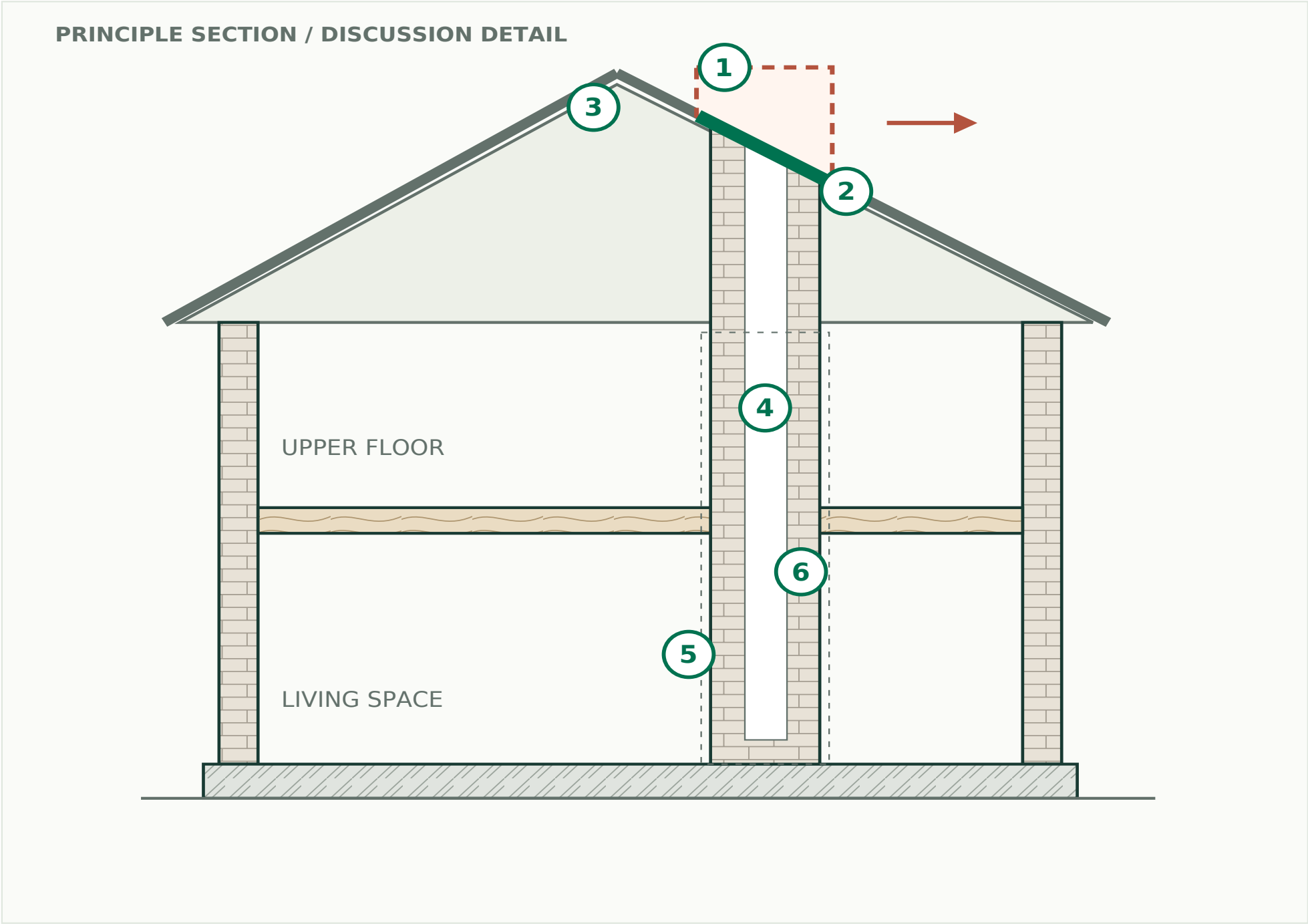
A, B = survey reference; no dimensions

The section connects the fireplace, flue on each floor and roof stack. Floor lines show why the visible chimney breast cannot be assessed in isolation.

Record what is visible and unknown on each floor. Existing drawings may not include later alterations.

Removing only the roof stack

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- 1 Proposed removal volume
- 2 Roof closure boundary
- 3 Existing roof structure
- 4 Internal flue remains
- 5 Agree interior finish separately
- 6 Check flue use beforehand

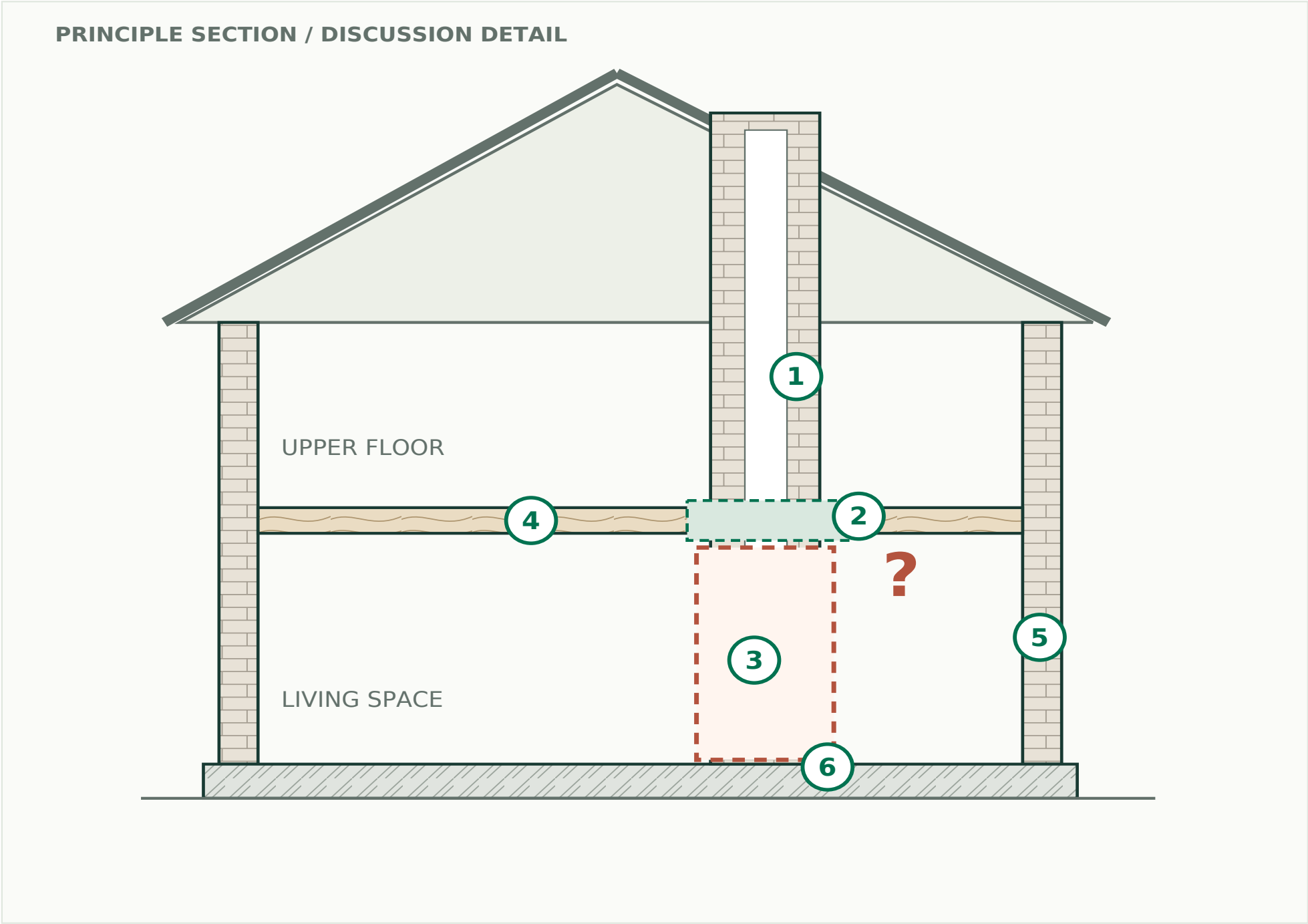
Numbers refer to the key

The dashed volume identifies the proposed external removal. The internal shaft remains in this situation. Roof closure and the condition of the remaining flue are separate items in the scope.

Check connections and shared flues before removing the stack. The illustrated boundary is not a cutting line or demolition sequence.

Internal removal, upper parts retained

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Upper masonry remains
- ② Transition requiring assessment
- ③ Desired clear indoor space
- ④ Adjacent upper floor
- ⑤ Assess the adjoining wall
- ⑥ Finish to the new interior

