

1919 BUILDING, KITCHEN AND GUEST HOUSE
PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS

3.3 Description of Interventions - Particular specifications

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3.3 Description of Interventions - Particular specifications

The technical specifications regarding the conservation and repair of the building are provided in the following paragraphs. These are to be read in conjunction with the drawings and the bills of quantities.

When preparing the workplan the contractor shall consider to start with removal of cement rendering to give time for the wall to breath and evaporate.

Re-plastering/plastering will be made as the last activity.

3.3.1 Preliminary works – Protection

A. Evacuation of the building:

Before the commencement of works, a total evacuation of the building from anything that doesn't belong to its permanent fittings/fixtures is necessary.

For the items to be stored at a designated location in the monastery must be inventoried and photographed and moved to the storage area. For those items that are to be disposed will be placed in the disposal containers.

Sufficient time should be scheduled so that systematic professional photographic documentation takes place after the cleaning of the rooms.

B. Planning, arrangements and security matters of the work-site:

The construction of a 2 metre high fence made out of metal sheets and covered with brown burlap will be installed that will surround and define the work-site area.

Also, a depositing area for equipment and building materials on the south side of the Guesthouse and a temporary prefabricated storage room for the storage of the materials sensitive to humidity. An alternative position for the latter can be suggested by the Engineer. The storage of materials, the depositing of debris together with the rest of the works, shall not take place outside the area of the work-site. Signs will be placed at the entrance and other visible places of the work-site giving instructions for the safety of the workers and all of those visiting the site. It is worth pointing out that groups of workmen specialized on different domains are expected to work in the work-site. For this

reason, it is necessary for each group to ensure the proper and safe execution of its works, following by letter the directions of the Engineer. Debris and useless material will be gathered in SKIPS, and will be taken away during the procedure of the works. The skip will be replaced with empty ones when full. Disposal must be made to an approved disposal site.

C. Position of scaffolds:

Scaffolds will be placed throughout the façades. Steel tube framed scaffold will form the latter in compliance with the safety rules and the supervision's instructions. It is necessary that safe working platforms with no gaps between the boards, continuous railings and baseboards are provided. The scaffolds should be covered with burlaps in order to avert height dizziness incidents of the working people. Steady ladders will ensure the communication between all levels and special provision should be made for the installation of an electrical elevator for lifting and depositing materials, as well as for power and water supplies. Last, in the passage areas protective shelters will be constructed with plywood of at least 25mm thick panels.

Public toilets are to be accessible by the 1919 building and the kitchen building. Safe passage must be provided and maintained throughout the works

It must be taken into consideration that the east arcade is today supported by tube type scaffolding. It was installed in 2009 to secure the area and prevent collapse. The scaffolding belongs to the monastery and it can be used for the works. After the completion of the works it must be kept in the monastery.

3.3.2 Demolitions

A. Demolition of stone masonry:

Demolition of stone masonry will take place at: 1) the wall between the rooms 3.110 & 3.109, where a new opening is planned for the unification of the two rooms, 2) the opening of a window to be a door to connect refectory with kitchen, room 3.110 and 3) a niche to be a door between rooms 3.105 and 3.104. The work will be done carefully by hand, without the use of heavy machinery, but with small portable electric ones, in order to avoid strong vibrations and any damage. After the demolition, stone blocks will be selected and kept for possible reuse. In all new openings new wooden lintels of hornbeam (section 10x10 cm) must be installed.

Written instructions from the Engineer must be obtained before this work is carried out.

B. Rendering removal:

Rendering removal is going to take place on all masonry surfaces internally and externally of the building. The work will be done by hand, without any heavy machinery and with caution in order to avoid damages to the stone surface underneath and of pointing below. Special attention has to be given to the removal of cement-based render that might detach pieces from the blocks, especially on the north façade of the building which is totally covered with modern cement plaster. Before any work commences on the masonries photographic documentation and graphic drawings of the finds should take place. Sufficient time for this should be taken into account during in the work plan.

C. Pointing removal:

Pointing removal will be done in 5cm depth in the areas shown on the drawings - which finally correspond to those that have been re-pointed during previous repairing interventions or extent

erosion and loss of original pointing has occurred. The work will be executed with caution, so as the nearby areas with authentic mortars and blocks will not be disturbed. Special caution has to be given to the removal of cement pointing that might detach pieces from the blocks.

