Schedule of Works of Rebuilding Walls for Garden Wall works at LITTLE WELBOURNE CHURCH LANE, PAGHAM

1. Existing cobble flint and brick southern garden boundary wall is currently restrained with temporary scaffolding support to prevent collapse.

2. Wall to be demolished carefully by hand with all flints and bricks to be cleaned and retained and stored securely on site off direct ground contact to prevent dirt.

3. Ensure all vegetation within garden is protected and any shrubs requiring pruning or root cutting is carried out by a gardener in the correct manner to maintain shape and privacy. Remove and repot in bulk bags / in s suitable other location on site plants that need moving to allow for easy access.

4. Carefully excavate 600mm wide trench foundations to a minimum depth of 1200mm, subject to final decision by structural engineer. Sleeve / build over any services found to the agreement of structural engineer / service provider. Shore up foundation adjacent to existing eastern wall to Church Lane to prevent undermining of wall. Fill with suitable grade of concrete as specified by Structural Engineer, with any necessary steps / movement joints to maximum 150mm below ground level.

5. New bricks will be required, and these are to match the existing imperial brick capping. These are to be agreed before work starts. Additional flint cobbles are required, a suitable match to be agreed before work starts.

6. Rebuild wall as detailed on drawings with brick base courses before flint infills, and the brick capping detail. Mortar to be pre-bagged natural hydraulic lime (NHL 3.5) : sand, Mix: 1 : 2.5 - 3 (NHL : Sand) by volume. Sand source/type: good quality, well-graded washed, sharp coarse sand (particle size 3.35mm to 0.075mm.

7. Press mortar well into joints using pointing tools/irons that fit into the joints, so they are fully filled. Ensure that no mortar encroaches/smears upon the face of the masonry / cobbles. Finish joints neatly as specified generally to full face of brickwork and recessed on cobbles. After initial setting and before fully dry, revisit area of pointing and carefully ‘beat back’ with a stiff bristle ‘churn brush’.

8. Under no circumstances re-point in natural hydraulic lime:sand mortars when the air temperature is at or below 5°C and falling or below 3°C and rising. Where it is anticipated that the temperature in the first few days might fall to 5°C, or lower, the structure should be protected with damp hessian to preserve the moisture and with sufficient cover, using bubble wrap or insulating material, to protect the structure itself and the mortar against frost. Frost resistant additives should not be used as they contain salts which will affect the mortar. Maintain temperature of the work above freezing until mortar has fully set.

9. Protect wall against rain and snow by covering when precipitation occurs and at all times when work is not proceeding. Prevent mortar from drying out too rapidly in both hot conditions and from the effects of the wind by covering with damp hessian as soon as possible to maintain moisture and then with additional cover to prevent the hessian drying out. For best results the moist conditions should be maintained, whilst allowing air movement over the mortar, for as long as is practicable.

10. Rake out and replace mortar damaged by frost and where instructed.

11. Once mortar is set clean fade of wall with a stiff brush to remove any loose material. Clean any mortar debris from ground and remove unused materials from site. If mortar requires artificial weathering to then a

12. Fork and rake planting boarder, adding additional topsoil / compost where required to an agreed level.

13. Replant any removed shrubs and plant any additional shrubs / hedging / trees carefully selecting that these are suitable for the location adjacent to the wall.

<u>Works to repair movement crack in Eastern Wall to Church Lane caused by tree growth by main entrance.</u>

14. Existing wall has a movement crack adjacent to main entrance gate as photographs within appendix to design and heritage statements. Currently it is envisaged that a concrete lintel may be needed to be inserted below ground level onto a small pad foundation either side of the tree main trunk to support the wall above and allow for further expansion of the tree root system without causing more damage to the existing wall. However invasive investigations are not advised at this stage which could cause more damage to the existing structure especially if left in the time to obtaining necessary approval.

15. If lintel works are done or not the existing crack is to be opened up removing all previous unsightly mortar repairs. Mortar beds across the crack to be reinforced with specialist stainless steel Helix ties. However, this necessitates the opening up of mortar joints within cobbles to allow suitable depth to be achieved before repointing in mortar. The size of the cobbles / depth of mortar may prevent a straight direct route across the crack and require bending of ties. Specialist advice may be needed as to whether this is practical if the wall is deemed to be unstable. Existing displaced brick wall capping are to be removed and rebedded in mortar.

16. If bed reinforcement / lintel underpinning is not the best sensible course of action, then the alternative method will be to carefully remove by hand the triangle of masonry above the crack line and / or rebuild completely from the ground upwards the area around the tree reusing all removed brick and cobbles. It should be noted that this is a protected tree, so no mechanical digging of foundations or root damage / cutting is allowed. Any excavation to remove existing material should be carefully done with hand tools.

17. The approach to the above we feel is a sensible one in conjunction with dialogue with the conservation officer and tree officer to try and retain the existing structure.

18. Carry out localised site clearance / soil forking as previously described.