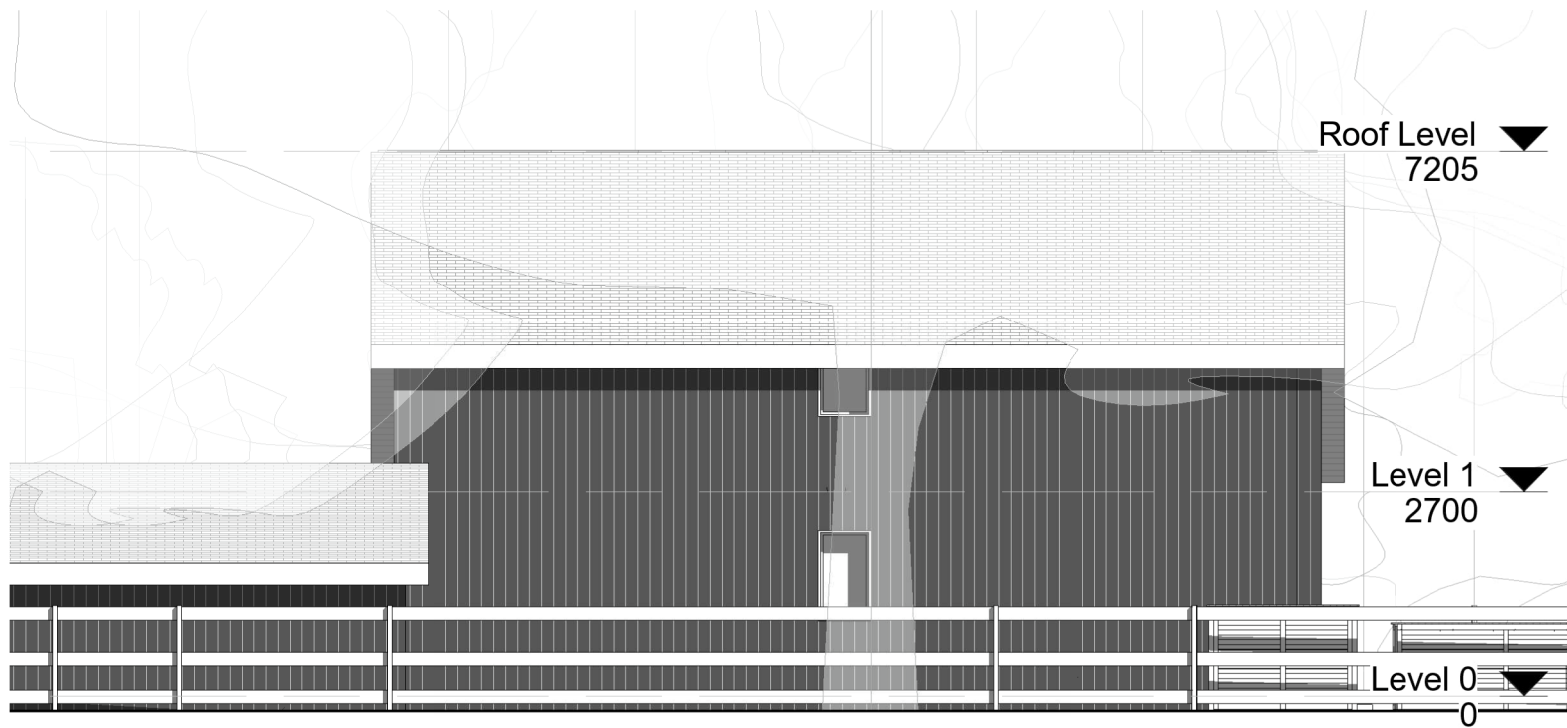
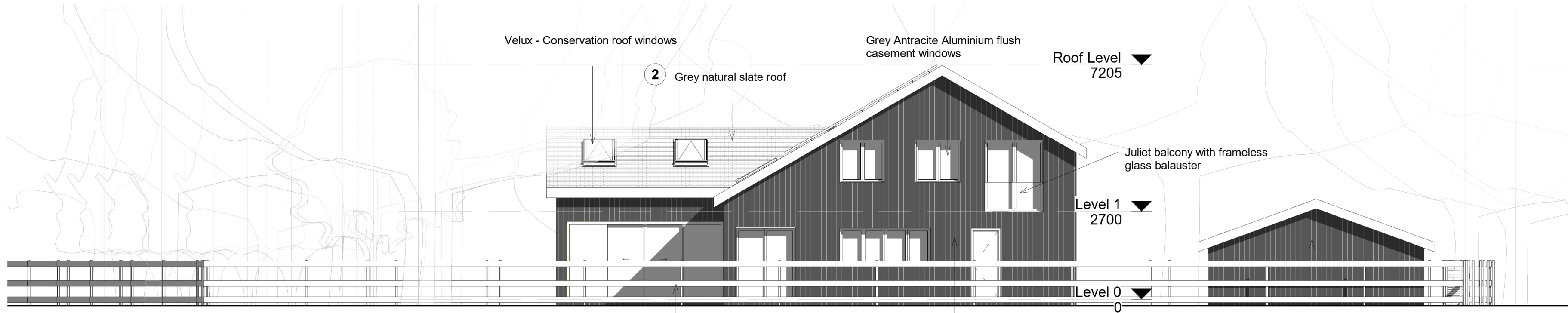




