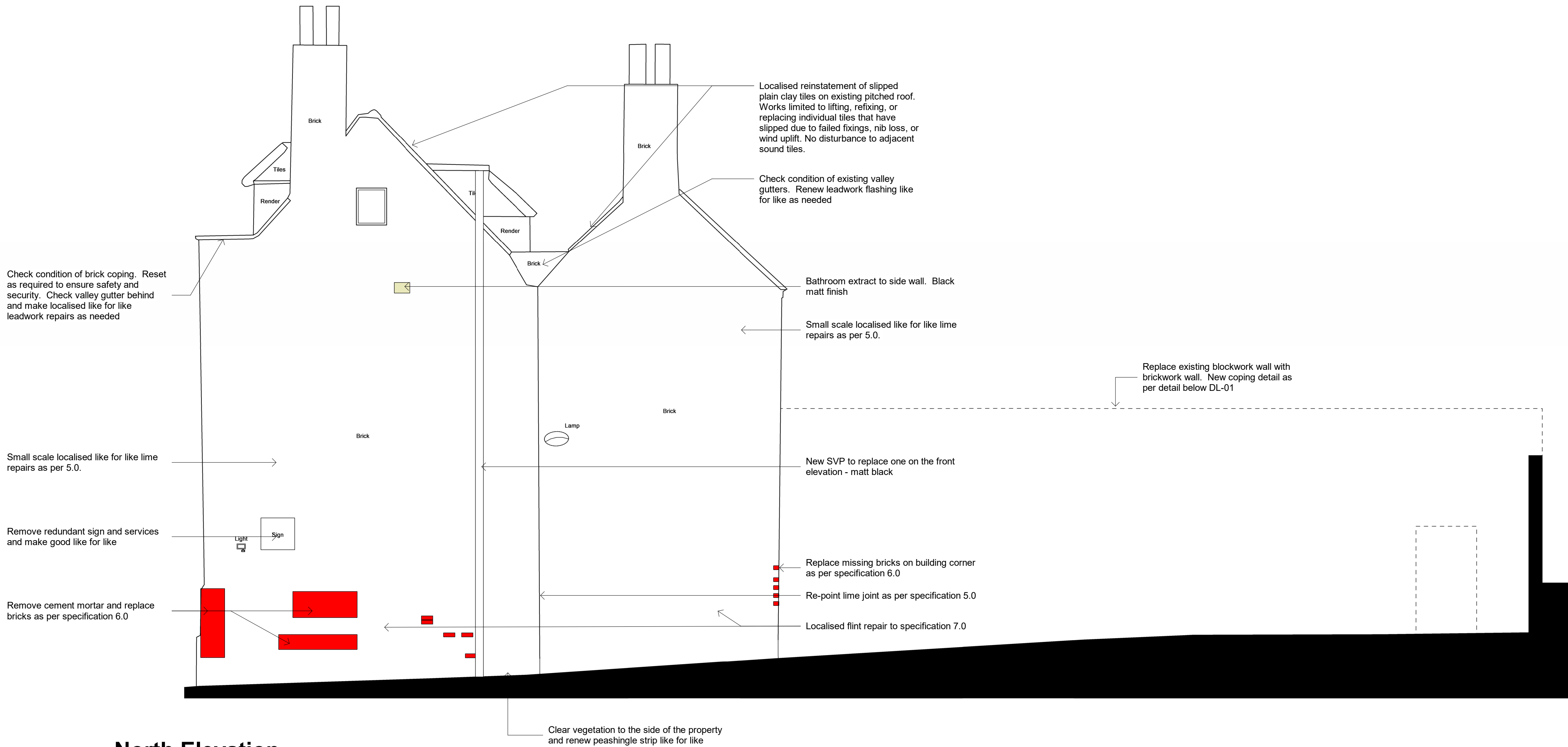




North Elevation

1 : 50

5.0 SPECIFICATION FOR SMALL SCALE LOCALISED LIME POINTING REPAIRS TO EXISTING BRICKWORK

Scope of Works:
Lime pointing repairs — Localised raking out and repointing of deteriorated mortar joints to existing brickwork.
Works limited to small-scale patch repairs, retaining maximum historic fabric.
All repairs to be like-for-like in appearance, strength, colour and texture.

Materials:

Lime mortar to match existing in:

Binder type (likely NHL2 or lime putty depending on existing)
Aggregate colour, grading and texture
Finished appearance (flush, slightly recessed, or brushed back to match)

Aggregates to be well-graded sharp sand, colour-matched to existing mortar.
No cement, plasticisers or waterproofing additives permitted.

Preparation:

Raking out joints by hand using non-percussive tools.
Depth of raking: minimum 2x joint width, or until sound mortar is reached.
Avoid damaging brick arrises; defective bricks to be reported.
Joints to be thoroughly cleaned of dust and debris using brushes and low-pressure water.

Pre-Wetting:

Brickwork to be dampened before application to prevent rapid suction.
Avoid saturation; surface should be matt-damp.