D. Demolition of reinforced concrete elements:

With the same difficulty and caution, constructions made out of reinforced concrete must be removed without causing any damage to the adjoining original parts of the building. For this reason, any kind of vibration and heavy machinery must be avoided.

E. Paving removal:

All paving shall be removed. Cement mortar and terrazzo concrete floors will be removed using hand tools and lightweight electric hammer drills. The cement-tiled floor (room 3.104 and verandah) will be carefully removed by hand and cleaned from binding mortars, in order to keep and reuse all tiles after conservation.

It is considered that all tiles are in good condition so all of them will be reused. Any possible damage caused during removal work must be repaired by the contractor to the approval of the Engineer.

F. Perforation of stone masonry walls up to 12 cm in diameter:

The project perforation of stone masonry walls where necessary for the installation of moisture draining pipes and for the installation of electrical and mechanical systems. The work will be done carefully with a diamond-coring tool. Where the holes are large (over 70mm or close to each other) iron-painted with epoxy will line their inner face and the cavity between the lining and the tube will be grouted.

G. Excavations and installation of drainage system:

Along the north wall of the building a channel (drainage) for the integration of the drainpipe and other electro-mechanical networks will be done. It is estimated that most of the referred channel will be inside the natural rock's zone, which must be carefully carved and only as much as it is necessary for the channel's cross-section to be formed. It is important for the water flow inclinations to be taken into consideration during the excavation. The drainpipe should preferably be of PVC with 15 to 20 cm diameter. It should also be perforated at the upper 2/3 and covered around with filter fabric (geotextile). There will be at least one ventilation opening at the west end of the north façade and an exit point for the drained water to the east of the building. The channel will be covered with pre-cast concrete slabs that can be removed for future maintenance.

3.3.3 Reinforcements:

A. Roof reinforcements:

As per relevant drawings, an additional to the roof structure, reinforcing timber framework will be constructed. This will be of 'A' quality pine wood and epoxy coated iron.

B. Metal Frame:

Between rooms 3.110 & 3.109, where a new opening is planned for the unification of the two rooms a new epoxy coated iron (double Π shape) will be constructed. The frame will support the wall above and must be constructed in two steps (first half of wall and second half of wall) then the two frames

will be fixed together. The steel frame will be covered with gypsum panels the surface of which must be of the same level as the adjacent wall plaster.

C. East arcade reinforcement:

In order to stabilize and prevent the east arcade for further movement to the east, tie rods are proposed to be installed as per relevant drawings. The tie rods will be of epoxy coated iron parts, will be installed at the springing of the arches and will be inserted and fixed into the north wall and south arcade of building.

D. West arcade reinforcement:

In order to stabilize and strengthen the west arcade tie rods are proposed to be installed as per relevant drawings. The tie rods will be of epoxy coated iron parts, will be installed at the springing of all five arches and will be inserted and fixed into the north wall and south arcade of building.

3.3.4 Structural works

A. Dismantling of architectural members for reassembly:

The project involves dismantling and reassembly of certain architectural members that are deformed, dislocated and ready to collapse. These members will be carefully removed after being released from any eroded metal clamp. They will be repaired if needed and placed back. For the joining of the parts white cement putty and epoxy coated iron reinforcing rods or clamps will used. The work is referred mainly to cornice or pediment stones.

For calculation purposes it can be considered that 30 stones (of any kind, cornice or pediment, with carvings or not, of any dimensions) will be treated this way.

B. Dismantling of architectural members for repair and rebuilding:

The project involves dismantling and reassembly of certain architectural members that are cracked, ready to collapse or have already collapsed. These parts will be carefully removed after being released from any eroded metal clamp. They will be repaired or restored with the addition of the missing parts with natural stone of the same composition. For the joining of the parts white cement putty and epoxy coated iron reinforcing rods or clamps will used. The work is referred mainly to cornice or pediment stones.

For calculation purposes it can be considered that 50 stones (of any kind, cornice or pediment, with carvings or not, of any dimensions) will be treated this way.

