

# Norwood Park Foundation

## Phase 1 Completion Report Photos



Norwood House in 2011, prior to any improvements.





The first part of Phase 1 was remediation of hazardous materials. This work included removal of nearly all asbestos and lead-containing materials on the interior and exterior of the building. Some materials coated with lead-based paint were encapsulated instead of removed, including the historic windows and screens which will be restored as part of Phase 2.



Because significant foundation work was needed, and we subsequently learned the house was not in its correct historical location anyway, it was determined that moving the structure was necessary.





To prepare for the move, large steel beams were slid beneath the house and attached to the wood structure. The beams were raised using hydraulic jacks and wood cribbing, so that large dollies could be chained to the steel beams.



The steel beam structure was attached to and pulled by a large truck, which maneuvered the house from its setting and into a temporary location, where it was set back onto wood cribbing.



The preexisting foundation, from the 1990s, was fully removed from the site.



Holes for twenty piers were drilled to bedrock.



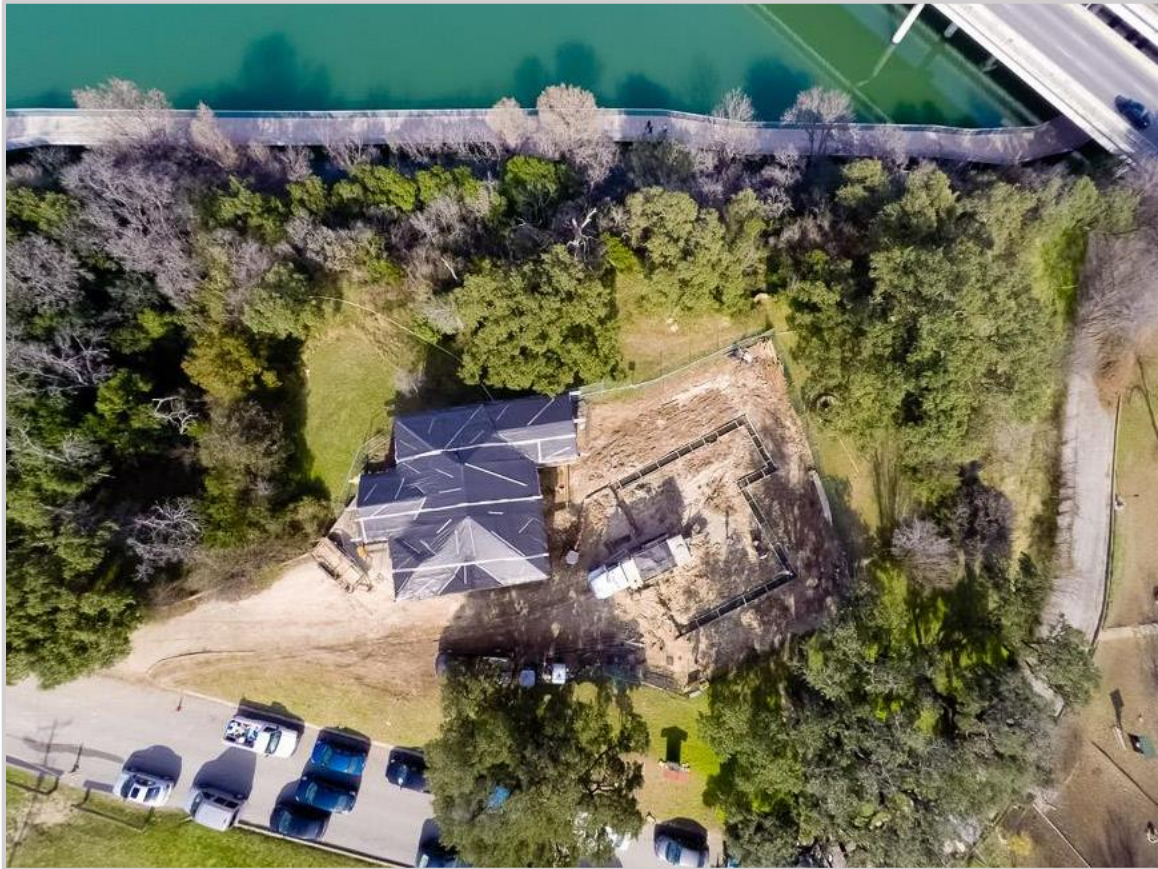


Reinforcing steel was assembled and placed and concrete was poured to form the below-grade foundation piers.



After the piers were cured, the grade beam was formed.





Aerial view of site during the concrete pour for the grade beam.

The new foundation was located to line up with remaining historic landscape elements, including the fountain, which can be seen to the east of the house. This rectifies the previous incorrect placement of the house, from when it was moved in the 1990s.

(Photo by Patrick Wong)



When the concrete was sufficiently cured, the forms were removed from the grade beam. 6" of soil were spread around the perimeter of the grade beam to complete the hazardous materials abatement.



The house was then moved back up the hill and into place over the grade beam.





The house was carefully moved into place over the grade beam, to align with the landscape features.



The corrected placement of the house also lines up the front door (and temporarily removed gable) with the historic sidewalk.





Once the house was properly positioned, the steel beams supporting the house were set back on cribbing. Forms for the stem wall were then placed on the grade beam beneath the sill of the wood structure with steel reinforcing added as directed by the structural engineer.



When the stem wall was cured, the forms were removed and the house was lowered onto it.



With the house in place, the existing subfloor was removed and floor joists throughout the structure were sistered or replaced as necessary, based on condition.



New subflooring was laid over the joists through the entire house.





Most of the wood structure was surprisingly plumb and square. The sleeping porch on the northeast corner of the house required the most intervention to bring it into square. Straps were attached to the structure at a diagonal and gradually tightened with a ratcheting winch.



Temporary bracing was added throughout the structure on top of the new subfloor.



Temporary roof structure was added above the ceiling joists, the existing roof decking was removed, and deteriorated rafters were sistered or replaced as necessary.



New roof decking was laid over the entire structure.





The new rook decking was sheathed with a roll roofing and openings and deteriorated areas of the exterior walls were patched over.



Finally, the exterior of the house has been painted in order to protect the wood and exterior sheathing from additional deterioration.