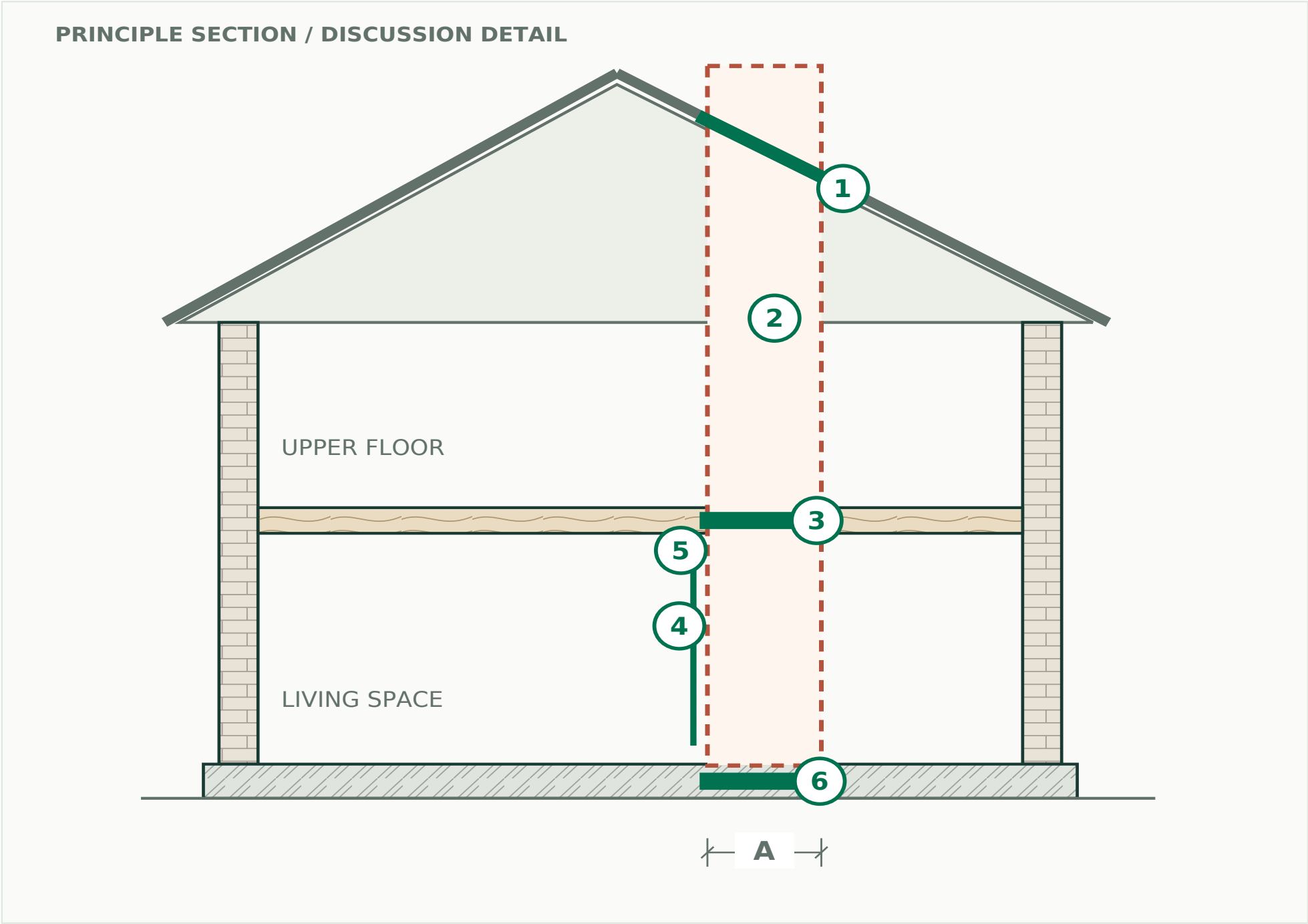
Numbers refer to the key

The red outline marks the desired clear indoor space. Upper masonry remains in this option, making permanent support and the complete load path key questions for the structural engineer.

Do not assume a floor or wall can carry the retained chimney. Both temporary and permanent conditions need a design.

Complete route and repairs

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- 1 Restore the roof surface
- 2 Loft interface
- 3 Assess the floor opening
- 4 Repair the wall surface
- 5 Ceiling finish
- 6 Lowest floor and skirting

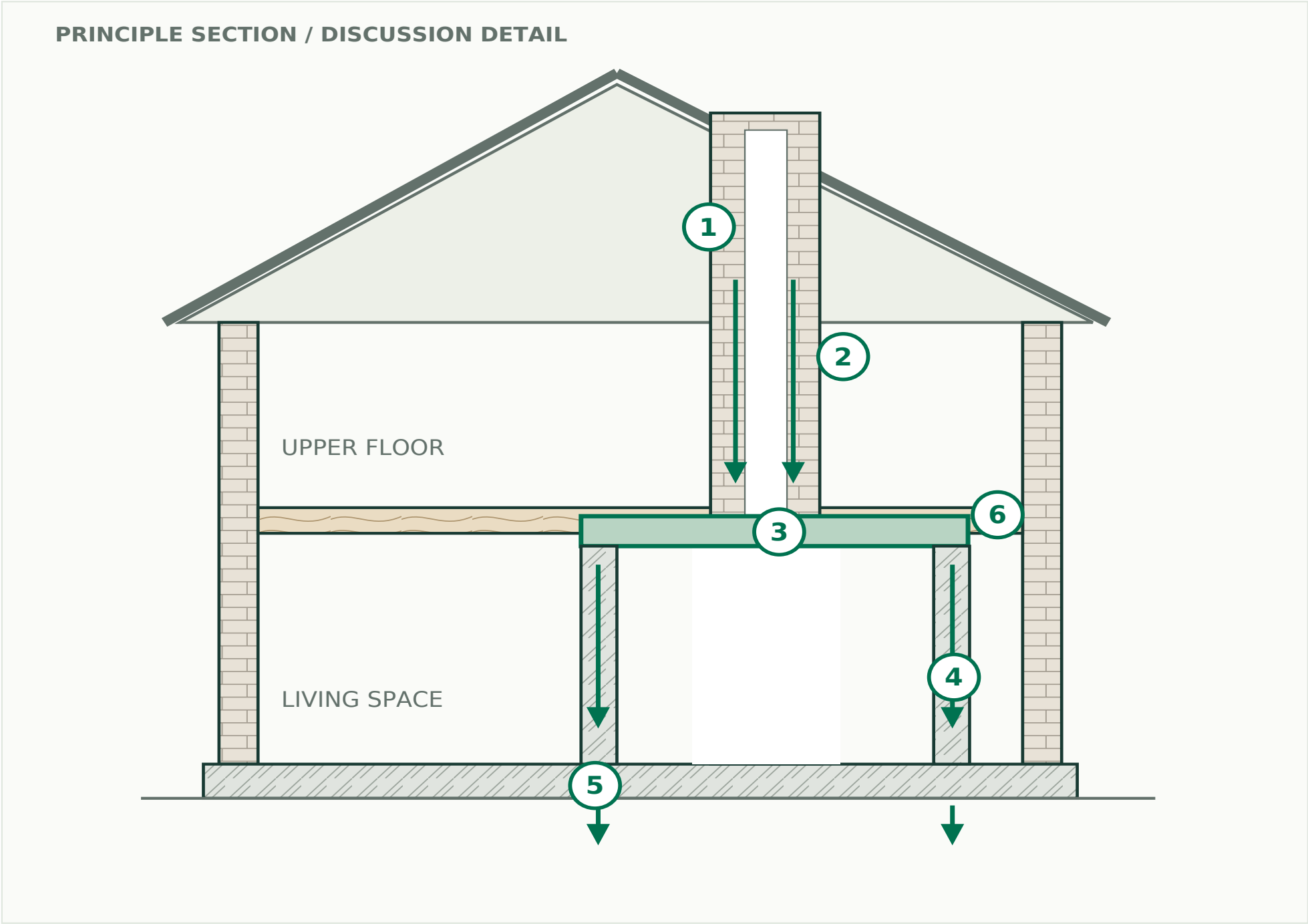
A, B = survey reference; no dimensions

The flue route is marked on each floor. Removal creates separate repairs at the roof, floors, walls and ceilings. The drawing helps describe the complete finished result in the quotation.

Include every floor in the scope. Complete removal does not automatically include decorating or new floor finishes.

Load path and structural interaction

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Retained chimney masonry
- ② Conceptual load direction
- ③ Transition to supporting work
- ④ Receiving structure
- ⑤ Load path towards the ground
- ⑥ Connected building elements

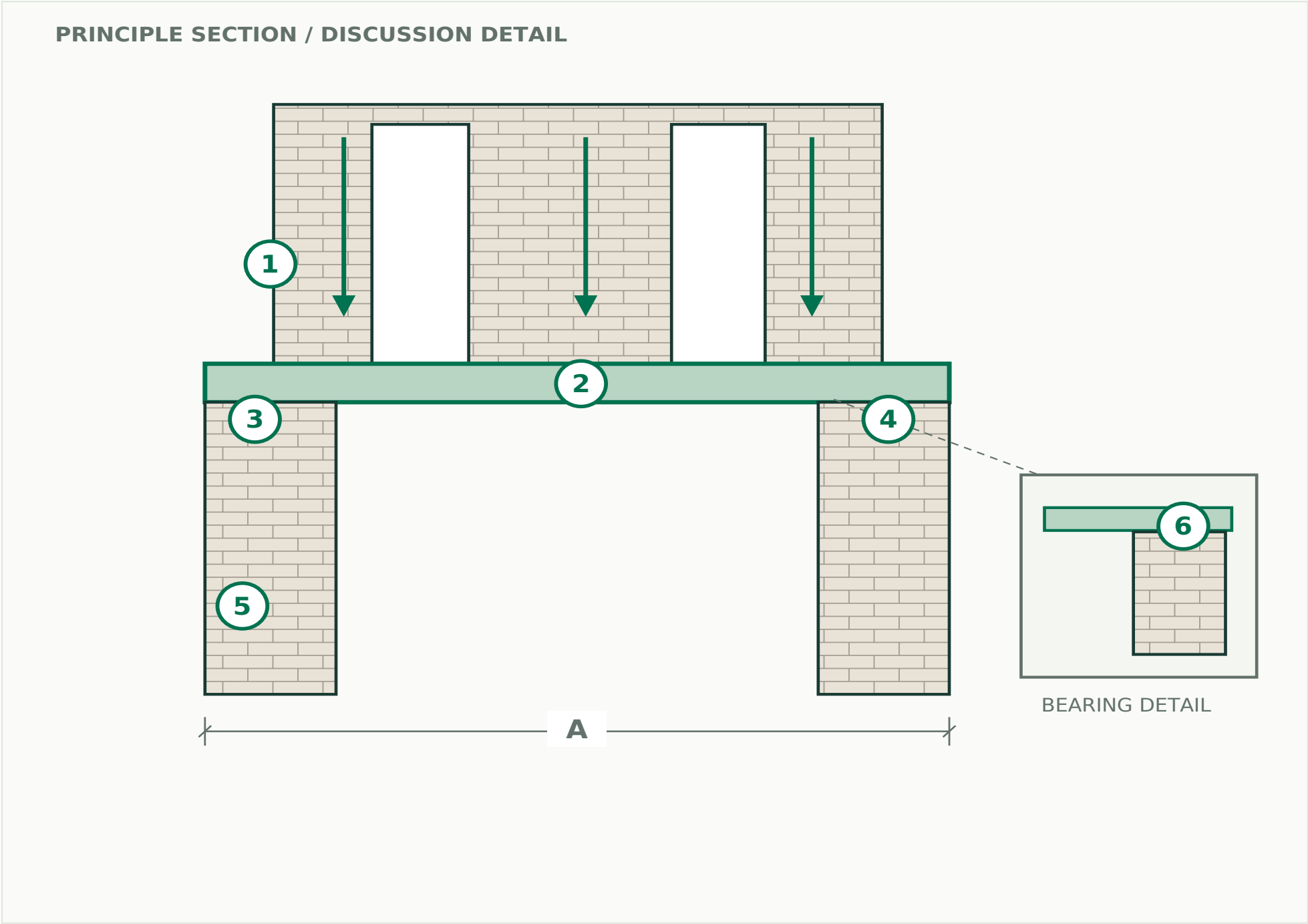
Numbers refer to the key

Arrows show the principle of load transfer from retained masonry through assessed supports to the ground. Adjacent floors and walls may also be part of that interaction.