C. North Façade:

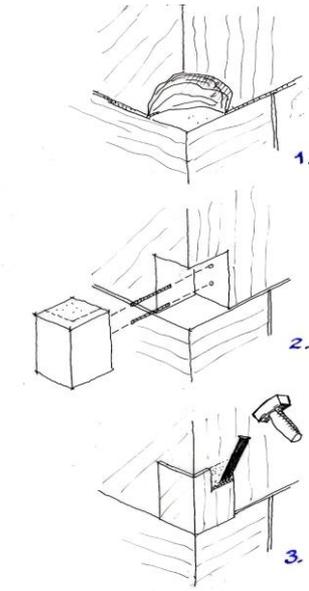
The mostly altered north façade that has been roughly rendered with Portland cement needs to return to its original form. The hard cement mortar will be removed with great care from the face of the coursed ashlar. Due to the danger that this removal will be very difficult, leaving either traces of the cement or causing chipping of the face of the stones, a sample removal work (of at least 2 m²) must be done in order to judge the condition of the stone below. Then it will be decided to be redressed (chiseled). In case of a new rendering construction, horizontal and vertical grooves (joints) will be done on the plaster in order to create the original ashlar type pattern of masonry. In case of redressing the original stone surface this will be pointed.

D. Stone replacements:

As indicated on drawings a considerable amount of defected stones must be replaced on the arcade facades. The eroded stones must be totally and carefully removed by hand tools (in order not to cause

damage to adjacent ones) and new similar stones will be built. The new stones will be built with lime mortar and pointed. The work shall be applied to areas of simple plain stones or carved stones with decorative mouldings, or ashlar stones or stones on arches. The work might include a complete or partial stone replacement. Where needed epoxy coated iron pins must be used for joining stone pieces together.

For calculation purpose three different cases must be priced: 1) Corner or arch stones, total replacement-full stone dimensions, 100 pieces, 2) Corner stones, partial replacement of any dimension (as sketch below) 100 pieces, 3) Non-corner stones, full surface (façade) dimensions and 8cm thickness, 60 pieces.



Sequence for repair of damage using natural stone filling

E. Water repellent treatment:

Wacker Stone Strengthener OH100 or equivalent will be used in order to increase stone cohesion and decrease the water absorption on all stone surfaces. The work must be carried out after the walls consolidation works, as described in the Building Materials Conservation Report (attached as Appendix to the Specifications) and according to the manufacturer's instructions. Stone Strengthener will be applied to all stone surfaces.

F. Rendering:

All arcades and rooms will be rendered again due to the bad state of the existing ones. Hydraulic mortar Albaria SP2, or other approved or equivalent, will be used as prescribed by the manufacturer. The colour will be chosen from the manufacturer's palette in order to match the existing mortar (subject to Engineer's decision). The renders will contain polypropylene fiber reinforcement to improve the tensile strength of the masonry.

Procedure:

- dry mechanical cleaning with soft bristle brushes.

- wetting of the wall so it is humid but not wet in order to prevent mortar dehydration.
- mixing of mortar according to manufacturer's instructions.
- plastering of surfaces in layers according to manufacturer's instructions. The surface of each layer should remain rough in order to ensure better keying with the next layer. The final surface will be worked with a wood float, trowels and a floating rule to provide a polished finishing.
- protection of mortar from rapid drying by covering with PVC membrane or damp cloth. Regular spraying with water in order to keep the mortar humid should take place for a minimum of 15 days.

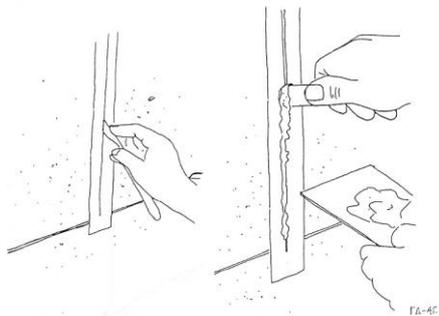
G. Pointing:

The work will be applied in all areas where the stone walls (either dressed stone or irregular) will be un-plastered. The joints should have the final appearance (colour) of the adjacent stones.

The **Albaria Allettamento**, or other approved or equivalent will be used.

Procedure:

- cleaning of joints with stone dressing tools with care so that the surrounding stone is not scratched and joints are not widened. All cutting out of mortars should leave a square face in the back of the joint. Cleaning should be done in 5cm depth.
- removal of deteriorated material and loose deposits with soft bristle brushes.
- cleaning of the joints with air and water under pressure.
- mixing of mortar whereby aggregates are mixed dry and the binder is separately mixed with the pigments. All constituents are mixed together and the optimum amount of water is added.
- pointing of the joint by careful packing of the mortar in layers according to original form/profile.
- protection of mortar from rapid drying by covering with PVC membrane or damp cloth. Regular spraying with water in order to keep the mortar humid should take place for a minimum of 15 days.



