



10497

7032

7½ balusters (the ½ against the blocking course pier) of terracotta

The first 4 cramps along this part of the balustrade are of old wrought iron, retained in situ. A protective lime mortar flaunching was applied over

40mm Ø core made from the outer face and edge of the cornice's upper most stone.

2 number 650mm long, 12mm Ø tie bars grouted into pre-drilled holes. The holes were drilled from the edge and face of the ½ dentils into the core

1-hole (70mm deep, 30mmØ) to underside of the dentil because of cramp being too deeply embedded

Chase mechanically cut into the mortar joints to accommodate the cable for the cathodic protection

An embedded iron was noted at this location by the cover metre survey. However several 20mm test holes were drilled but no iron was found. Therefore no cathodic protection was applied.

A series of holes were drilled into the lower part of the granite-faced concrete block window ope to ventilate the lodge interiors

The corroded cast iron down pipe was removed from the opening in the wall and replaced with new black uPCV pipe, connected to a black uPVC rain water down pipe which drains to the existing combined drain.

5 new stainless steel cramps fitted where the older wrought iron had corroded & all mortar joints repointed

New granite capping stone

Original limestone half-baluster against the pier of the blocking course

Code 6 cover flashing dressed & screwed into the horizontal mortar joint above and over the flashing below

Code 6 lead flashing on the blocking course secured with screws and washers, generally 2 number to each section of lead.

The cornice was dressed with a lime mortar flaunching to protect any exposed irons and to build a fall to the edge. It was then dressed with a Code 8 lead flashing

8 new white cement balusters installed to replace the damaged earlier ones

An old, mild steel ESB contact point was drilled out and removed. The resultant hole was repaired with granite dust and resin and tooled to match the surrounding stone.

The embedded iron cramp on the inner corner was cathodically protected. The resultant hole was repaired with the original cracked, granite piece and lime mortar

General Note:- Approximately 25% of the mortar joints all around the building were repointed as part of the works, where the joint had been eroded by wind, rain or by creeper tendrils. Most of the joints were sound. The existing joint was raked out with a hacksaw blade and repointed with a 1:3 NHL 3.5: sand mortar.

General Note:- The entire roof and all facades were brushed down with a nylon-bristle brush to remove all scums, algae, dust and lightly adheed dirt and stains. Water (from a hose at mains pressure) was used locally to wash more stubborn stains and dirt. Weeds and other organic material were removed and the mortar joints and stubborn tendrils treated with biocide.

SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1:25 (A1 page)

NOTES:-

1. USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY - DO NOT SCALE
2. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SPECIFICATION

| No. | DATE | REVISION |
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CLIENT:

PROJECT TITLE:  
 ESSENTIAL REPAIRS & CONSERVATION OF THE  
 ROMAN ARCH,  
 DODDER PARK ROAD,  
 RATHFARNHAM,  
 DUBLIN  
 PROJECT STAGE: POST SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION

DRAWING TITLE:  
 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS  
 SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

SENIOR ARCHITECT: PATRICK DE ROE

PROJECT ARCHITECT: FEARGAL Ó SULLLEIGHÁIN

DRAWN: SS & FOS CHECKED:

SCALE: 1:25 (A1 420 page) 1:50 (A3 420 page) DATE: SEP 2010

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