Arrows are not calculated loads. Capacity, deflection, stability and foundations need assessment for the proposed arrangement.

Bearing and support arrangement

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- 1 Retained masonry
- 2 Engineered support arrangement
- 3 Left bearing zone
- 4 Right bearing zone
- 5 Assess the existing material
- 6 Design interface and protection

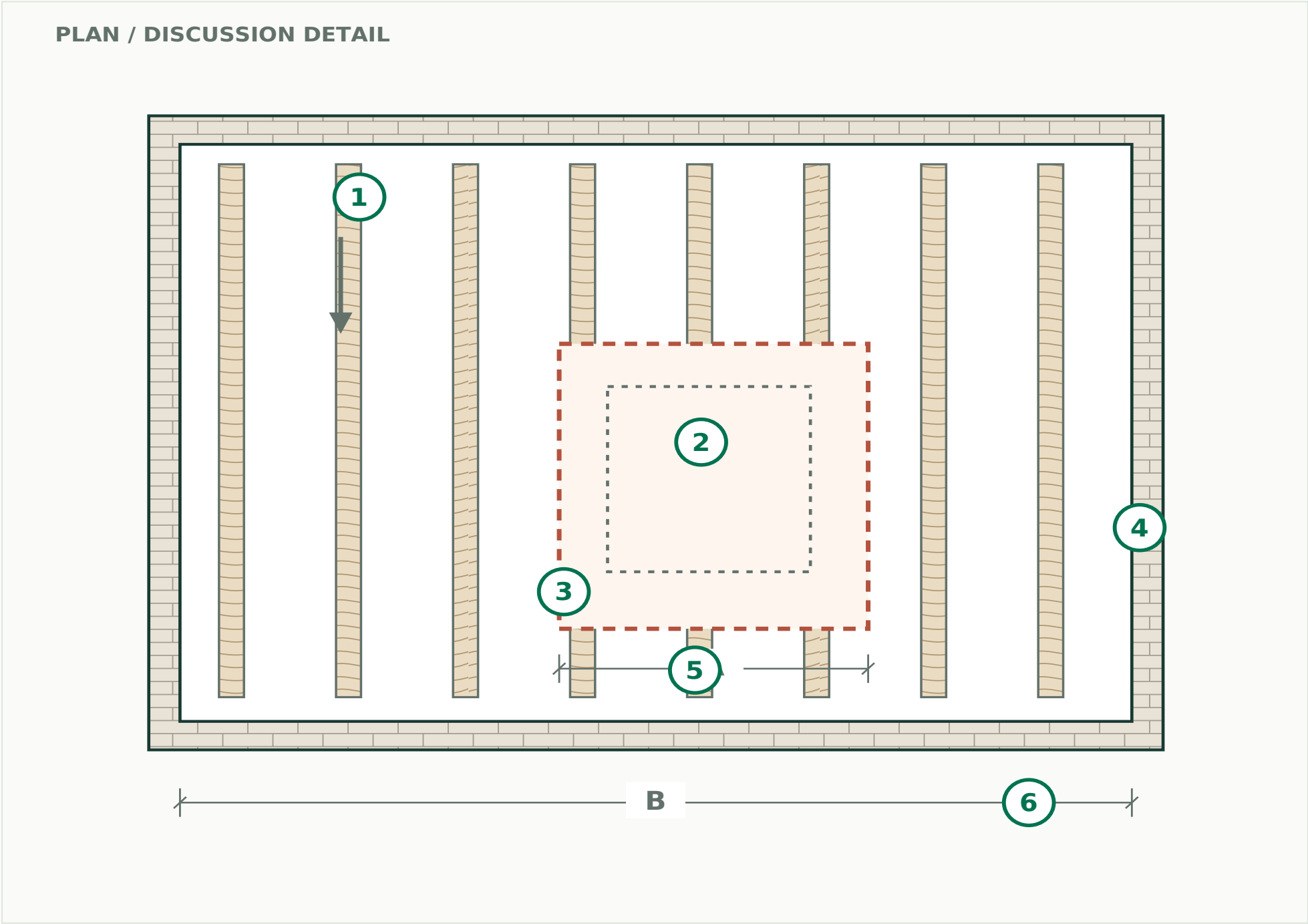
A, B = survey reference; no dimensions

The elevation and enlarged detail identify the interface between a designed support and the receiving structure. The sketch identifies checks without specifying a steel section, bearing length or fixing.

The engineer specifies the solution, dimensions and connections. A beam in the drawing does not establish that steel suits every property.

Floor opening in plan

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE

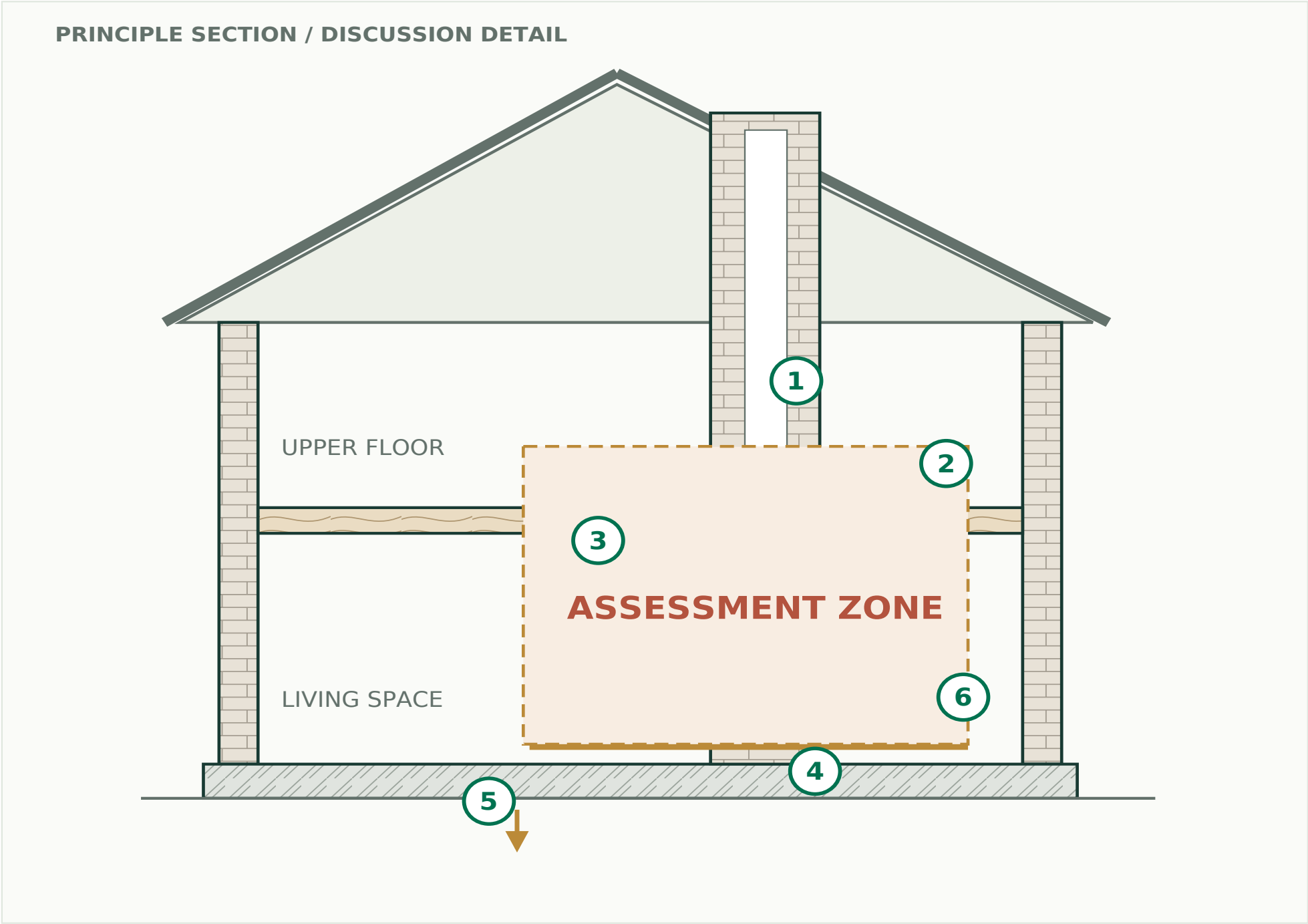


The plan distinguishes the flue zone, existing joist direction and survey lines A and B. A floor connected to the chimney requires investigation before closure or structural alterations.

A and B are survey references without numerical dimensions. Joist direction, connections and capacity must be established on site.

