

## MODEL OF DOCUMENTATION FOR HISTORICAL RUINS

### **RUINS DOCUMENTATION TEMPLETE**

D.T1.4.3 11/2018



HISTORICAL RUIN TECHNICAL SHEET structured set of technical information

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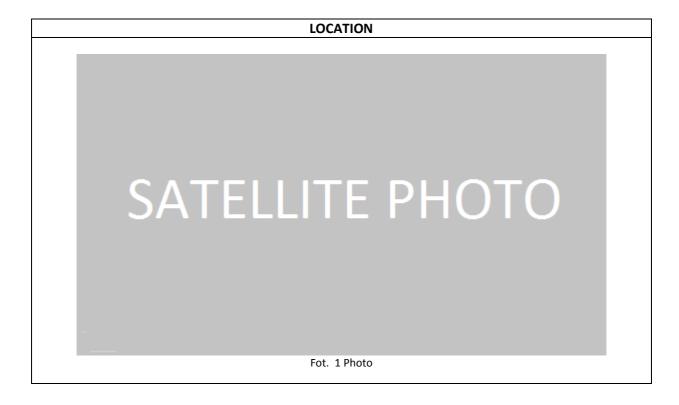
DRAFT: 09.2018

#### 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OBJECT AND RUIN

The general characteristics of the team and the object will be presented below. The data contained below is the result of a study of existing documentation, local vision, measurements and interviews with users and facility managers.

#### 1.1. Basic data

Name	The name appearing in its documentation or the usual name.		
Owner	Owner.		
User	Current users of the object.		
Adress	Address of the object, street, town, state, country - GPS data in decimal		
	degrees.		
Type of object			
Data powstania	Date of construction		
Historical and	The function for which the object was raised and the function of the present		
contemporary function	object.		
Legal protection	Legal form		
Heritage supervisor	Supervisor of the object protection.		



#### 1.2. History

The chapter should present the history and historical outline of the object. If necessary, the description should be divided into appropriate reconstruction phases. The following information should be included in the historical note:

- causes and circumstances of the creation of the object,
- the original form of the object,
- initiators and owners,
- reconstruction phase,
- history of individual phases,
- adaptations and transformations of form and function.

1.3. Terrain and greenery  The chapter should describe the terrain, both the ruins and its surroundings. Particular atters should be paid to profiling including slopes, embankments, moats, slopes and green area addition, the greenery present in the area should be described. You can divide into free shaped green and undesirable green (destructive).  Complete the chapter with photographic documentation that will complement the descrip In addition, it is recommended to make a map with the designation of all the elements of	
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	d green areas. In
configuration, an additional help will be a hypsometric map.	

FOT.

Fot. 2 Description under the photo

FOT.

Fot. 3 Description under the photo

#### 1.4. Characteristics of the object

The chapter should describe the elements of the team, which includes the ruin. It will be helpful to create a situational map with the marking of all development elements. In addition, describe the basic assumptions of the team and briefly characterize its elements.

Elements that require description:

- entrance gates,
- squares and parking lots,
- paths for visitors,
- small architecture objects,
- cubature objects.

In addition, it is necessary to place photographic documentation as a supplement to the descriptive part.

## **OBJECT PLAN**

Rys. 1 Zagospodarowanie obiektu

entrances

FOT.

Fot. 4 Description under the photo

FOT.

Fot. 5 Description under the photo

parkings

FOT.	FOT.
Fot. 6 Description under the photo	Fot. 7 Description under the photo
• pedestrains paths	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Fot. 8 Description under the photo

Fot. 9 Description under the photo

small architecture object	
FOT.	FOT.
Fot. 10 Description under the photo	Fot. 11 Description under the photo
<ul><li>another objects</li></ul>	
FOT.	FOT.

Fot. 12 Description under the photo Fot. 13 Description under the photo

#### 1.5. Characteristics of the ruin

The chapter should contain a brief general description of the ruin and all its elements. The description can be divided into four parts:

- relics,
- walls,
- historical cubatures and their parts
- modern cubature buildings.

•	relics	
••••••		
	FOT.	FOT.
	Fot. 14 Description under the photo	Fot. 15 Description under the photo
•	walls	
•••••		

Fot. 16 Description under the photo

Fot. 17 Description under the photo

historical cubatures and their parts	
FOT.	FOT.
Fot. 18 Description under the photo	Fot. 19 Description under the photo
modern cubature buildings	
FOT.	FOT.

Fot. 20 Description under the photo

Fot. 21 Description under the photo

#### 1.6. List of archival documentation

It is necessary to read the archive documentation of the ruins. It may contain information about previous maintenance, repair works, reinforcements and should be the basis for further work. The documentation should be written in such a way that it is possible to find its physical version.

Author	Tittle	Year	Archive
-	Inwentaryzacja ark. 2	-	Archiwum WKZ
Z. Trojan	Plan odbudowy	1958	Archiwum WKZ
A. Kasiborski	Sondażowe badania elewacji kościoła	1990	Archiwum WKZ
K. Grzegorczyk	Projekt techniczny odwodnienia i wzmocnienia fundamentów	1992	Archiwum zarządcy Archiwum WKZ
J. Kowalski	Dokumentacja fotograficzna	1998	Archiwum zarządcy

#### 1.7. Conclusions and conservation recommendations

At the end of the description and assessment of the technical condition, the most important conclusions should be listed and conservation recommendations should be prepared.

