



The uppermost stone of the cornice which had jacked, settled back naturally to its proper position after the corroded and expanded iron cramp was removed from underneath

A 12 mm thick, 150mm wide stainless steel plate was fitted into the joint to distribute the load of the stones above more evenly. The plate overlapped the existing masonry on either side by approx 100mm

3 new stones were inserted after 2 embedded iron cramps were cut and drilled out. The new stone was dowelled to the stone on the right and left, and vertically up to the existing stone above

A new stone was inserted, dowelled to the new stone on the right and existing on the left, and vertically up to the existing stone above
A 12 mm thick, 150mm wide stainless steel plate was fitted into the joint to distribute the load of the stones above more evenly

Half of one embedded cramp was drilled & cut out, leaving another half embedded. a new granite insert was twice dowelled into the existing stone to the right

8 new stainless steel cramps fitted where the older wrought iron had corroded. All mortar joints between the granite capping stones were repointed

A large, roughly-vertical, old crack of approx. 25mm width at its widest was resin injected and pointed up with mortar. The crack is on the northern face of the urn. The urn is slightly off plumb

5 new stainless steel cramps fitted where the older wrought iron had corroded. All mortar joints between the granite capping stones were repointed

All the existing balusters in the balustrades of the south-western facade are of terracotta and were retained

40mm Ø core made from the outer face and edge of the cornice's uppermost stone to allow access to cathodically protect each iron. The locations of the core holes are indicated thus.

20mm Ø 350mm long tie bars were inserted into grout, set into most of the stones at the top of the cornice, 2 bars for the larger stones, 1 for each smaller one. The locations of the bars are indicated thus.

One 70 x 30mm hole was drilled in the underside of the dentil to access the embedded cramp. The core hole was too deep to allow access to the cramp from the edge or face of the stone

The primary cable circuit of the cathodic protection was embedded in this mortar joint

An embedded iron was noted at this junction by the cover metre survey. A 40mm Ø core was made from the outer face of the quarter engaged pilaster to the embedded iron. However several 20mm test holes were drilled but no iron was found. Therefore no cathodic protection was applied.

These two horizontal mortar joints in this urn were re-pointed

5 new stainless steel cramps were fitted where the older wrought iron had corroded and needed to be replaced. The new cramps were set into a "Tenax" glue, the joint tooled to match the surrounding granite. All mortar joints between the granite capping stones were repointed

A 40mm Ø core was made from the outer face of the cornice to the embedded iron and cathodic protection was applied.

New Code 6 lead flashing & cover flashing secured to the vertical face of the blocking course, overlapping the Code 8 flashing on the horizontal upper surface of the cornice

A new granite indent was built in to replace the stone damaged by the "head-on" cramp which had corroded and expanded behind. The iron cramp was cathodically protected

A 40mm Ø core was made to the embedded iron where the surface of the stone had bulged and cracked. Cathodic protection was applied to the iron. The stone was repaired afterward

An embedded iron was noted at this junction by the cover metre survey. A 40mm Ø core was made from the outer face of the quarter engaged pilaster to the embedded iron. However several 20mm test holes were drilled but no iron was found. Therefore no cathodic protection was applied.

40mm diameter core holes made to the embedded iron and cathodic protection provided

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.

There is a lot of salt damage evident in the niches

General Note:- The entire roof and all facades were brushed down with a nylon-bristle brush to remove all scums, algae, dust and lightly adheered 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-WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1:25

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-WEST ELEVATION

SENIOR ARCHITECT: PATRICK DE ROE

PROJECT ARCHITECT: FEARGAL Ó SULLLEIGHÁIN

DRAWN: SS & FS	CHECKED:
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SCALE: 1:25 (A1 size page) 1:50 (A3 size page)	DATE: SEP 2010
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