Use of adhesive tape to protect stones during pointing

H. North and West steps (stylobate):

The stylobate and the steps of the south and west façades will be restored after the removal of the cement-based mortar that covers them. After the removal of the cement-based mortar, the stone blocks that form the steps of the stylobate will be photographed and measured. The percentage of the decayed or destroyed stone blocks is to be defined after cement removal. According to tests that were made is expected to be more than 50 %. The new stones should be of same origin as original ones and of equal sizes.

I. New brick walls: (REMOVED)

Internal partitions of cells will be constructed to create rooms for the sanitary facilities and wardrobes with stretcher bond brick walls. These will rest on the new R.C. substructure of the floor and will be provided with horizontal tie beams of reinforced concrete approx. every 1 m (window sill and lintel levels). The ends of these tie beams will be pinned to the existing masonry walls.

New brick walls will also be constructed at the basement as per relevant drawing. The western wall will be constructed at a 10cm distance from the existing stone masonry in order to prevent moisture coming in to the room. This space must be ventilated through holes into the north and south sides of the room. Ventilation holes must have proper SS grilles.

J. Floors:

At the reception lounge, the old decorated cement tiles will be replaced after their conservation and the replacement of the most decayed ones. In the arcades, the new floor will be made of local (Limassol) stone. For the placement of the tiles or stones lime-cement mortar has to be used and the joints will be pointed with stucco of a similar colour with the stone.

In the cells, wooden flooring will be made from oak planks (formaldehyde free) 16cm wide. Floor framing will be constructed by timber battens 5x5cm of hard wood (hornbeam). Cork will be used in the joints in order to avoid grinding and generally transmission of sound. A baseboard (skirtings) 10cm high will be placed along the base of the wall, made of oak. A preservative treatment will be provided for the finished floor, which will also be varnished.

The floors of the rooms accommodating sanitary facilities will have glazed tiles of 30x30cm, glued properly with a special tile adhesive over a cement based substructure. All walls of these rooms will have glazed tiles up to the door lintel level.

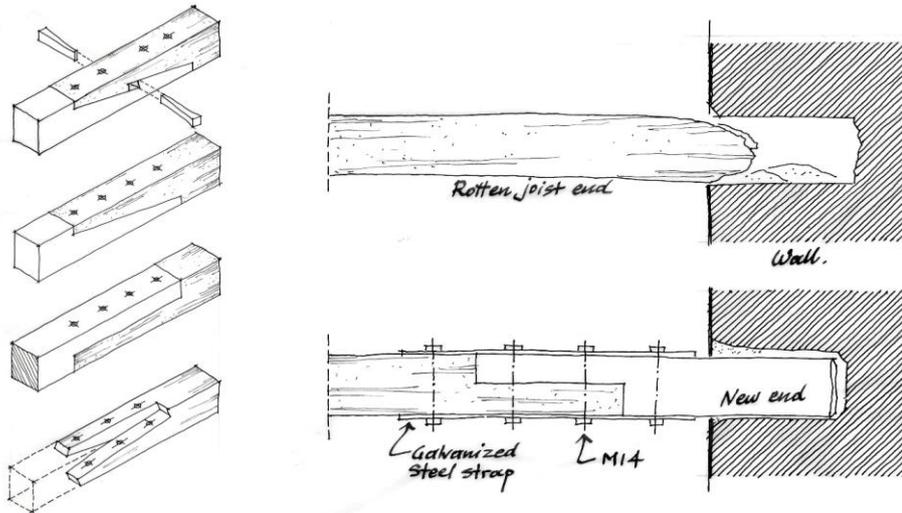
K. Roof:

The asbestos-cement corrugated sheets that cover the roof will be removed and disposed with caution, following all health and safety regulations. Method statement must be prepared by the Environmental Engineer and submitted for approval. During the removal the Environmental Engineer and the Health & Safety Officer must supervise. Disposal must be made to an approved disposal site.

The roof will be repaired and remodeled as shown in the details of the drawings (marine plywood panel, water-roof membrane, new purlins, French type roof tiles and lead sheets in characteristic positions).

The authentic timber load bearing structure of the roof will be conserved and reinforced.