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#### 2. DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF THE TECHNICAL STATE

The assessment of the technical condition is usually connected with the planned operation on the site. In other words, it is purposeful.

In the case of a historic building, it will usually be its primary purpose to collect and analyze information necessary to preserve the ruins in good technical condition or the extent of the necessary renovation.

Therefore, the purpose (usually) of a technical opinion about a non-specific determination of purpose is to assume that the building is in a good condition at least at the good level.

This study is helpful in determining the technical condition for each planned activity on the site, but mainly the assessment is of a general nature with an emphasis on the data needed to carry out the work.

The local vision is the most important component of the so-called preliminary work in preparing expert opinions. After accepting the order, recognizing the subject of the expertise, collecting the available documentation, there is a need to conduct a local vision. It allows you to collect information about the status of an existing object. In most cases, the results of the examination during the inspection of the object are insufficient and it is necessary to download materials for laboratory tests.

#### 2.1. Sections - criteria for division

Due to many factors, such as size, diversity or order of work, the objects to be assessed are divided into parts - sections. This will facilitate the analysis of the object and allow for a comparative analysis of the object fragments. Making such an analysis will make it easier to estimate the costs and urgency of repairs.

Example criteria for sectioning:

- material diversification: primary or secondary materials used;
- geometry of the facility plan;
- geometry of the object's elements: height, thickness, holes, finial type;
- technical condition of fragments or urgency of their repairs;
- primary or current function;
- phasedness of planned works;
- parts of world;
- length of sections covered by the study.

# OBJECT MAP BY SECTIONS

Fig. 2 Sections

#### 2.2. Section A

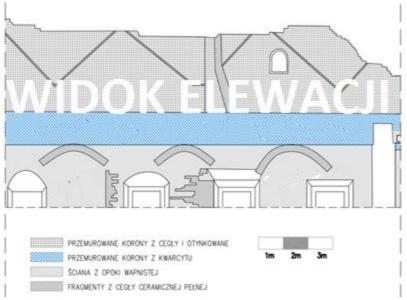


Fig 2 Wall view - section A

#### 2.2.1. Technical description

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#### Ground

The description should contain information about the ground in the foundation zone: geological cross-sections, the type and parameters of the ground, the height of the groundwater table.

All this information is contained in geological engineering documentation prepared for the facility.

Type of soil	homogeneity, occurring soil types in geological cross-sections.
Soil parameters	density, moisture, density / plasticity, internal friction angle, etc.
Groundwater level	groundwater level.

#### **Foundations**

All possible features of the structure are described: wall material, mortar, type of elements bonding, geometric information (height, thickness, length), existing reinforcements and introduced contemporary elements.

Foundation material	wall material, geometry of elements
Mortar	type of mortar, mortar thickness
Wall joints	type of wall structure solution
Foundation geometry	basic foundation geometry - height, width, thickness, schematic drawing showing the geometry

#### **Foundation wall**

All possible features of the structure are described: wall material, mortar, type of elements bonding, geometrical data (height, thickness, length, foundation depth), existing reinforcements and modern elements.		
Wall material	wall material, geometry of elements	
Mortar	type of mortar, mortar thickness	
Wall joints	type of wall structure solution	
Wall geometry	basic foundation geometry - height, width, thickness, schematic drawing showing the geometry	

#### **OVERHEAD PARTS OF THE OBJECT**

#### • STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

#### WALL STRUCTURE

All possible features of the structure are described: wall material, mortar, type of elements bonding, geometric data (height, thickness, length), existing reinforcements and introduced contemporary elements.

Wall material	wall material, geometry of elements
Mortar	type of mortar, mortar thickness
Wall joints	type of wall structure solution
Wall geometry	basic foundation geometry - height, width, thickness, schematic drawing showing the geometry

#### Lintels, arches

All the features of the structure are described: description of the construction method, masonry material, mortar, geometrical data (height, thickness, length, radius of the arc), occurring reinforcements and introduced contemporary elements.

Material	wall material, geometry of elements
Mortar	type of mortar, mortar thickness
Type of joints	type of wall structure solution
Geometry	basic foundation geometry - height, width, thickness, schematic drawing showing the geometry
Ceilings	
Structure description	Description of the ceiling structure - determination of the type of ceiling and static schemes.
Structural material	Definition of the construction material
Layers descprition	Determination of the type of layers and their thickness. Describing the basic properties of finishing layers and construction.
Ceiling support	Determination of the manner of fixing the ceiling

Other elements		
Description of other elements such as: stairs, terraces, balconies etc		
ARCHITECTURAL	. FINISH AND FINISHING ELEMENTS	
Plasters		
Time of completion	Time period in which the plasters were made. Determination of plaster stratigraphy, description of primary and secondary plasters.	
Type of mortar	Determination of the type of mortar.	
Layers	Thickness of individual layers.	
Paintings	Specification of the type of coatings on the plaster.	
SUPPORTING ELEMENTS AND REINFORCEMENT		

