

REPORT BY EDWARD MATENGA AUGUST 2004

APPENDIX I

BLUE STONE QUARRY WALL CONDITION SURVEY REPORT

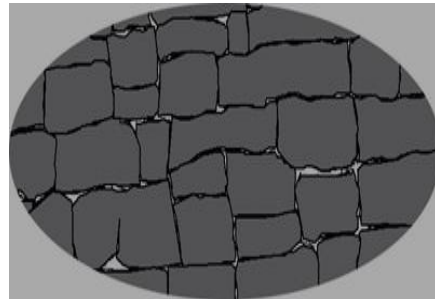
Introduction

This condition survey report dwells mainly on the present condition of the standing portions of the walling, i.e. the inner façade, since the seaside façade is completely collapsed. Features of interest from the point of view of conservation are wall length, height and structural deteriorations. The main causes of deterioration are stated and discussed in the main report for the purpose to decide on appropriate intervention options. A collapse refers to the falling over of face blocks. This is the reason why we are using the term façade for the non-collapsed portions. The only place where there is a total collapse of both the face blocks and the core is the breached section. In all the other areas the core stones are still intact.

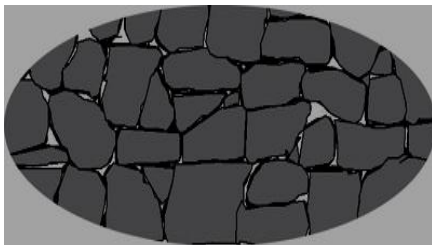
Since the primary purpose of constructing the wall was to create a barrier, there was no attempt at building an aesthetically pleasing structure. The resultant finish is what is referred to as P-style in dry stone structures classification of workmanship.



Q-style (Quality)



P-style (Poor)



R-style (Rough)