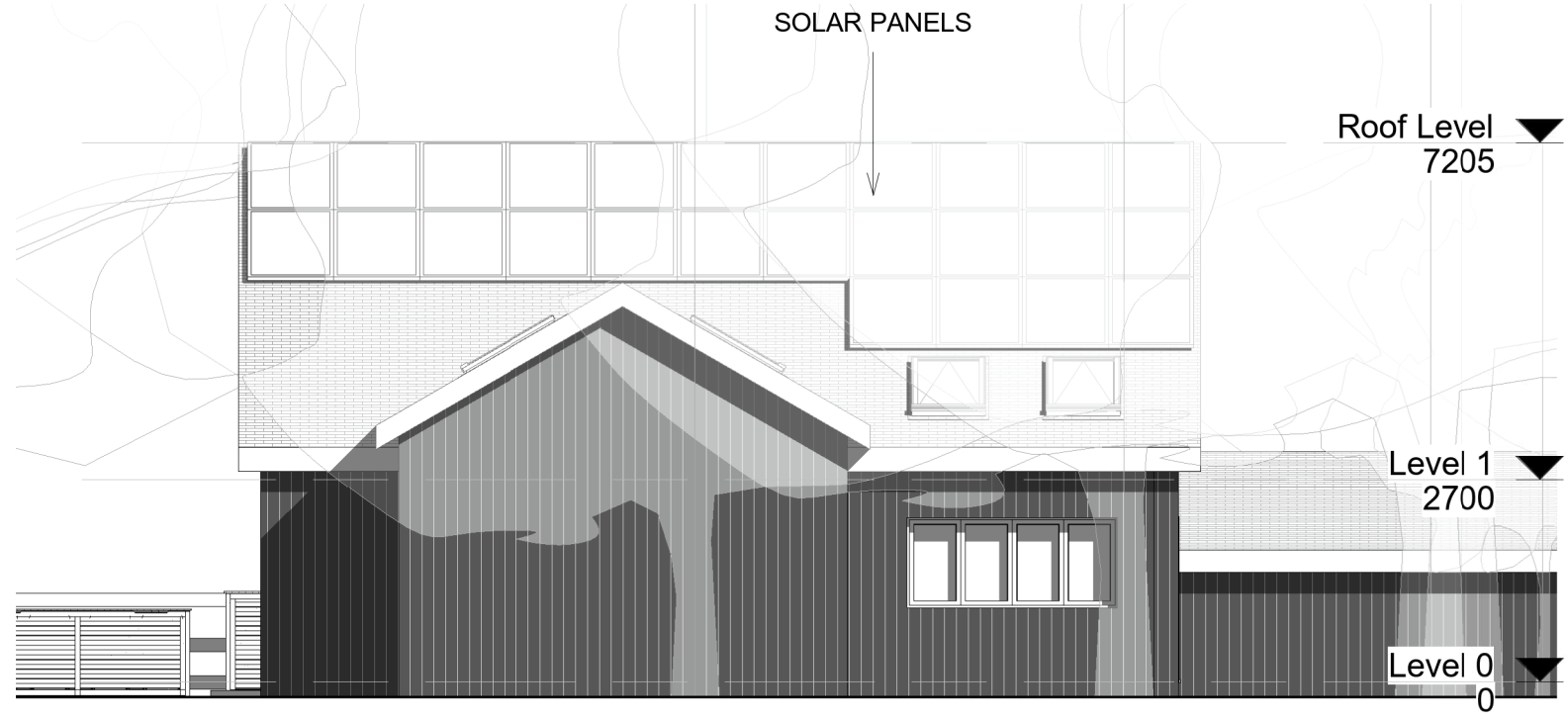
Rear Elevation

Scale: 1 : 100

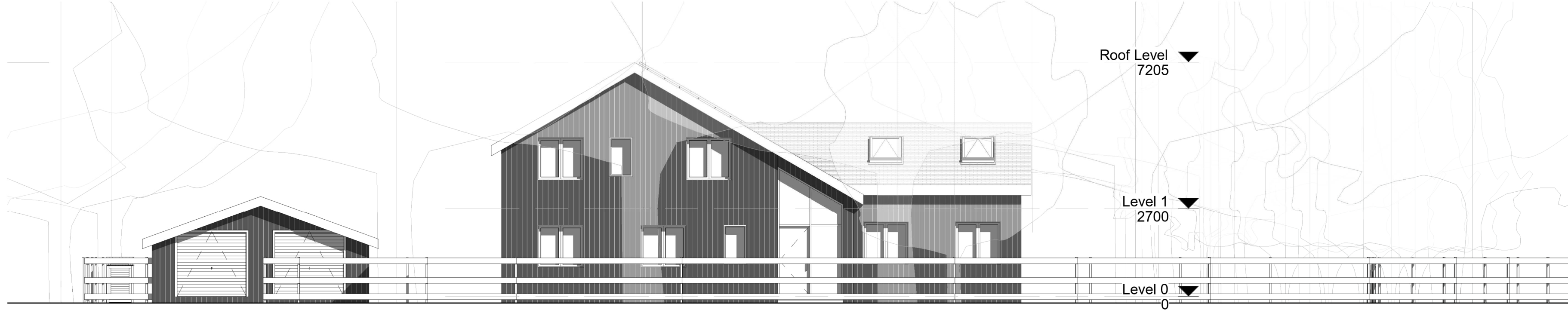


Rear Elevation

Scale: 1 : 100



Front Elevation
Scale: 1 : 100



Front Elevation
Scale: 1 : 100



Roof Level 7205

Level 1 2700

Level 0 0

Architectural section drawing of a building showing three levels: Roof Level (7205), Level 1 (2700), and Level 0 (0). The drawing includes structural elements like walls, floors, and roofs, as well as interior furniture like beds and a desk. Dimensions are provided for various parts of the structure.

- Roof Level 7205:** The top level, featuring a gabled roof structure with two small square windows on the left side. The roof height is indicated as 7205.
- Level 1 2700:** The middle level, containing two bedrooms. Each bedroom has a bed and a wardrobe. The height from Level 0 to this level is 2700. The height of the rooms is 1600.
- Level 0 0:** The ground level, featuring a large glass facade on the left side and a smaller glass facade on the right side. The height from Level 0 to the Level 1 floor is 2400.

1 Accoya Charred Shiplap cladding. Accoya uses Shou Sugi Ban, an ancient Japanese architectural technique used to preserve wood by charring the surface with a hot flame producing a beautiful dark finish with exquisite snakeskin appearance and texture.

The process involves charring the wood, cooling it, cleaning off any soot or burnt debris on the surface, and then finishing the boards with an oil. When fire is applied to wood boards, the burning process creates a thin layer of carbon on the wood surface, which is what we see as burnt wood. This carbon layer protects the interior wood in very much the same way that stains or sealants would.