Temporary conditions in the work plan

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Retained element
- ② Area of changing interaction
- ③ Design temporary conditions
- ④ Assess the floor below
- ⑤ Load path during the work
- ⑥ Organise access and supervision

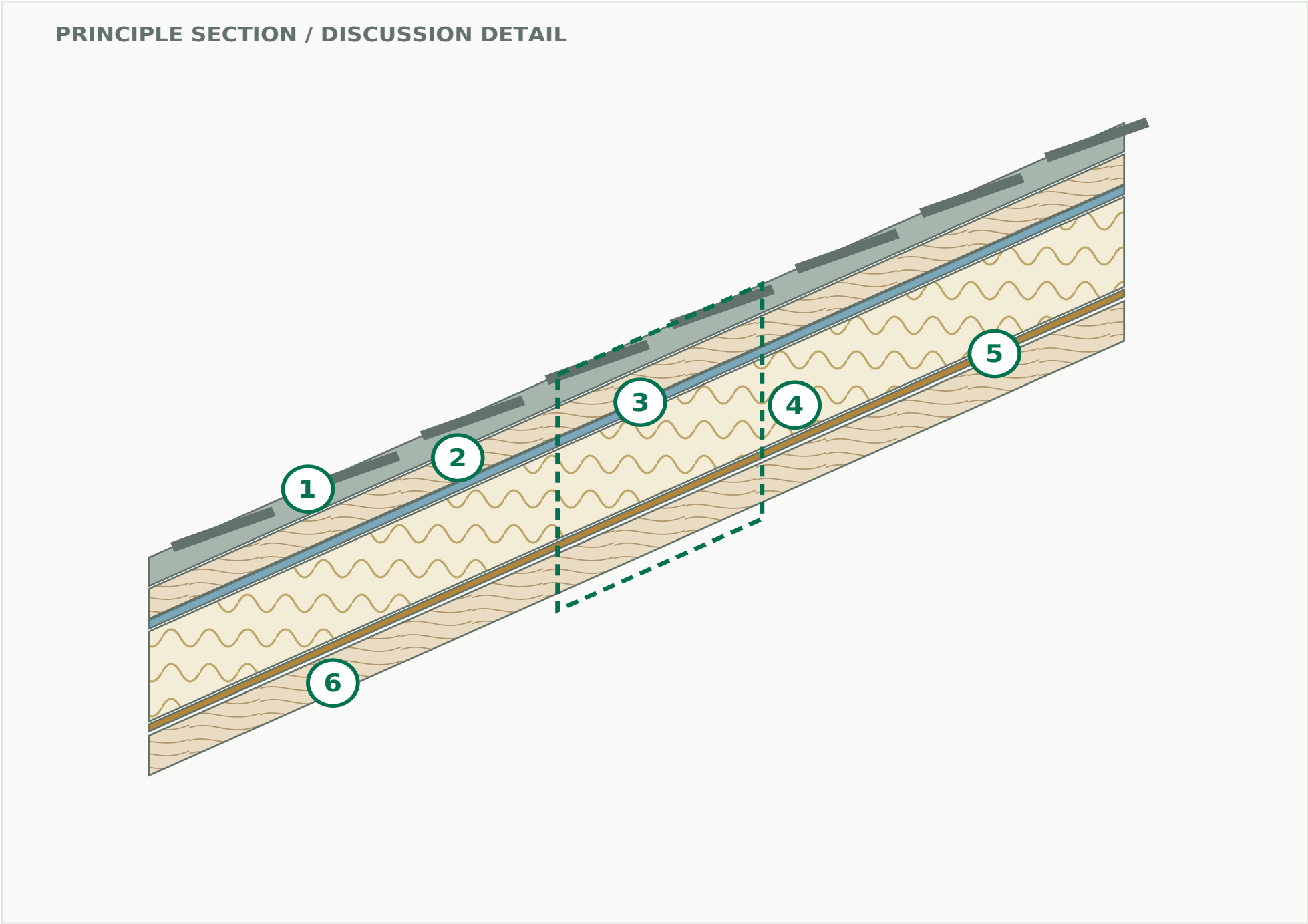
Numbers refer to the key

This assessment diagram separates the permanent arrangement, work area and elements requiring temporary stability design. It does not specify prop positions or spacing.

Have the work plan, support measures, loads and authorisation agreed by competent parties. This sheet provides no demolition sequence.

Pitched roof: layers and closure

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Roof tiles and covering
- ② Tile battens and counterbattens
- ③ Underlay where present
- ④ Insulation to suit the existing design
- ⑤ Air/vapour-control layer
- ⑥ Structural substrate and inner face

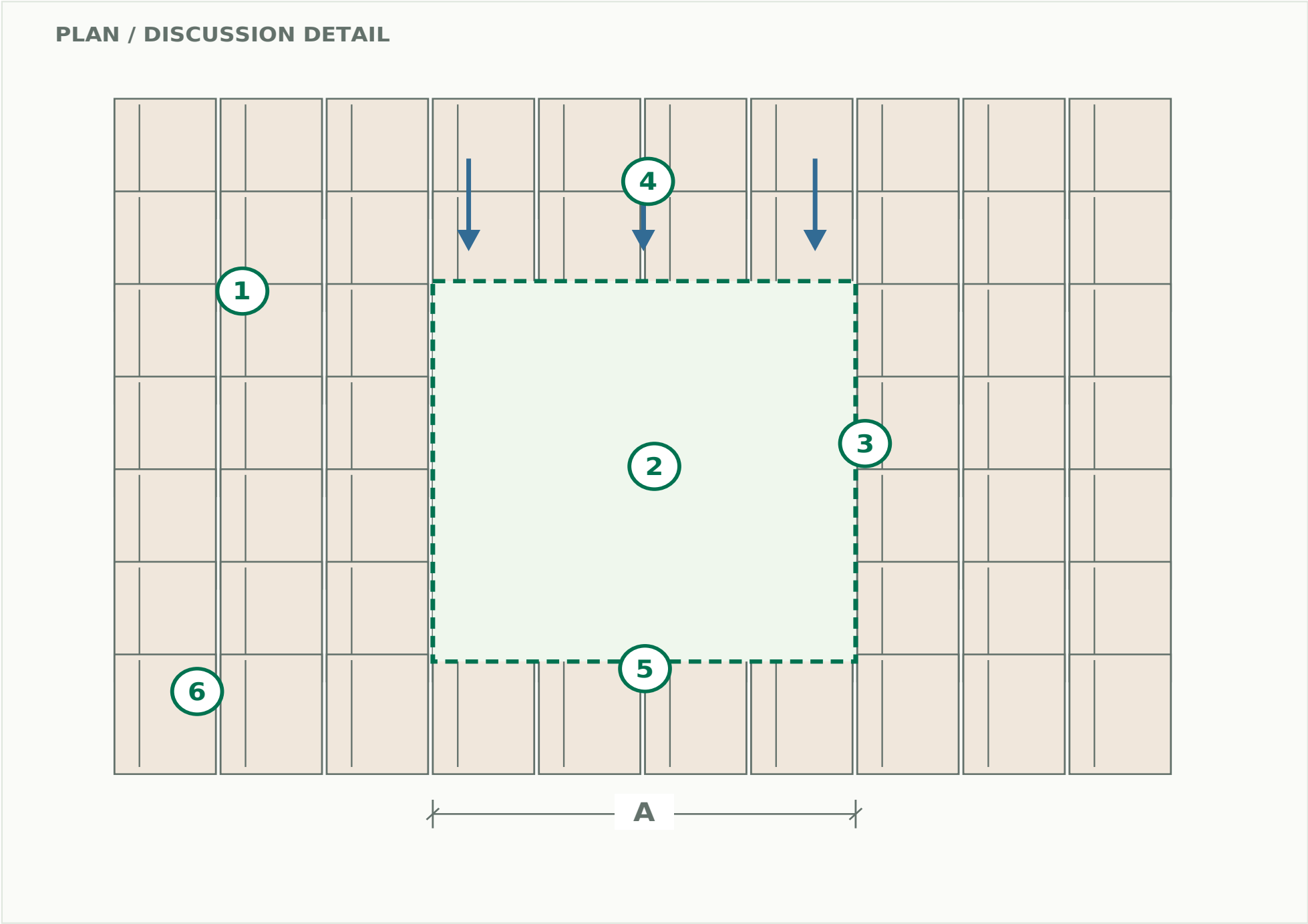
Numbers refer to the key

The section shows a possible build-up of an insulated tiled roof. The repair must connect to the actual construction; existing membranes, insulation and ventilation arrangements differ.

Specify materials, laps, ventilation and interfaces for the selected roof system. Illustrated layer thicknesses are graphical, not dimensions.

Tile layout around the repair

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- 1 Existing tile layout
- 2 Former chimney repair area
- 3 Side interfaces
- 4 Runoff from above
- 5 Down-slope interface
- 6 Assess tile model and colour