#### 2.2.2. Survey of technical condition



Fig 3 Example of damages of facade drawing

FOUNDATIONS AND GROUND		
Ground		
Foundations		
Foundation wall		

OVERHEAD PARTS OF THE OBJECT			
Structural elements		CODE	
Wall structure		SZ	
		ZS	
		DG	
Lintels, archs			
Ceilings			
Other elements			
ARCHITECTURAL FINISH AND FINISHING ELEMENTS			
Plasters			
Paintings			
SUPPORTING ELEMENTS AND REINFORCEMENT			

#### **STRUCTURAL FINISHING ELEMENTS ELEMENTS** FOUNDATIONS OTHER ELEM. **PAINTINGS SEKCJA A** PLASTERS CEILINGS WALLS SC ND DA CRACKS / SCRATCH SZ **DROPOUTS/EROSION** UB **DESTRUCTION OF MATERIAL STRUCTURE** ZS **DEFORMATION OF GEOMETRY** DG POLLUTION ΖN **DAMAGE TO THE SURFACE** | OW



Fot. 22 Description under the photo



Fot. 23 Description under the photo

#### 2.2.3. Analysis of damage causes

lusions		
1		
mmendations		

#### 2.3. Elements of an architectural decor

The general characteristics of the preserved elements of the architectural decor will be presented below. The data contained below is the result of a study of the existing documentation and material tests carried out as well as an interview with the user and facility manager. In addition to the description of composition, iconography and color, the study should include, attribution, stylistic-comparative analysis, recognition of ornaments, determination of the function of the object, etc. It will be helpful to make plans with the location of individual elements of the decor.

In addition, it is necessary to place photographic documentation as a supplement to the descriptive part. Due to the diversity of the decor, the elements to be described are worth dividing into parts.

Mural painting, sgraffito		
The description covers all consecutive layers that can be determined, starting from the wall thread,		
through layers of plasters and the painting itself.		
Substrates		
Types of plasters		
Adhesives and pigments		
for painting		
Natural stone		
The description covers all	I definable features, define petrographic characteristics of stones, physical	
properties, method of pro	ocessing, surface texture, combinations of details, characteristics of existing	
metal elements, method o	of fixing	
Petrographic		
characteristics of stones		
Physical properties		
Processing method,		
surface texture		
Details joints		
Characteristics of		
existing metal elements,		
the method of fixing		
metal elements		
Artificial stone		
The description covers all	definable features, specify the composition and physical properties of the	
material, cross-section cho	aracteristics, the method of making stucco (casting, overhead, etc.), describe	
the technique of making	stucco, taking into account individual layers, surface preparation method,	
polychromy or bulk dyeing	g specify pigments, binders.	
Material composition		
The way of stucco work		
The technique of making		
stucco		

#### 2.4. Drainage and surfaces

In the case of historic buildings remaining in the form of a permanent ruin, it is extremely important to ensure proper drainage of rainwater. This is problematic because such objects are often located on elevations and at a considerable distance from urban areas with storm and sewer installations. The problem is also that in the case of buildings with a closed line of walls, the majority of rainwater remains inside the building.

- Devices for draining rainwater from roofs, terraces and non-roofed ceilings.
  - o qutters,
  - o downspouts,
  - roofing processing,
  - o pipe gulters, channel gullets,
  - o linear drains,
  - o keys,
  - o other.
- Devices draining rainwater from the ground surface.
  - drainage under the surface
    - o for drainage systems,
    - o for storm installations,
    - o for sewage installations,
  - surface drainage
    - o open channels shaped by the surface material,
    - o open concrete monolithic and prefabricated, stone and plastic channels
    - o with shielded linear outlets.
- A place for draining rainwater
  - o sewage treatment plants,
  - o drainage ditches, streams and rivers,
  - wet and dry castle moats,
  - o surface infiltration,
  - o underground tanks.

FOT.

Fot. 24 Description under the photo

FOT.

Fot. 25 Description under the photo

#### 2.5. Engineering objects

Objects that should be described as engineering and other objects include:

- courtyards,
- roads and routes those that are historical or intentionally introduced in the development process are assessed,
- bridges
- wells,
- underground,
- earth and brick fortifications,
- moat,
- other.

#### Courtyards

FOT.

Fot. 26 Description under the photo

FOT.

Fot. 27 Description under the photo

#### Roads and routes

FOT.

Fot. 28 Description under the photo

FOT.

Fot. 29 Description under the photo

<ul> <li>Bridges</li> </ul>	
FOT.	FOT.
Fot. 30 Description under the photo	Fot. 31 Description under the photo
• Wells	
FOT.	FOT.

Fot. 32 Description under the photo

Fot. 33 Description under the photo

• Moats			
FOT.	FOT.		
Fot. 34 Description under the photo  2.6. Conclusions and recommendations	Fot. 35 Description under the photo		
At the end of the study, the most important conclusions regarding the facility should be listed, including recommendations regarding the necessity of repairs.			
• Conclusions			
Recommendations			