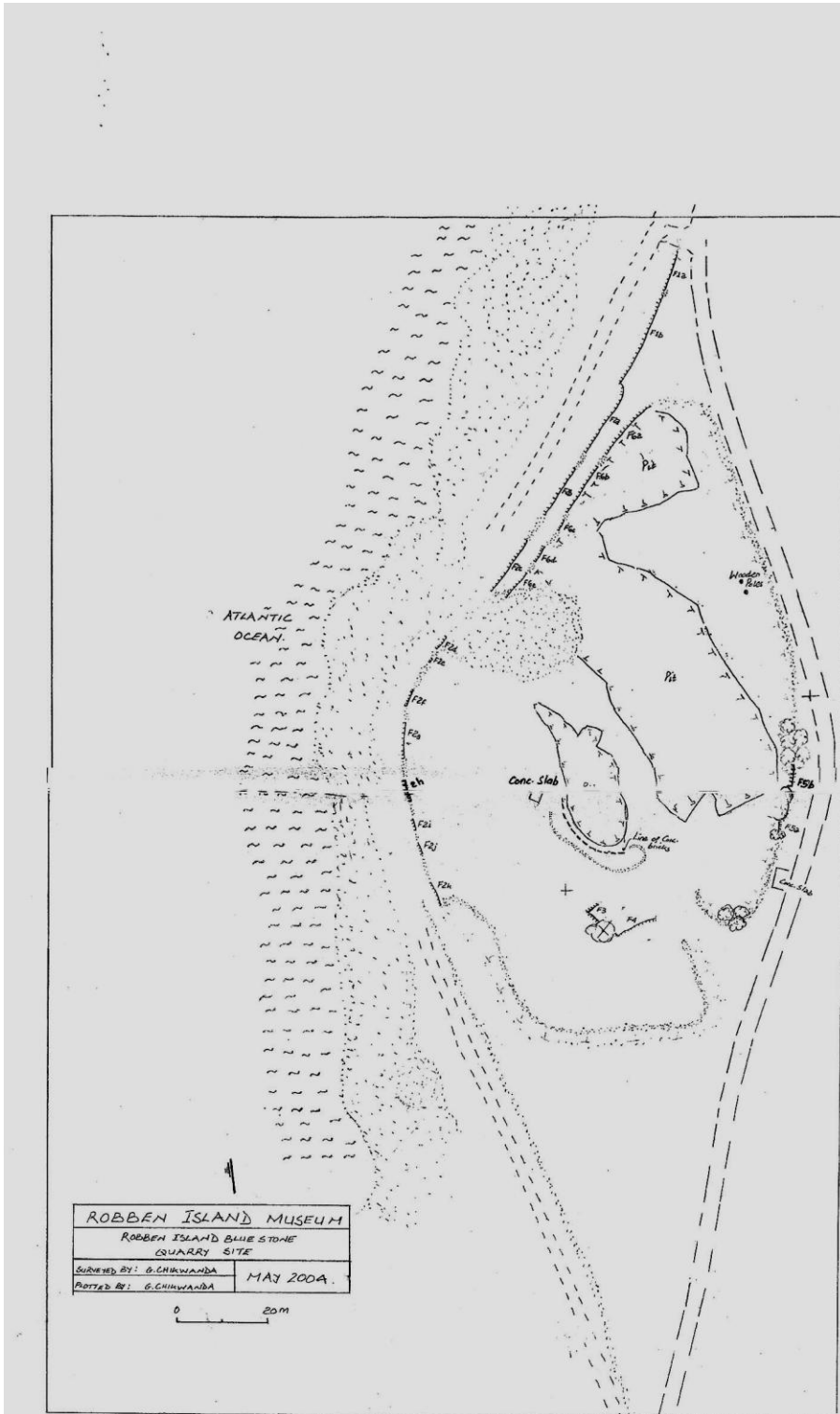
Wall styles

How to use the report

This document is meant to serve as a site monitoring and conservation tool. It is in three components, the map, photographs and descriptions. All the three complement each other in an effort to achieve an exhaustive documentation record of the structure, in case change takes place. In routine inspections, inspectors can use this document to monitor deterioration. The most useful of the above tools is photography. Photographs provide an effective means of comparing the present with past captured on a photograph. The map is also useful in comparisons of spatial extent of problem. Descriptive documentation confirms features, such as bulges. Metric data is also given in descriptions.

Any changes so confirmed by the three documentation tools are then recorded and also added to the existing record as a way of updating it. It should be noted at this point that new developments are an addition and never discard or destroy the past record since documentation is a **process** that also constitutes part of the history of the structure. All this information is then passed on to the site heritage manager who will decide on the best remedial action to take.

The Documentation



Map of the quarry and wall.

Wall 1

The northern end of the structure, it has wall 2 butting on to it on its southern end. It is a low wall with a maximum height of 0.8 m and appears stable as it retains some compacted soils. The collapse along it separates façade 1a from 1b and is a result of a very deliberate effort in moving the top blocks.



Intersection of walls 1 and 2



Façade 1a

Façade 1a

It is 7.5 m long with a maximum height of 0.45 m. It is separated from façade 1b by a 0.5m long collapse of the top blocks.



Collapse between facade1a and 1b



Façade 1b

Facade 1b

It stretches for 20.5 m attaining a maximum height of 0.8m at the intersection with wall 2. It has a bottom void (0.4 m x 0.4 m) halfway along its length.

Wall 2

This is the main dyke extending along the western and southern edges of the quarry site. It ends against wall 1 at the northern end, which is also its lowest part. Because of its length, it has been subdivided into sections that are separated by collapses for management purposes.



Façade 2a

Façade 2a

It curves into façade 1b at the northern end. There is a bottom bulge towards the collapse that separates it from façade 2b. It is 20 m long and 1.85 m high.



Collapse between façade 2a and 2b.



Façade 2b

Façade 2b

It is separated from façade 2a by a 2.5 m long collapse. It is at this collapsed portion that the wall starts to have a lower wall (1.45m high) upon which the upper part sits like a terrace and tapering off. It is 12 m long and 2.15 m high.



Collapse between facade 2b and 2c.

Extends for a length of 7m, the lower part of the façade collapsed forcing the upper part to sink. Result of a bottom bulge that burst.



Fig. 22. Façade 2c

Façade 2c

It is 13.5 m long and 2 m high. This is the portion that ends with the section of total collapse. Visitors should not climb over the wall, as it is unstable.



The section that was breached by the waves, between façade 2c and 2d

The breach is 15 m long and its rubble has been swept and spread towards the quarry pit.



Façade 2d

Façade 2d

It has a backward lean. Stone are sliding down at the end breach. It is 4 m long and 1.8 m high.



Collapse between façades 2d and 2e.



Façade 2e

Façade 2e

It is 0.6 m long and 1.4 m high. Its top courses are leaning backwards, assuming a much more stable position.



Collapse between façade 2e and 2f

The 8m long collapse that separates facades 2e and 2f has some hanging blocks.



Façade 2f

Façade 2f

It is 5.5 m long rising to a maximum height of 2 m. It leans backwards from the bottom up to halfway through its height. From here it tapers inwards.