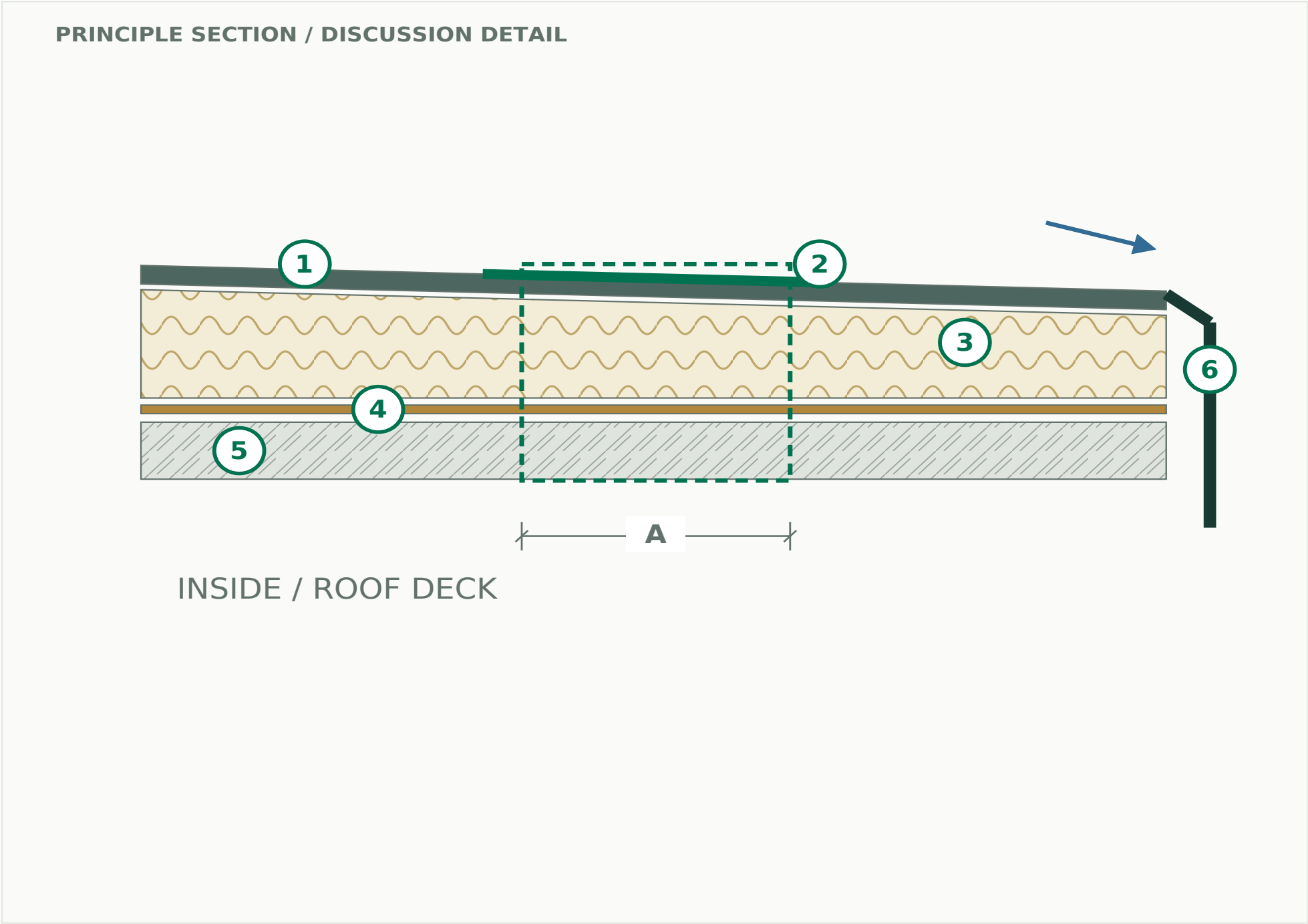
A, B = survey reference; no dimensions

The roof plan shows how the repair sits within the existing tile layout. Assessment covers more than visual matching: underlying layers, interfaces and fixings also matter.

Match the tile model and cover dimensions to the existing roof. Record colour differences or unavailable matching tiles in the agreed scope.

Flat roof: interface and falls

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Waterproof roof covering
- ② System-specific repair interface
- ③ Insulation and falls
- ④ Vapour-control layer
- ⑤ Structural roof deck
- ⑥ Outlet and drainage direction

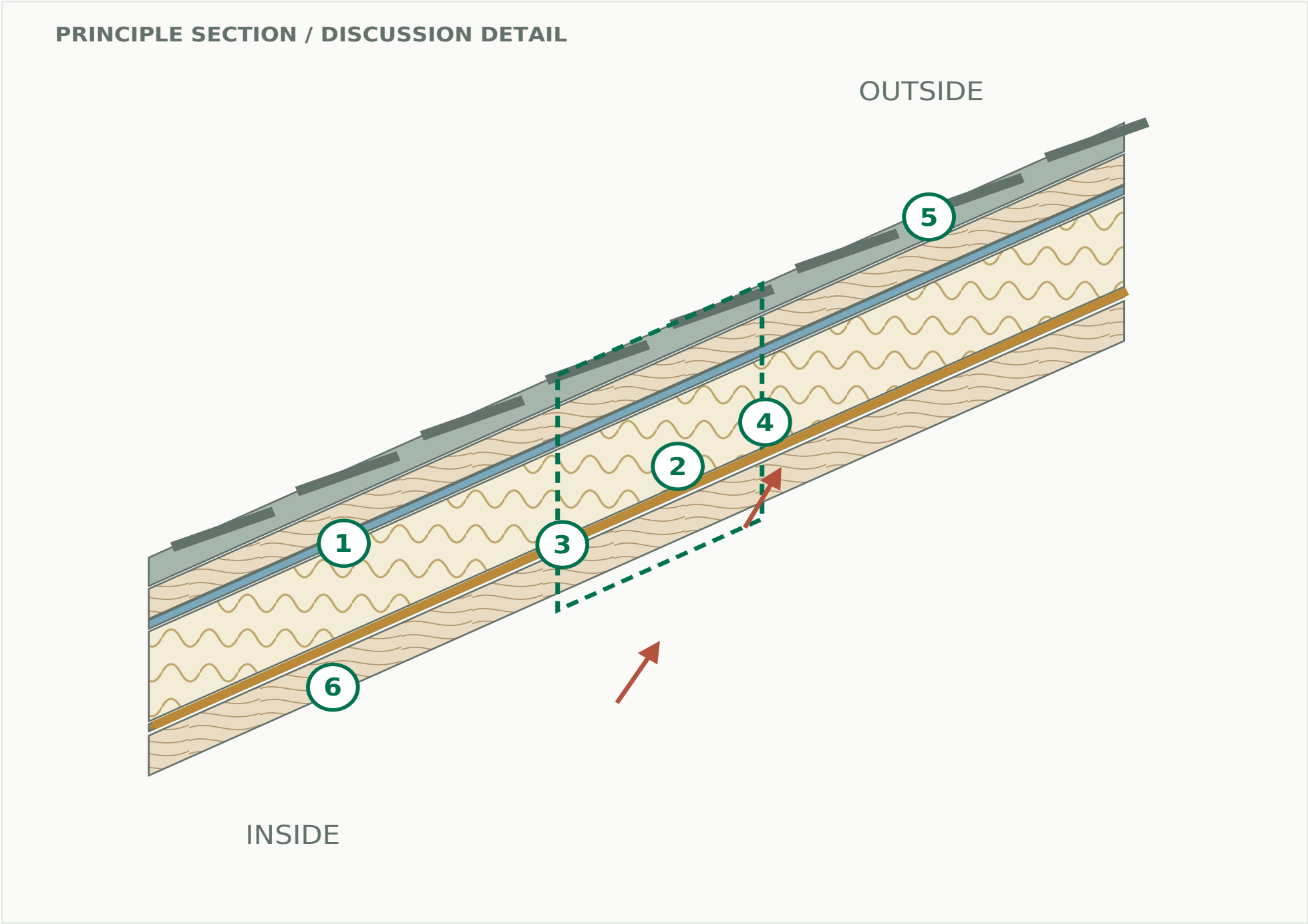
A, B = survey reference; no dimensions

This principle shows a warm-roof build-up with a repaired penetration zone. Drainage paths must remain effective. Existing waterproofing and moisture conditions influence the repair design.

Check compatibility with the existing system. The illustrated falls and connection widths are not prescribed dimensions.

Insulation and airtight connections

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Existing thermal layer
- ② Connecting replacement insulation
- ③ Continuous airtight line
- ④ Material transition
- ⑤ External protection
- ⑥ Separate interior finish

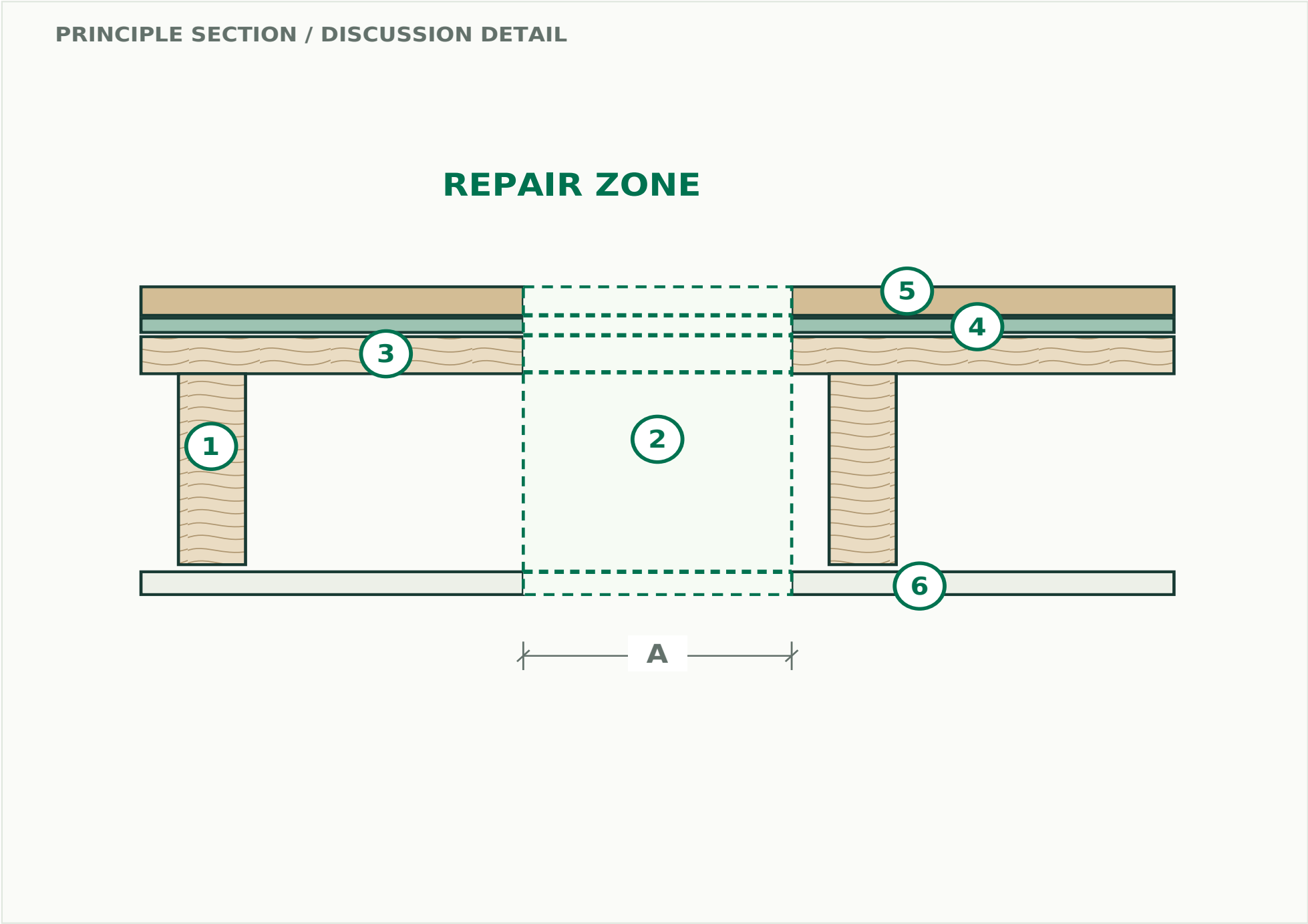
Numbers refer to the key

The detail separates thermal insulation, the airtight connection and external protection. Gaps around a former flue may affect moisture behaviour or comfort; the repair must suit the complete roof build-up.

Do not assume one membrane suits every roof. Assess moisture behaviour, existing materials and system interfaces.