After systematic dusting and cleaning of the timber surface takes place, the rotten timber parts (i.e. joist ends, etc) will be replaced, treatment of wood for fungi and protection using linseed oil and/or special impregnation varnish (preservative) will take place.



Repairs of timber components

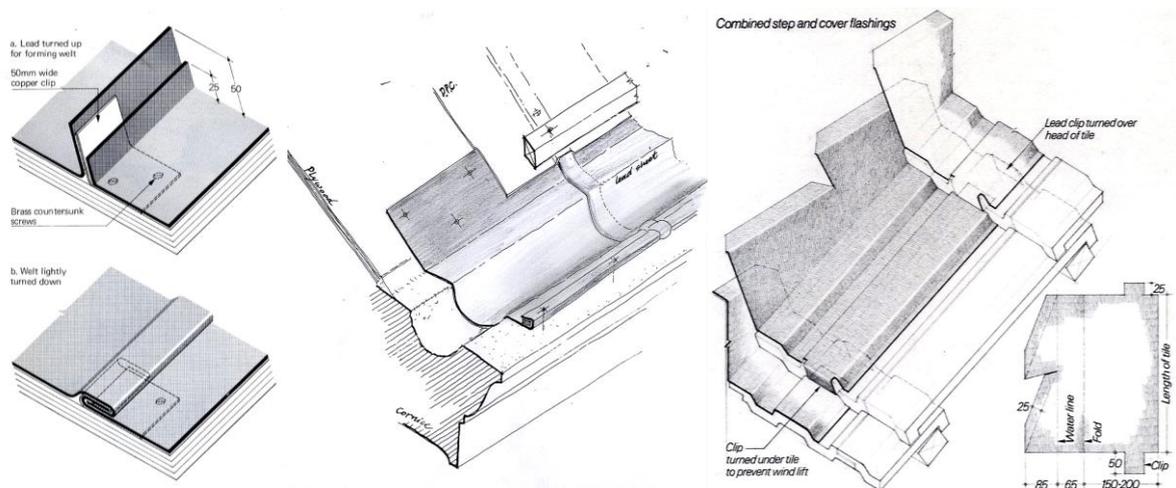
All rusty nails and iron plates will be removed from the timber structure. New stainless steel metal plates, straps and bolts will be used for the reinforcement of loose joints.

Afterwards marine plywood sheets will be laid, as roof sheathing, properly fixed to the frame with stainless screws. A proper lining of the plywood surface has to take place, considering that the covering (of tiles) has to coincide with the top of the cornice.

For the right lining and fixing of marine plywood to the frame, the use of wooden wedges is proposed, properly adjusted to shapes that take away the irregularities of the existing historic frame; filling up the gaps to the level we want. Braces Battens will be placed over plywood, orientated vertically to the cornice, 1,5cm thick, 5,0cm wide and spaced 50cm.

Over this timber structure overlapping waterproof sheets of roofing asphalt membrane will be nailed and will drain rainwater to the cornice. The battens of the tiles will be placed vertically to the orientation of the structure below, and spacing will be filled up with thermal insulation boards of expanded polystyrene. French tiles will be fixed to the battens with the use of stainless nails and/or wire. Ridge capping units will be also of French type and will be placed with strong cement mortar, giving extra attention at the pointing of the joints.

Special attention has to be paid at the joint between the tiles and the stone cornices (horizontal and pediments). As it was documented, the cornice has special grooves for fixing tiles at its rear. However, this was not enough for waterproofing of joint and probably that is why it didn't work, being substituted by asbestos-cement plates. For the improvement of this point, it is suggested a construction of overlapping lead sheets 2 mm thick that will be at least 30cm wide from either sides of the joint. Lead sheets will be placed between tile layers and nailed with the use of bronze screws to the cornice blocks.



Leadwork at the cornice level and roof of the building

3.3.5. Joinery and metal works

A. Conservation of Doors and Windows:

All doors and windows must be removed, conserved (at workshop) and placed back in original position. Removal work must be done with care and must include safe removal of all metal items, hinges, locks, rotation mechanisms etc.