A 2m long collapse of the top blocks separates façade 2f from 2g.



Façade 2g

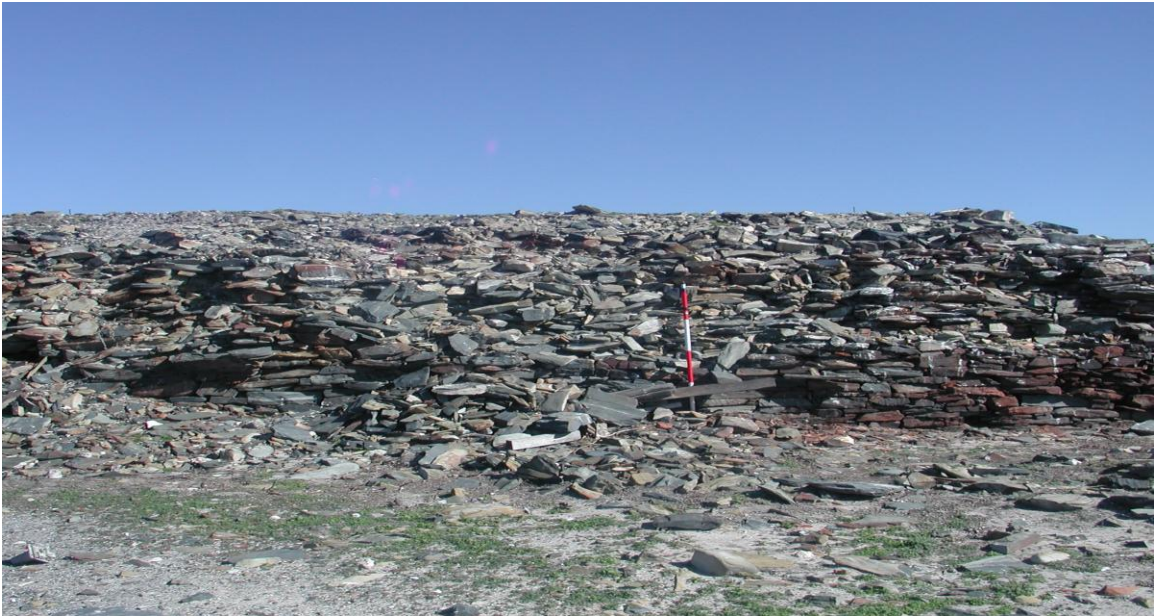
Façade 2g

It has a mid bulge near the collapse that separates it from façade 2f. Another bottom to mid bulge 5 m from this end has resulted in a void (0.5 m long x 0.6 m high). This may cause further collapse of the blocks that are directly above it. The façade stretches for 9 m and attains a maximum height of 2.1m.



A 6m long collapse separates façade 2g from 2h.

This is an extensive collapse of the façade going down to the bottom blocks.



Façade 2h

It is 8.5m long and 2.15m high. Most of its top façade blocks are collapsed for three-quarters of its length.



FA 4 m long collapse separates façade 2h from 2i.