Floor repair in section

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- 1 Existing floor structure
- 2 Designed closure to opening
- 3 Floor deck and interface
- 4 Acoustic layer where required
- 5 Walking surface and level
- 6 Ceiling below

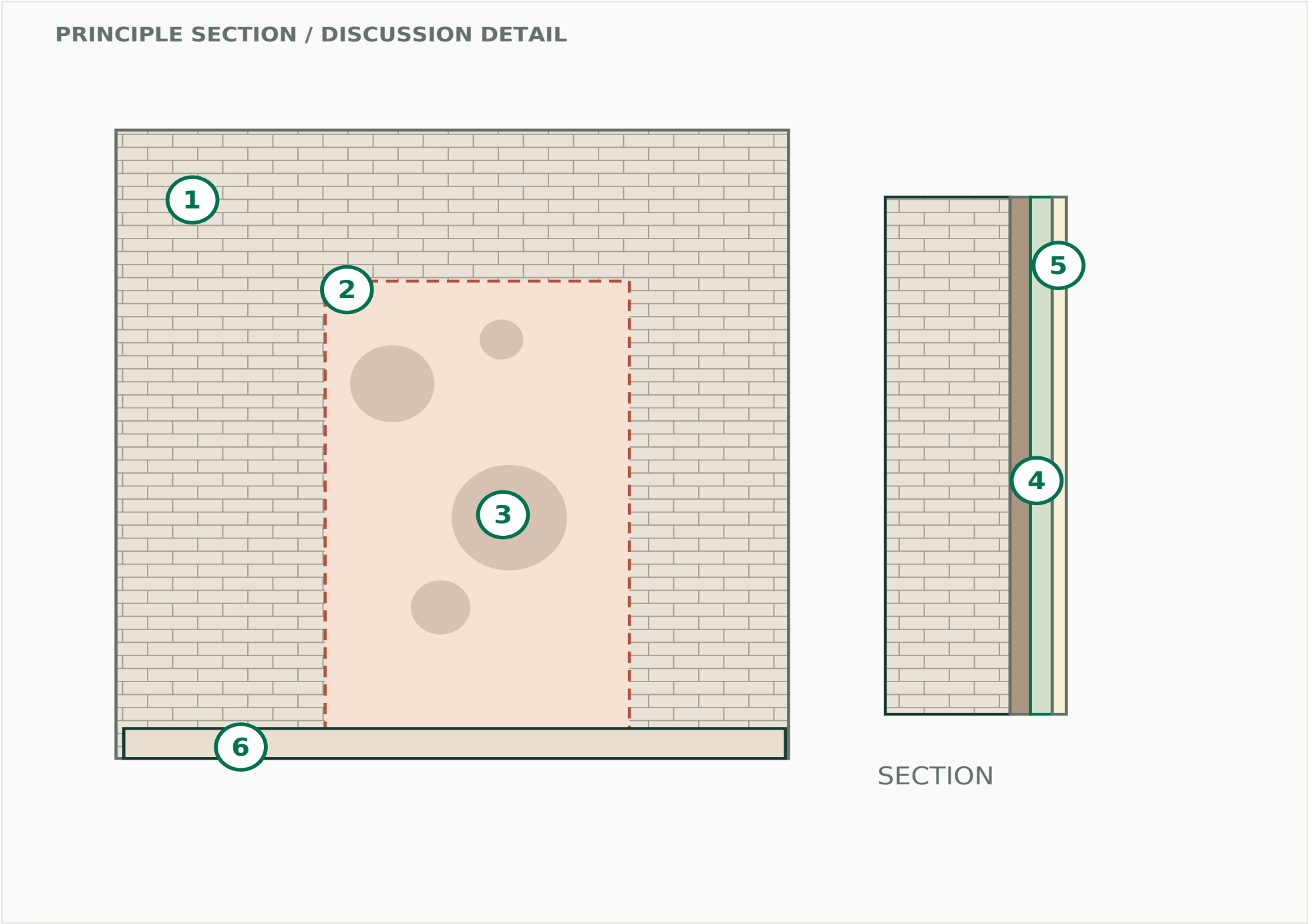
A, B = survey reference; no dimensions

The section separates supporting structure, floor deck, any acoustic layer and finished surface. A finished surface does not establish that the structural opening beneath has been resolved.

Coordinate capacity, sound performance, fire resistance and finished floor level. Specify replacement of the visible finish separately.

Wall repair and soot contamination

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Existing wall
- ② Former chimney breast outline
- ③ Assess soot and contamination
- ④ Suitable substrate preparation
- ⑤ New finishing layer
- ⑥ Skirting and side interfaces

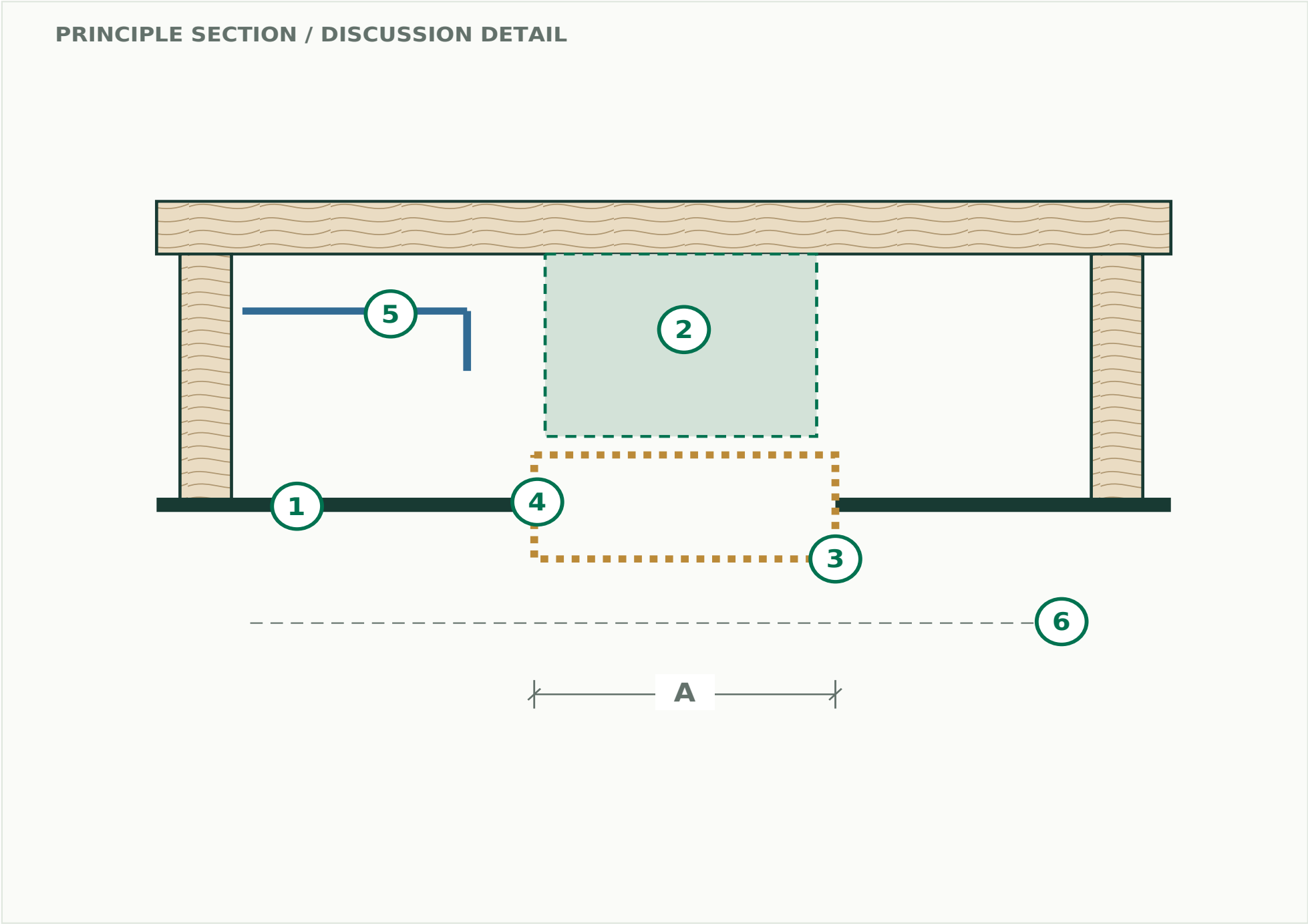
Numbers refer to the key

The elevation shows the former chimney breast outline; the section separates the substrate, contamination requiring assessment and new finish. Soot may show through finishes when the substrate has not been appropriately treated.

Assess contamination and moisture before choosing a finish. A closed wall is not necessarily ready for decorating or fully decorated.

Ceiling and retained bulkhead

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Existing ceiling plane
- ② Space for permanent support
- ③ Possible bulkhead outline
- ④ Old/new substrate interface
- ⑤ Identify existing services
- ⑥ Desired visible finish