Shou Sugi Ban enhances the durability and is a natural means of preserving wood without chemicals, paints, and other surface treatments. It is very low maintenance and naturally resistant to insects as well as moisture damage.

The Shou Sugi Ban process is environmentally friendly and doesn't contribute to harmful pollution. There are no chemicals present in this cladding to potentially leach into the environment and it's entirely safe for homes with children.

2 A natural slate roof is a roofing system that uses thin, flat pieces of slate rock as the primary roofing material. Slate is a metamorphic rock that is durable, fire-resistant, and has a distinctive appearance. The use of natural slate for roofing has been a traditional practice for centuries and is known for its longevity and aesthetic appeal.

Characteristics of natural slate roofs:

Material: Natural slate is quarried and cut into thin, flat sheets. It is available in various colors, including gray, green, purple, and red, depending on the region and composition of the slate.

Durability: One of the most notable features of natural slate is its durability. A well-maintained slate roof can last for over a century, making it a long-term roofing solution.

Weather Resistance: Natural slate is resistant to weathering, including rain, snow, and hail. It is also highly resistant to temperature fluctuations and can withstand freeze-thaw cycles without cracking.

Fire Resistance: Slate is a non-combustible material, making it highly resistant to fire. This property enhances the overall safety of structures with slate roofs.

Maintenance: While natural slate is low-maintenance compared to some other roofing materials, occasional inspections and repairs may be necessary to address any damaged or displaced slates.