Application of New Mortar

Mortar to be placed in thin, compacted layers, ensuring full joint fill.
Joints to be finished to match existing profile:
Typically flush, lightly brushed, or slightly recessed.
No smeared mortar on brick faces; any residue removed immediately with a soft brush.

Curing

Fresh mortar to be protected from:
Rapid drying, Frost, Direct sun, Heavy rain

Use damp hessian or similar breathable coverings for 3–7 days, depending on weather.

Completion:

All adjacent surfaces left clean.
Mortar colour and texture to be visually consistent with surrounding historic work.
Contractor to provide details of mortar mix used for record purposes.

6.0 SPECIFICATION REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED HISTORIC BRICKS – EXTERNAL WALL

Scope of Works:
Carefully remove and replace isolated damaged bricks within an existing historic masonry wall.
Works to retain maximum historic fabric; replacement only where repair (e.g., turning bricks, plastic repairs) is not viable.
All work to be carried out by contractors experienced in conservation brickwork. Protect adjacent surfaces, openings, and landscaping.

Repairs highlighted on elevations

Brick Selection

Replacement bricks must match the original in size, colour, texture, porosity, and firing method.
Use handmade or soft-fired clay bricks where appropriate to match historic fabric.
Source from specialist manufacturers capable of producing heritage bricks.
Bricks to be frost-resistant to the degree appropriate for exposure but not excessively hard relative to the original masonry.

Mortar Specification

Lime mortar only; no cement permitted.
Binder: NHL 2 or NHL 3.5, or hot-mixed lime mortar depending on exposure and conservation officer requirements.
Aggregate: well-graded sharp sand, colour-matched to existing.
Mix ratio (guidance): NHL: 1 part lime : 2.5–3 parts aggregate
Hot-mixed: as per traditional volumetric ratios
Mortar to be breathable, flexible, and sacrificial relative to the brick

Removal of Damaged Bricks

Carefully cut out defective bricks using hand tools where possible; avoid percussive tools that may damage adjacent masonry.
Remove mortar fully from the recess; clean and dampen the cavity before inserting new brick.
Where feasible, reverse bricks to expose a sound face.

Installation of Replacement Bricks

Pre-dampen brick and recess to reduce suction.
Bed brick in lime mortar ensuring full contact on bed and perpendicular joints.
Align with existing bond pattern; maintain original joint thickness.
Tool joints to match existing profile (typically flush or slightly recessed for historic work).
Keep work protected from frost, rapid drying, and rain for minimum 7 days.

Finishing & Making Good

Brush back joints lightly once "green hard" to expose aggregate and match historic appearance.
Remove all debris and clean down using soft-bristle brushes only—no pressure washing or chemical cleaners.
Ensure replaced bricks visually blend with surrounding masonry; avoid obvious patching.

7.0 SPECIFICATION FOR LOCALISED FLINT REPAIR

Scope of Works:
Localised repair of defective areas within an existing historic flint wall. Works include removal of loose or failed material, reinstatement of flintwork to match existing construction, and repointing using compatible lime mortar.
All work to retain maximum historic fabric and follow conservation best practice.

Preliminary Requirements:

Contractor competence — Contractor must have demonstrable experience in historic flintwork.
Protect adjacent fabric, vegetation, and ground surfaces.
No power tools for removal of historic mortar except where agreed.

Materials:

Flints:
Use knapped or unknapped flints to match existing in size, colour, and finish.
Salvage reusable flints from site where possible.

Lime mortar:

NHL 2 or hot-mixed lime mortar depending on exposure and existing fabric.
Aggregate to match original in colour and particle size.
No cement, plasticisers, or waterproofing agents.

Repair Methodology

Careful removal: Remove loose, friable, or hollow-sounding flints and defective mortar by hand tools. Retain sound historic material in situ.
Preparation of pockets: Clean out pockets to sound substrate. Lightly dampen substrate before placing new mortar.

Reinstatement of flints:

Bed flints in lime mortar, replicating existing coursing, face alignment, and knapping pattern. Ensure flints are tightly packed with minimal voids. Avoid "over-regularising" the appearance.