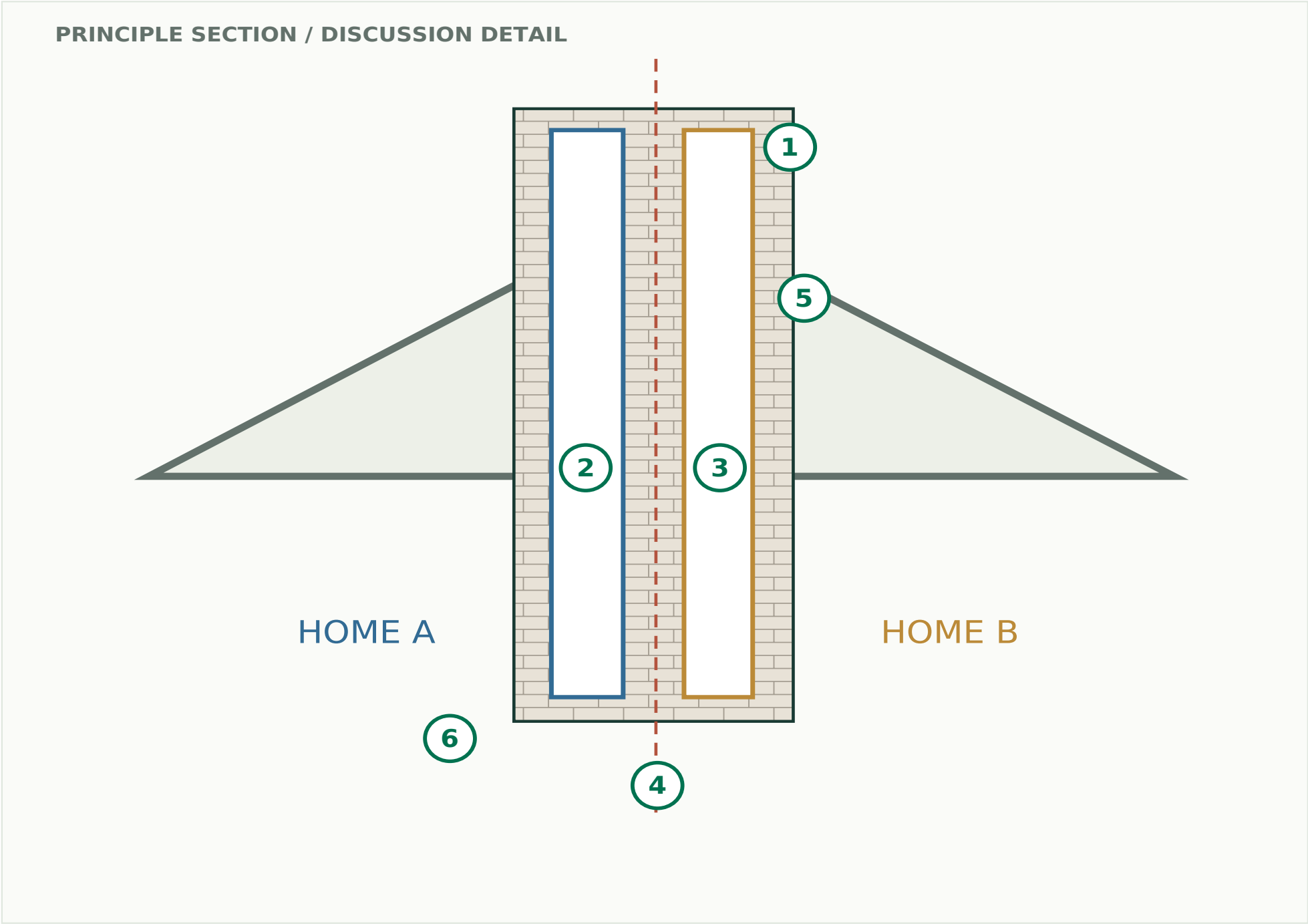
A, B = survey reference; no dimensions

The drawing compares the desired ceiling line with space for any permanent support. Substrate, joints, services and final decoration need coordination.

Do not promise a flush ceiling before the structural design is known. Fire protection follows from the assessed situation and selected design.

Shared chimney and boundary

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Visible shared chimney volume
- ② Flue route for home A
- ③ Flue route for home B
- ④ Investigate boundary and ownership
- ⑤ Interfaces with both roofs
- ⑥ Record consent and scope

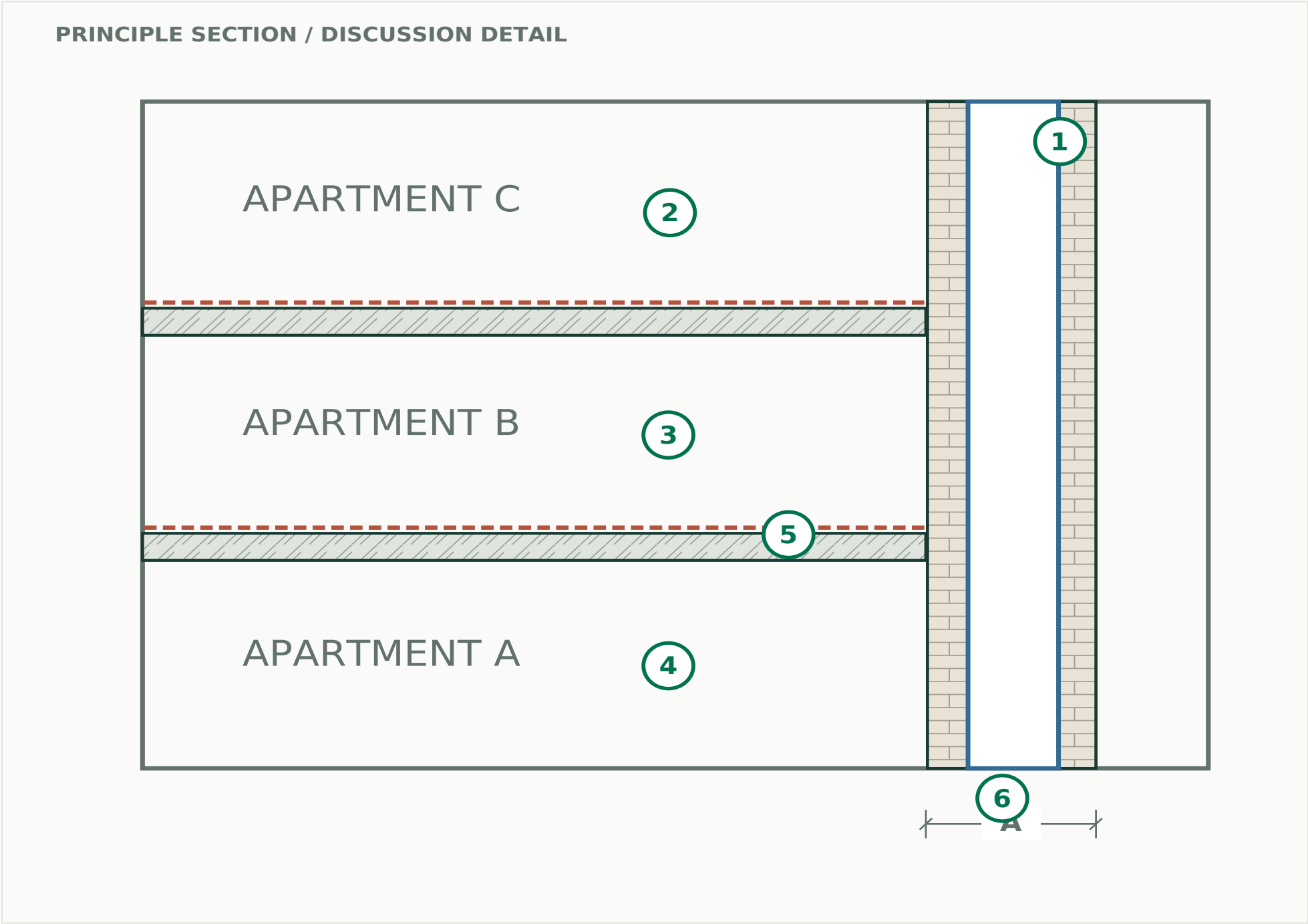
Numbers refer to the key

Two coloured flue routes show that use and ownership are different questions. The dashed boundary is an assessment reference, not proof of a legal ownership boundary.

Assess both sides and check use, records and consent. A flue on your side of a wall is not automatically available for removal.

Shaft through apartments

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Shaft across several floors
- ② Upper apartment
- ③ Middle apartment
- ④ Lower apartment
- ⑤ Separations between homes
- ⑥ Owners association and title documents

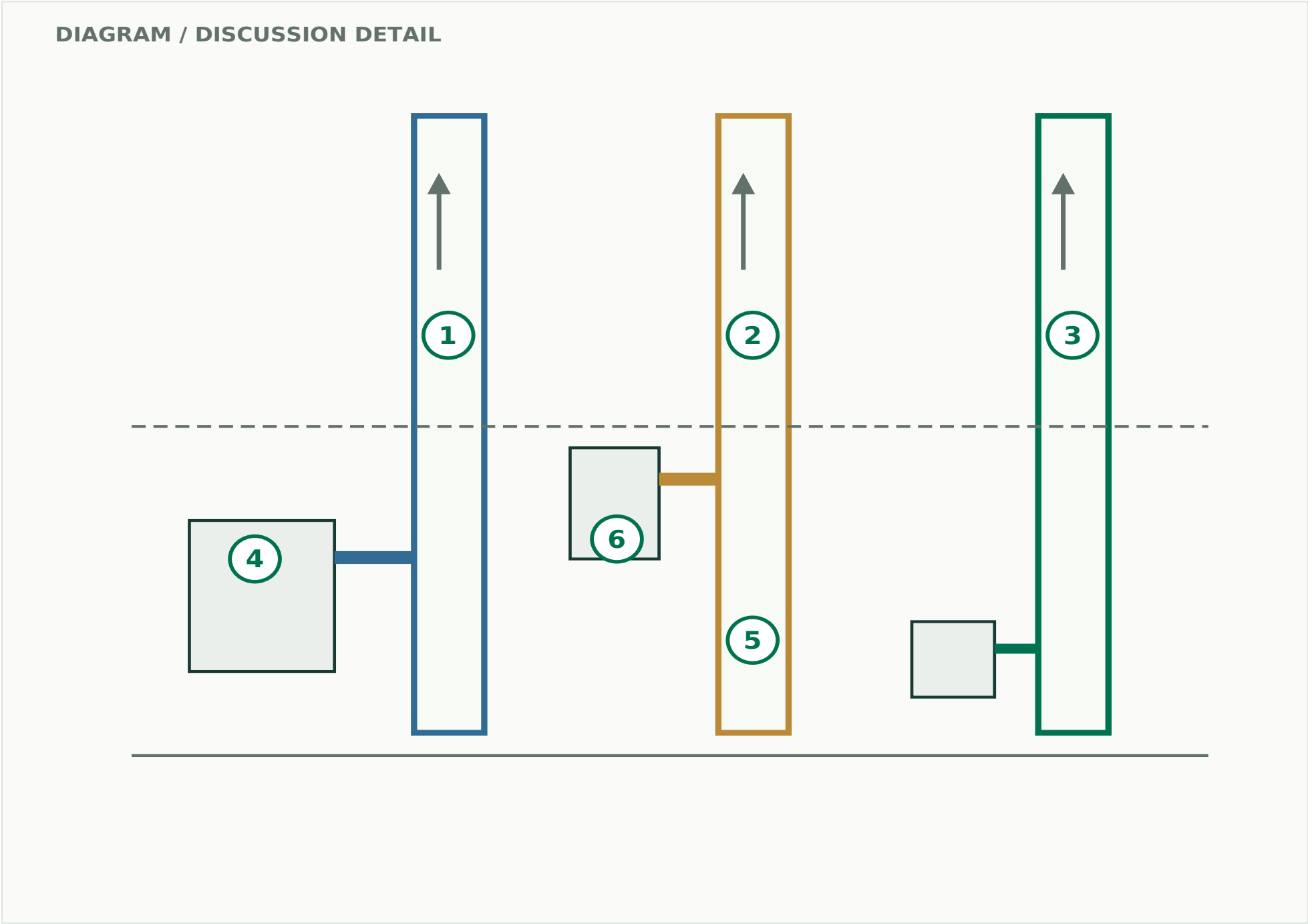
A, B = survey reference; no dimensions

The vertical section shows several homes adjoining one shaft zone. Fire and acoustic separation and access to shared elements remain relevant when one owner proposes alterations.