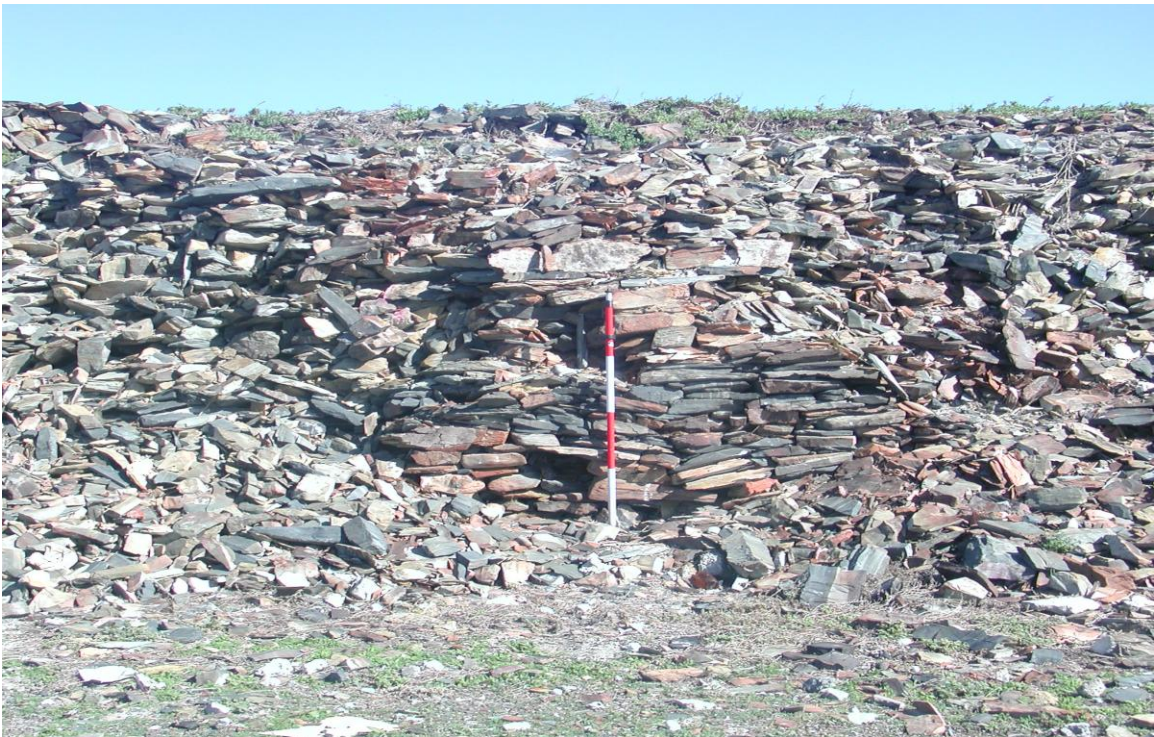


Façade 2i

It is 3m long and 2m high.



A 2.5 m long collapse separates façade 2j from 2i.



Façade 2j

It leans backwards at the point with a bottom void (0.2m long x 0.1m high) towards the right end. It is 2.5m long and 2.1m high.



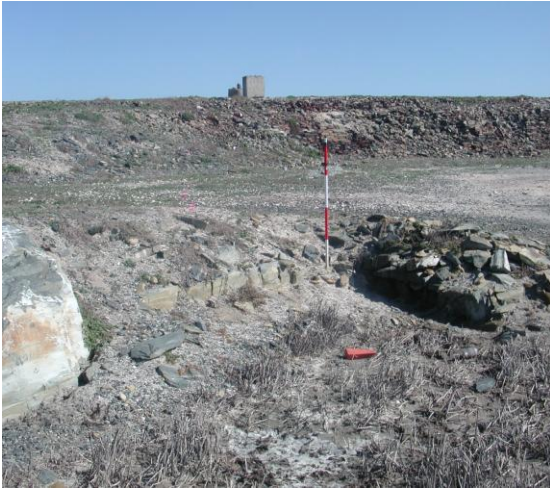
A 5.5m long collapse separates façade 2j from 2k.



Façade 2k

This is the last standing façade of the wall 2 at the southern end. The top face blocks have collapsed. It is 7 m long and the standing façade rises to 1.5 m.

Walls 3 and 4



Wall 3



Wall 4

They end against either side of the same boulder forming a soil-retaining platform from which quarried stones were loaded into lorries.

Wall 5

It stretched along the eastern edge of the quarry site. Now only two standing portions remain. The wall remnants exhibit some elements of straight coursing – a sign of improved workmanship!



Facade 5a

It ends against a rock over which it used to pass at the northern end. The southern end is totally collapsed. The same rock forms the eastern edge of the main quarry pit. It is 1.5 m long and 0.3 m high.



Façade 5b

It stretches for about 8m into the shrubs that grow to its northern end. It also ends against the same rock as façade 5a to its south. It is 1.5m high.

Wall 6

It forms a lower terrace below wall 2. It is constructed on top of the western edge of the quarry pits. Like wall 2, it also is characterized by a series of collapsed portions overlooking the pit and they threaten to progressively collapse.



Façade 6a, it is 13 m long and 0.55 m high.



A 2.5m long collapse separates façade 6a from 6b.

A path over it into the pit was causing erosion.



Façade 6 b. It is 13m long and 0.7m high.



A 1.5 m long collapse separates façade 6b from 6c.



Façade 6c, It is 2m long and 0.5m high. It overlooks the main pit. Blocks between it and façade 6d are continuously sliding.



A 3m long collapse separates façade 6c and 6d.



Façade 6d
It is 5 m long and 0.5 m high.



A 2.5m long collapse separates façade 6d from 6e.



Façade 6e

It is 7m long and 0.75m high. The rubble from the total collapse is concealing its southern end that now has a few blocks remaining.

