

THE CASTLE INN, HICKSTEAD RH17 5LZ

Work already undertaken marked in blue:

Proposed works marked in green:

MINOR MAINENANCE REPOINTING TO CHIMNEY STACK

LIME BASED RENDER TO GABLE ENDS

PAINTED TIMBER FRAME SIGNAGE

MINOR MAINENANCE WORK REQUIRED TO ROOFING TILES

TIMBER SASHES TO REMAIN AS EXISTING

NON ORIGINAL TIMBER SHUTTERS REMOVED

REPLACEMENT BLACK POWDER COATED RAINWATER GOODS
REMOVE UPVC NON ORIGINAL DOWN PIPES

EXISTING NON ORIGINAL FACADE PAINTWORK REMOVED
FRONT PORCH ORIGINAL ROOF FORM REINSTATED

ORIGINAL WINDOWS TO BE SANDED AND PAINTED. GLASS AND
WINDOW BARS TO REMAIN AS EXISTING

ORIGINAL DOOR / WINDOWS TO BE SANDED AND PAINTED. GLASS
AND WINDOW BARS TO REMAIN AS EXISTING

NEW 0.5M HIGH BRICK BOUNDARY WALL TO EASTERN BOUNDARY



EAST ELEVATION

MINOR MAINENANCE REPOINTING TO CHIMNEY STACK

LIME BASED RENDER TO GABLE ENDS

MINOR MAINENANCE WORK REQUIRED TO ROOFING TILES

LIME RENDER TO REPAIR EXISTING PANEL ABOVE
WINDOW

PAINTED TIMBER FRAME SIGNAGE

REPLACEMENT BLACK POWDER COATED RAINWATER GOODS
REMOVE UPVC NON ORIGINAL DOWN PIPES

FRONT PORCH ORIGINAL ROOF FORM REINSTATED

LIME RENDER TO REPAIR EXISTING PANEL ABOVE
WINDOW AND BELOW WINDOW

LIME RENDER TO REPAIR DOOR PANEL FRAME

EXISTING NON ORIGINAL FACADE PAINTWORK REMOVED
(Coloured cream)



SOUTH ELEVATION

EAST AND SOUTH BRICKWORK DETAILED ELEVATIONS



PROPOSED RE-POINTING (area marked in cream overlay colour)

Preparation of Joints

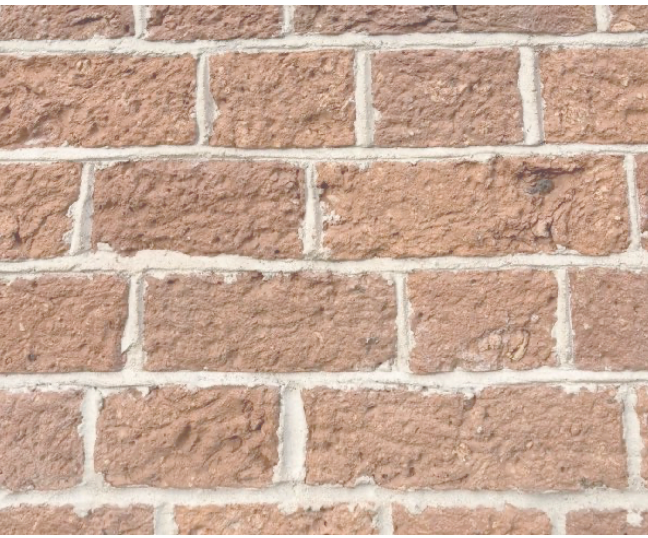
- Rake out old mortar: Carefully remove decayed or damaged mortar using hand tools eg. plunging chisel or a mortar pick to avoid damaging the masonry. Angle grinders should not be used as they can damage the edges of the bricks or stones.
- Depth: The general rule is to rake out the old mortar to a depth equivalent to at least twice the width of the joint (e.g., a 10mm wide joint should be raked back at least 20mm) or until sound mortar is reached.
- Clean and dampen: Brush out all loose debris and dust from the joints. Thoroughly dampen the joints and surrounding masonry with clean water before applying new mortar to prevent the host material from absorbing moisture from the fresh mix too quickly, which can cause cracking and a weak bond

Mortar Composition and Mixing

- Ingredients: Mature non-hydraulic lime putty and a clean, well-graded, sharp aggregate to match the color and particle size of the original material.
- Mix Ratio: 1 part lime putty to 3 parts aggregate (sand) by volume. The exact ratio can be adjusted based on the sand's void content.
- Mixing: Mix the dry sand and lime first on a clean board or in a paddle mixer. Avoid adding too much water, which can lead to shrinkage cracks. The more the lime mortar is worked, the better the final result

Application and Curing

- Application: Apply the mortar using a hawk and a narrow pointing trowel, pressing it firmly and tightly into the back of the joint to avoid air pockets. Work from the top of the wall downwards.
- Finishing: When the mortar has started to "leather dry", compact the joint by beating it with a stiff bristle brush and scrape it back with a pointing tool to achieve a flush or weathered edge finish that sheds water effectively. Avoid overworking the surface, which can create a hard, less permeable crust.



ON SITE LIME MORTAR TEST PANEL - BUCKET HANDLE POINTING PROPOSED

ARCHITECTS

The Castle Inn, Hickstead, RH17 5LZ

1725 3.021_Rev_

CLIENT	CHLOE BREEN
DRAWING	AS PROPOSED ELEVATIONS - N + S
DATE	NOVEMBER 2025
SCALE	1:50 @ A1

REV	DATE	COMMENT	BY

PRINT DRAWING AT A1

N.B. Unless otherwise noted this drawing is not to be used for construction purposes. If indicated as feasibility this drawing is subject to a detailed site investigation, including ground conditions/ contaminants, drainage design and planning / density negotiations. The layout may be based upon an enlargement of an os sheet or other small scale plans and its accuracy needs to be verified by survey. CDM regulations have not been fully considered.