Check title documents, shared installations and association decisions. No universal fire-resistance duration has been assigned.

Flues and connected appliances

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① Identify flue A
- ② Identify flue B
- ③ Distinguish the ventilation route
- ④ Record appliance connections
- ⑤ Concealed connections
- ⑥ Coordinate a qualified installer

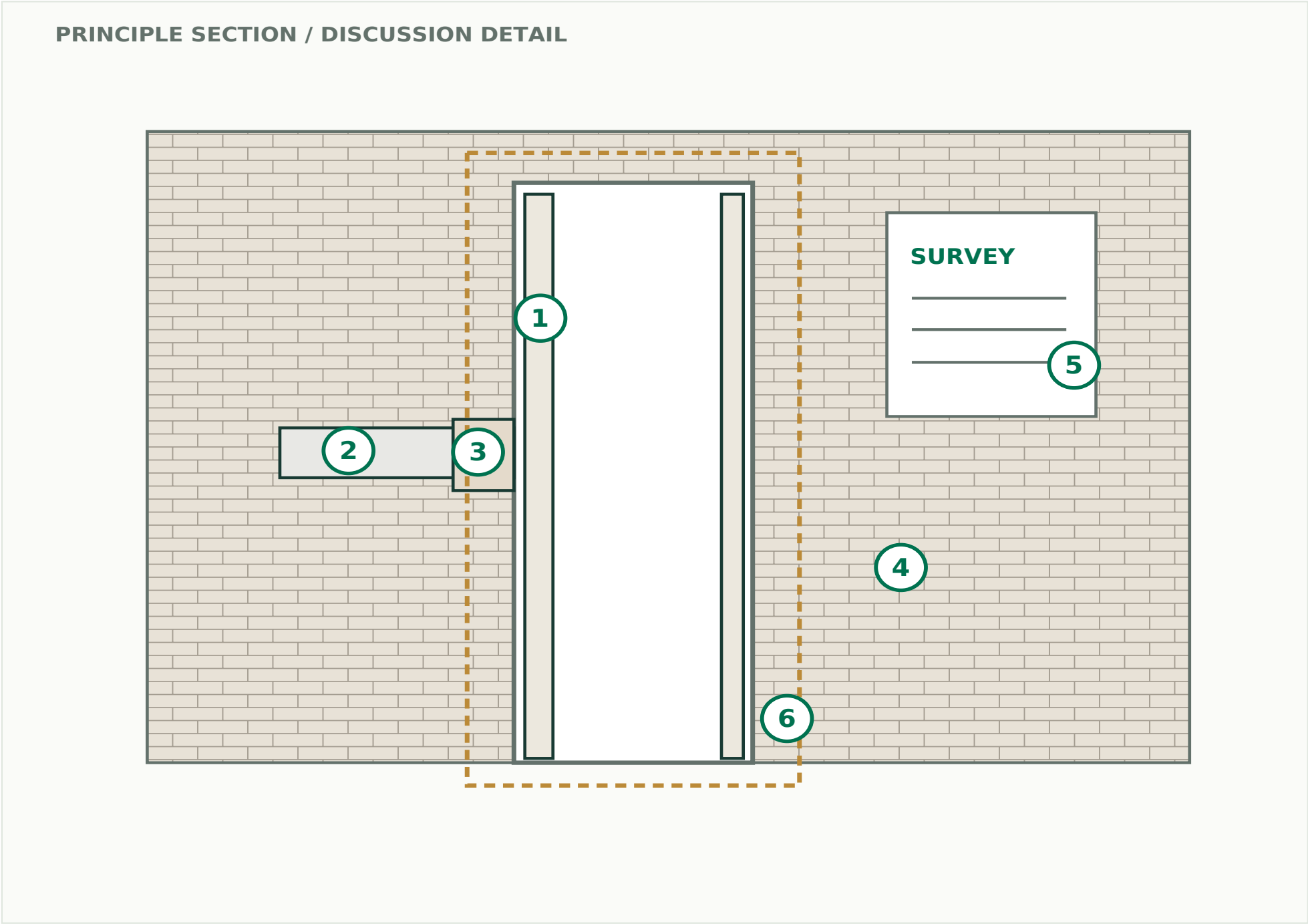
Numbers refer to the key

The diagram helps identify flue A, flue B and a separate ventilation route. An unused fireplace does not establish that every route in the chimney is redundant.

This is not an installation drawing for execution. Have the impact on active appliances and shared flues assessed by the appropriate specialist.

Material survey around the flue

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- 1 Flue lining: material unknown
- 2 Identify board materials
- 3 Review seals and interfaces
- 4 Record surrounding construction
- 5 Assessment by a specialist
- 6 Relate the report to the work area

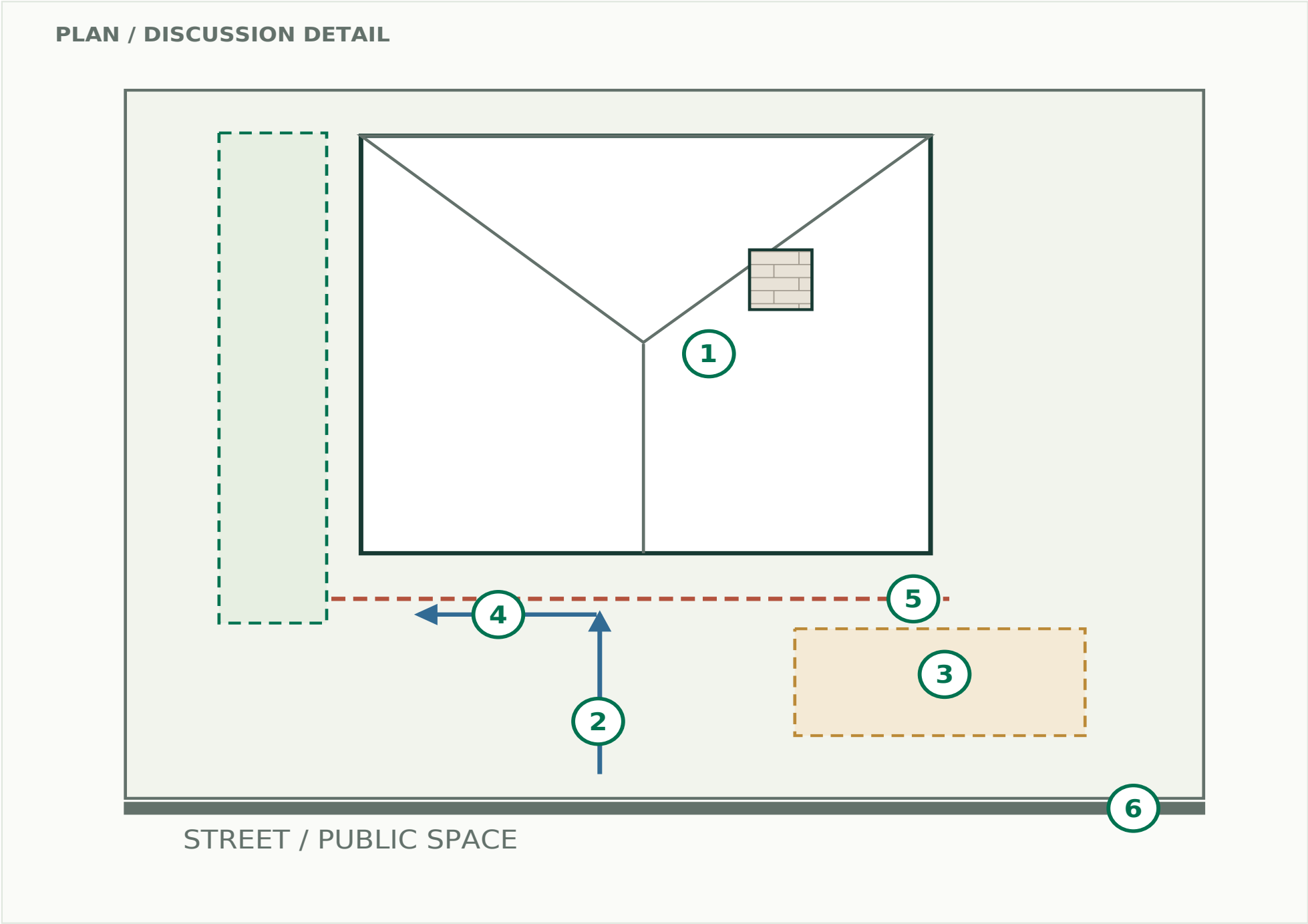
Numbers refer to the key

Survey markers identify locations where material information may be needed: flue lining, board, seal and surrounding construction. Colour does not indicate the presence of asbestos.

Do not disturb or sample materials using this sheet. Appearance and building age cannot establish asbestos content; assessment determines the next steps.

Access and work area

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION · NOT TO SCALE



KEY / ASSESSMENT POINTS

- ① House and roof projection
- ② Access from the street
- ③ Assess space for logistics
- ④ Agree an occupant route
- ⑤ Separate the work area to the plan
- ⑥ Public space and permission

Numbers refer to the key

The plan separates the house, access, potential logistics space and an occupant route. It is a discussion drawing; scaffolding, lifting equipment and barriers require a site-specific plan.

Not a positioning plan for lifting equipment or scaffolding. Reach, ground capacity, traffic and any permissions require separate assessment.