Conservation and repair of a wooden door/window must include: 1) Removal of all added materials (metal sheets, nails, modern repairs etc.), 2) Removal of all paints (solvents and scrapers) and glazing after the examination and recording of the original colours, 3) Replacement of defected wooden parts (e.g. frame endings, missing decorations, bottom traverse etc.) and addition of new ones, 4) Improvement of rigidity, orthogonal shape and symmetry (strengthening of joints by means of hidden screws and metal plates), 5) Repair of defected metal items or construction and installation of new ones where needed (hinges, locks, bronze handles etc.), 6) Addition of missing metal items, 7) New glazing where needed (it is important to preserve original glazing to the max degree), 8) Replacement of wooden lintels if needed, 9) Application of wood preservatives and 10) Application of primers and sealers and final gloss finishing oil paint.

B. New Doors and windows:

New doors and windows, to replace existing rotten ones, will be accurate replicas of the authentic ones and they will be made according to relevant drawings. Special care must be given to wood carvings and other details which may vary from one to another. If possible original metal parts (hinges, locks etc.) will be reused after proper cleaning and restoration. If this is not possible new ones, replicas of the original must be manufactured and installed.

All new doors and windows must be constructed with hornbeam wood and painted with oil paint.

New doors and windows will be made according to relevant drawings.

C. Ceilings:

All authentic ceilings of all rooms are proposed to be conserved and restored. This includes: 1) Cleaning of upper surface from the accumulated dirt, 2) Removal of all layers of paint with the use of special solvents and small scraper tools, after the examination and recording of the original colour scheme, 3) Repairs and replacement of broken planks, 4) Improvement of rigidity, horizontal leveling

and strengthening, 4) Application of wood preservatives on both sides, 5) New painting with primers, sealers and final finish with semi-mat oil-paint. Above ceiling insulating extruded polystyrene boards will be placed between battens.

The ceilings along all sides of the arcades will be totally reconstructed exactly the same way as the original. During the removal of the existing parts of those ceilings planks should be preserved and reused. Over the battens that hold the ceiling planks marine plywood sheets (12mm) will be laid to improve the diaphragmatic behavior at this level of the building

D. Toilet ceilings:

~~Toilets ceilings are made of a metal bearing frames at the level of the door lintel, waterproof plasterboards (gypsum panels suitable for wet spaces) and oak decking above.~~

E. New railing:

The railings of the east arcade will be reconstructed exactly the same way as the existing ones (see also drawings) using hornbeam wood and iron rods for balusters. Hornbeam wood parts will be painted with oil paint. All metal items must be painted with a high quality paints suitable for marine and coastal environment to give maximum corrosion protection. DULUX Aguagalv which contains zinc metal or other equivalent must be used. The paint must be applied according to manufacturer's instructions.

F. Painting of walls:

All plastered (internal and external) walls will be painted with 3 coats of semi-gloss enamel paints. Colours will be decided during the course of the work. Before removing plasters, it must be examined (each room separately) which is the initial colouring (probable decorative bands etc.) under the more recent lime-washing. Samples of original colours must be kept to be used for new paints.

G. Patronal inscription:

The patronal inscription still remains indistinguishable after the successive lime-washings; thus, it has to be cleaned and conserved by a specialized stone conservator. It must be protected during all repair works.

3.3.6. Electrical mechanical installations:

A totally new mechanical and electrical installation network will be constructed to serve the new uses. It must be noted that all installations will be hidden into walls, floors or roof. Special attentions must be given externally (north side) where the existing rock to be cut for pipes lines has to be done to the min degree. Rock to be cut must afterwards be restored with same material.

The VRV system will not be implemented but only piping will be installed.

3.3.7. Covered Passage:

The implementation of this will be subject to the written instructions of the Engineer.

In order to have a proper and weather protected access between the Refectory and the Kitchen, a new covered passage will be constructed according to relevant drawings (GHP 05 and GHP 35). The works to be done included are:

- 1) Conversion of two window openings to doors (3.W110.4 of Refectory and 3.W101.6 of kitchen,
- 2) Construction of RC footings and foundation slab,
- 3) Construction of stone steps, low walls etc.
- 4) Construction of wooden structure,
- 5) Roofing with copper leafs,
- 6) Glazed doors with panels.

3.3.8. Kitchen repairs and alterations:

In order to improve kitchen facilities, certain additions will be constructed as shown on drawing GHP 36. These include internal wall separations and external sanitary facilities addition.

The addition of the new WC must include the following works;

- excavation to the level needed,
- construction of foundation with RC slab,
- rising damp insulation under walls (asphalt membrane),
- load bearing brick wall to be plastered and painted on all sides
- reinforced concrete roof slab to be connected properly with existing building.
- above floor slab a layer of polyethylene film shall be placed,
- a screed of 8 cm thick to receive ceramic tiles.

