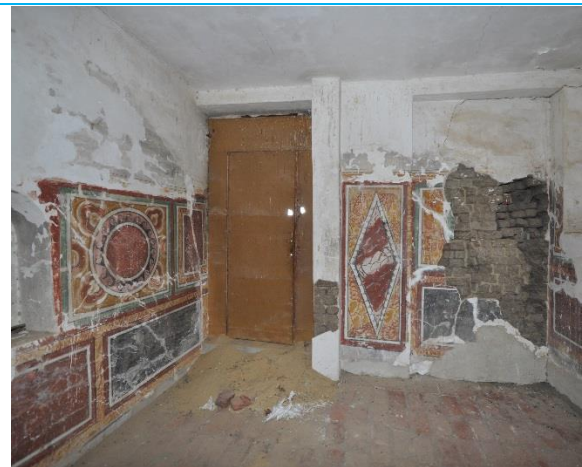
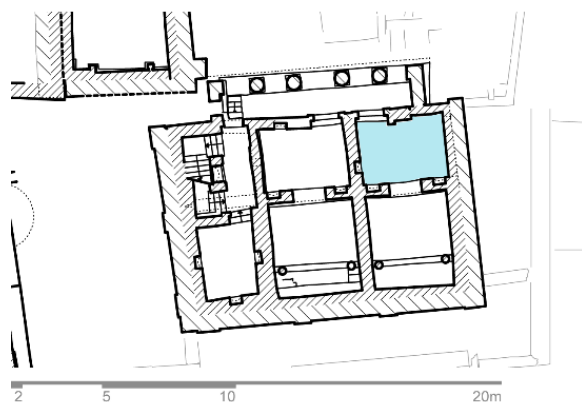


Tomb no. GB 13 (Gabra no. M 05/SS (LH)) anteroom



Description of the interior design

A rectangular room made of adobe masonry with a floor of fired tiles. The walls show a thin layer of clay plaster topped with a thick layer of lime plaster. In the upper parts of the walls, the plaster layer was whitewashed. Along the lower half of the walls a second thin plaster layer was applied and decorated with imitations of stone incrustations. The polychrome paintings were carried out directly on the plaster surface.

The lost areas of the original plaster have been closed parallel to the reconstruction of the roof. The repair phase with lime plaster and white wash was left unpainted on the southern, western and northern side. On the east wall a painting reconstruction was carried out. While the original plaster surface and painting shows a characteristic visible brush duct, the plaster repairs were implemented with a very smooth surface.

Tomb no. GB 13 (Gabra no. M 05/SS (LH)) anteroom

Condition before treatment

The plaster layers on the northern and eastern wall are partially lost and expose the sun dried clay brick masonry (adobe). Collapsed plaster fragments could be found on the floor. Where visible the adobe masonry shows a structurally destabilised and sanding surface. Parts of the joints are lost. In the northern-eastern corner is a hole in the wall bricked up with loses clay bricks.

The architectural surface is lined with cracks. The plaster layers are detached from the adobe masonry, being at high risk to falling off. Partially, the paint layers show deterioration phenomena like flaking and powdering. Dust covers all exposed surfaces.

An intervention is necessary to halt active deterioration and preserve the original plaster and wall painting.



Treatment

The following steps of emergency measures were done in the field schools of 2012, 2014 and 2018. The architectural surface was dry cleaned by using soft brushes. For temporary protection fragile parts of the wall paintings were faced with Japanese paper. The many fallen-off plaster fragments were secured, documented and stored separately.

The main goal was to stabilize the paint layer supporting plasters. The structurally consolidation of the adobe masonry surface provided a solid structure for the treatments to follow. In addition, lost joints were infilled. The plaster layers were stabilized by edging detached fragments. The conservation mortar contains cellulose-ether as binder and is reversible. To improve the bondage between coat and support, voids were filled by grout injections based on a silica binder. Softened and fragile paint layers were structurally consolidated and re-stabilized.

Tomb no. GB 13 (Gabra no. M 05/SS (LH)) anteroom

To learn about details of all conservation steps and materials please refer to the link “treatment” to be found on the front page introduction.

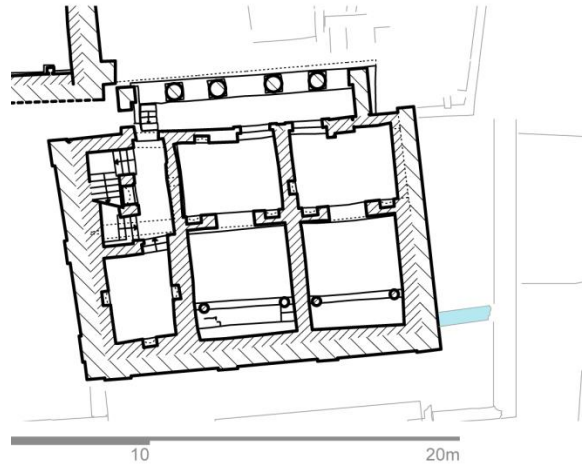


Condition after treatment

Emergency measures have been carried out to prevent further decay. The tomb house is protected by a lockable door. For the future it would be desirable to establish a maintenance and monitoring programme.

Status: October 2018

Tomb no. GB 13 (Gabra no. M 05/SE (LH)) outside



Description of the interior design



A wall fragment on the outside of the eastern wall of tomb house GB 13 made of adobe masonry. The main parts of the architectural structures are lost or covered by the desert sand. The adobe masonry is on one side coated with one layer of lime plaster. A finish with a whitewash served as a base for wall painting. The wall was decorated with imitations of stone incrustations.

Condition before treatment

The wall fragment is half buried in the sand. Where visible, the adobe masonry shows a structurally destabilised and sanding surface. The deterioration had reduced the joint mortars. The architectural surface is lined with cracks. Additionally the plaster layers are detached from the adobe masonry, being in high risk to falling off. The paint layers are heavily reduced. Partially, the paint layers show deterioration phenomena as powdering.

An intervention is necessary to halt active deterioration and preserve the original plaster and wall painting.

Tomb no. GB 13 (Gabra no. M 05/SE (LH)) outside

Treatment	
<p>The following steps of emergency measures were done in the field schools of 2012, 2014 and 2015. The architectural surface of the facade was dry cleaned by using soft brushes. For temporary protection fragile parts of the plaster layer were faced with Japanese paper and cellulose-ether glue.</p> <p>The main goal was to stabilize the painted plaster insitu. The structurally consolidation of the adobe masonry surface next to the preserved plasters provided a solid structure for the treatments to follow. Additionally, lost joints were infilled. The plaster layers were stabilized by edging detached fragments. The conservation mortar contains cellulose-ether as binder and is reversible. To improve the bondage between coat and support, voids were filled by grout injections based on a cellulose-ether binder. Due to the outdoor situation all conservation plasters were finally structurally strengthened with a silica binder.</p> <p>To learn about details of all conservation steps and materials please refer to the link “treatment” to be found on the front page introduction.</p>	
	
Condition after treatment	
<p>Emergency measures have been carried out to prevent further decay. The wall fragment is exposed to the elements and human action. In this respect, it would be desirable to continue the emergency measures and to establish maintenance and monitoring programme for the future.</p>	
Status: November 2015	