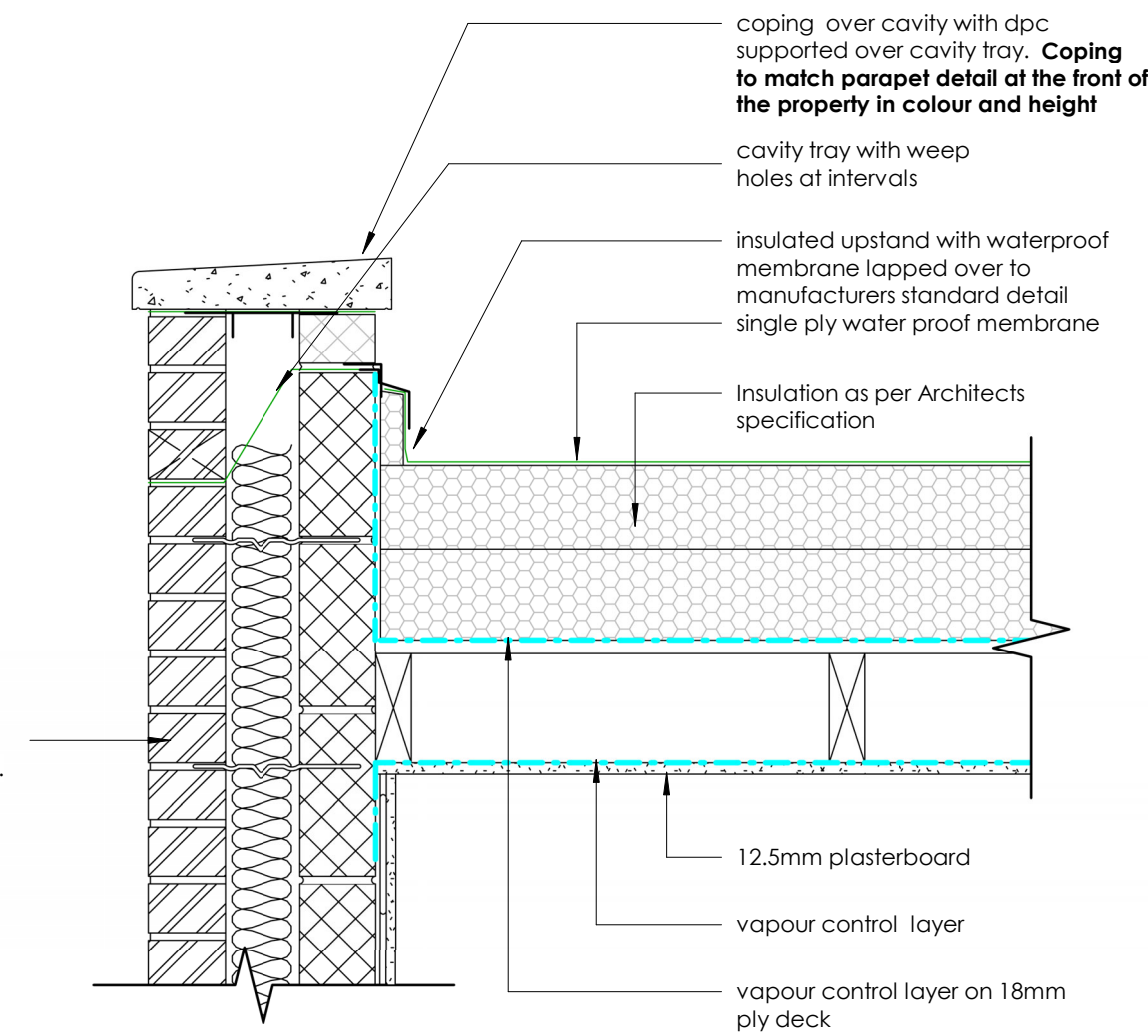
Mortar packing: Backfill behind flints with lime mortar to ensure stability. Bring joints out flush with surrounding work.

Repointing: Repoint all disturbed joints with matching lime mortar. Finish to match existing profile (typically flush or slightly recessed).
Brush back lightly when thumb-print hard.

Curing & Protection Protection measures: Protect new work from frost, rapid drying, and direct sun using damp hessian and breathable sheeting. Maintain curing protection for minimum 7 days. Avoid mechanical vibration or impact during curing period.

Completion & Quality Checks: Visual match — Repairs must blend with existing wall in texture, colour, and joint profile. Remove all temporary protection and clean down adjacent surfaces.

Brickwork to be **Michelmersh Hampshire multistock** to maintain the red character of the property. Stretcher bond to ensure high performance values of the cavity wall. Movement joints to Engineers Specification.



DL-01 NORTH WALL COPING DETAIL

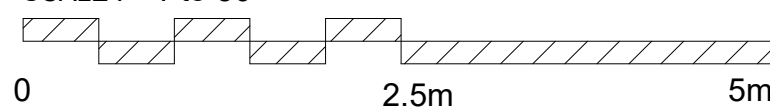
Wall and roof build up to Architects specifications.

NOTE: Report all errors and omissions to the Architect. All dimensions to be checked on site before fabrication.

Contractors must verify all dimensions on site before setting out, commencing work, or making any shop drawings.

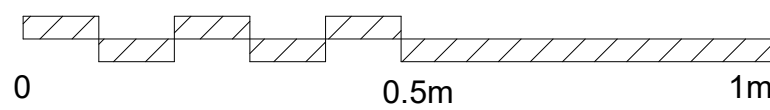
- All dimensions must be checked on site
- All setting out to be checked on site
- All levels must be checked on site and their datum confirmed
- This drawing must be read in conjunction with the relevant specification clauses
- This drawing must not be used for land transfer purposes

SCALE : 1 to 50



Note: This maybe a reduced sized print, check scales below

SCALE : 1 to 10



Note: This maybe a reduced sized print, check scales below