The RC roof slab must have a low (30 cm high) parapet wall along the two sides. The roof slab must receive a screed with min thickness of 8 cm and a proper slope (2%) to direct rain water away towards the spout. Above screed, cement based water proofing (Sikalastic or equivalent) must be applied in three layers. Between the first and second layer a reinforcing net must be placed. Along the connection with the existing building wall, insulation must be done at least 15 cm higher than the final slab level. In the north side a stone spout shall be placed to drain water.

On the two sides of the parapet wall a stone (Limassol or equivalent) capping of 3 cm thick and 6 cm wider than the parapet wall to be placed with slope to drain water away.

All internal partition walls shall be 10 cm thick made of gypsum panels with 6mm insulation on appropriate galvanised frame. Internal doors must be panelled as typical drawing (GHP 28) and oil painted. Also new windows must be of hornbeam wood and oil painted as typical drawings. Glazing must be of 6 mm thick and windows must have marble (milas limon) sill.

Apart from this (WC) addition, a number of works must be done in order to repair certain defects caused due to environment conditions or poor construction of earlier repairs on the whole kitchen building.

The works to be done are:

- 1) Repair of defected doors and windows. Repair means, replacement of destroyed wooden doors/windows or parts of them, replacement of all ironmongery and/or new painting, replacement of defected locks and other equipment, thorough check for proper functioning,
- 2) Total external painting of the building, including removal of defected plaster and re-plastering and
- 3) Replacement of destroyed mosaic floor slabs of the west verandah.

An additional-provisional sum amount of € 5.000 is placed in the Bills of Quantities and can be used for any other possible works.

3.3.9. Guest House:

The building North to 1919 Building and East of the Kitchen was constructed in 2016, up to the reinforced concrete frame, including the RC slabs. It will be completed as a Guest house.

The works to be done are:

- 1) Brick walls, plastering with cement plaster both sides with external grooves as per drawing and painting with plastic type paint of which colour will be decided.
- 2) Above the floor slab a layer of polyethylene film shall be placed, then a screed of 8 cm thick to receive ceramic tiles for floor.
- 3) WC walls to receive wall ceramic tiles as per drawing,
- 4) Above the roof slab a low (40 cm high) parapet wall at one side and a higher (1,40 m) must be constructed to hide tanks etc.
- 5) The roof slabs must receive a reinforced screed with min thickness of 8 cm and a proper slope (2%) to direct rain water away towards the spouts.
- 6) Above screed, cement based water proofing (Sikalastic or equivalent) must be applied in three layers. Between the first and second layer a reinforcing net must be placed. Along the connection with the parapet wall, insulation must be done at least 15 cm higher than the final slab level.
- 7) Four (4) stone spouts (not shown on the drawing) two in the north and two in the south sides shall be placed to drain water.
- 8) On top of the parapet wall a stone (Limassol or equivalent) capping of 3 cm thick and 6 cm wider than the parapet wall to be placed with slope to drain water away. Stone capping must be properly glued and fixed and joints to be properly sealed.
- 9) The steps leading to verandah must be of solid stone (35 step x 15 rise) Limassol type or equivalent. Of the same material must be done the verandah floor, slabs of 40x 40 cm and 3 cm thick.
- 10) Doors and Windows;
 - a. External doors (2) to be made of hornbeam wood (frame with 1,5 cm thick wood surface internally and externally and insulation between. Doors must have horizontal grooves 0,6 x 0,6 cm internally and externally as per drawings.
 - b. Internal WC door (1) to be of simple (flush) type.
All doors and windows must have high quality SS metal items (hinges, locks, handles etc.). All doors and windows to be oil painted.
 - c. Windows must be of hornbeam wood as typical drawings. Glazing must be of 14 mm thick (double glazing) and windows must have (same as the floor) sill.
11. Sanitary equipment (toilet seat, douche and sink with all relevant equipment),
12. A small kitchenette including cupboard and galvanized sink.
13. Cupboard to be made of MDF 15 mm thick which will be white colour painted. Must have prefabricated kitchentop in whitish colour.
14. E/M installations for the building itself as per relevant drawings. Only the piping for the VRV system but NO VRV system.
15. Installation of tanks, hot water etc. on the roof to serve additionally the 1919 Building and the Kitchen as per relevant drawings.

