THE FULFORD BUILDING, PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PENISTONE, SOUTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



On behalf of:	Bellway 2 Deighton Close Wetherby West Yorkshire WF2 7ST
National Grid Reference (NGR):	SE 2412 0417 (centre)
CS Archaeology Project No:	131
Oasis Reference:	csarchae1-174672
Prepared and illustrated by:	Chris Scurfield
Project Timing:	Site Photography February/March 2014 Report, April 2014

Enquiries to:Chris Scurfield
CS Archaeology
Manor Farm House
Manor Occupation Road
Royston
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S71 4SGTelephone:01226 722571
07963 586767
csarchaeology@gmail.com

Frontispiece: view of the southeast facing facade of the Fulford Building, looking north

CONTENTS

	SUMMARY	2
1	INTRODUCTION	
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	
3	METHODOLOGY	
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	
5	RESULTS	4
6	CONCLUSION	6
7	REFERENCES	6
7	7.1 Bibliography	6
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6

FIGURES

- 1 location map
- 2 site map
- 3 roof truss drawings
- 4 the Fulford Building basement floor plan with photographic positions
- 5 the Fulford Building ground floor plans with photographic positions
- 6 the Fulford Building first floor plans with photographic positions

PLATES (with photographic positions in italics)

- 1, 16: room 49, view of the southern built in cupboard
- 2, 15: room 49, view of the northern built in cupboard
- 3, 18: room 15, view of the revealed ceiling/first floor arrangement
- 4, 17: room 16, exposed view of the original walls and archway
- 5, 20A: general view of the arched openings to the central corridor, from the WSW
- 6, 23: view of the part blocked archway to the SW staircase
- 7, 1: view of the single storey kitchen's SW elevation
- 8, 31: view of the modern hipped roof
- 9, 33: view of the modern roof
- 10, 9: view of the type 1 roof trusses
- 11, 48: view of a cross sectional view through the building with the type 3 roof truss in situ
- 12, 53: view of the removed roof type 1 roof truss
- 13, 54: view of the removed roof type 1 roof truss
- 14, 73: view of the removed type 2 roof trusses
- 15, 74: detail of the type 3 upper truss
- 16, 64: view of the Fulford Build's front door before demolition

APPENDICES

- 1 project design
- 2 photographic archive

SUMMARY

- 0.1 This report is in response to a recommendation in the archaeological building record for further mitigation in response to the Fulford Building's demolition, which in turn was requested by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council as part of the programme of Building Schools for the Future (BSF).
- 0.2 This report records a supplementary series of photographs of the school during demolition and features details of the roof and original features not previously visible.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Fulford Building is situated at the northern end of Penistone's School Complex, which is located 0.85 kms north northwest of Penistone's town centre. Penistone lies 10.2kms west of Barnsley, South Yorkshire (Figure 1).
- 1.2 This report is designed to provide a final record of the Fulford Building.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To record the architectural and archaeological resource in order to achieve a better understanding of the significance of the historic buildings within its historic context.
- 2.2 To provide a permanent record of the demolition which will be made available for public dissemination, via the archive which will be deposition with Barnsley Museum.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 This has been in accordance with the Project Design (Appendix 1).
- 3.2 Because of the extensive nature of the demolition, caused through material separation, CS Archaeology adopted an intermittent watching brief.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The historic site of Penistone's Grammar School was in the town centre on the historic Kirk Flatt (Hey 2002, 111) where it formed one of three of the town's principal buildings.
- 4.2 During most of the 19th century the school provided an elementary education to only to boys. Mr Joseph Fulford was appointed Headmaster in 1892, a position he retained until 1921. By 1893 the Penistone Grammar School had moved to its present site, centred on Weirfield House.
- 4.3 During this period the school changed fundamentally with the inclusion of girls in 1907 and with the building of a purpose built Fulford Building, named after the headmaster, in 1911. The Fulford Building retained an array of original fittings and fixtures which were previously recorded (CS Archaeology 2010).
- 4.4 When Fulford retired in 1920s, only 4 of the 258 pupils were 6th formers. His successors, G W Morris (1921-28) and E F Bowman (1928-58) expanded the 6th form, encouraging the pupils to go to university or teacher training college. The school served a wide catchment area of the upper Don valley and in 1944 was an early beneficiary of the *Education Act* which made it possible for working-class children to attend Grammar School and go on to university (Hey 2002, 114).

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 Demolition works spanned most of the 3 months at the beginning of 2014, and comprised of removal of fittings/fixtures and asbestos before the main structure could be demolished. Work started with the demolition of the single storey kitchen to the eastern end of the building, and continued with the demolition of the building from the southwest end leaving the front façade extant until most of the inner walls had been removed.
- 5.2 CS Archaeology attended the site for a series of targeted visits in order to investigate parts of the building not previously viewed (CS Archaeology 2010). This provided a detailed photographic record of the demolition during the removal of most sections of the buildings and is fully referenced in Appendix 2 (**Figures 4-7**).
- 5.3 Specific areas of significance have been emphasised in the text below and these are also fully referenced (as above).
- 5.4 During the building's stripping two new features were revealed on the first floor corridor (Rm. 45) where fitted cupboards were revealed (Figure 5: Plates 1, 16 & 2, 15). The cupboards had been previously obscured by modern coverings. The double cupboards were hinged with recessed moulded panels to the doors. Internally there were two full length shelves. The cupboards would appear to be consistent with the storage of books, and therefore provide much needed storage representing a significant design feature of the Edwardian school. Also revealed were the original dark brown tiles to the lower walls.
- 5.5 On the ground floor (Rm. 15) the original arrangement of the ceiling/first floor was revealed when the modern suspended ceiling was removed (**Plate 3**, *18*). The steel

'I' beams were visible; these ran longitudinal to the building and were originally exposed and painted with an under drawn lathe and plaster ceiling below the timber cross joists. Also to the ground floor the original appearance of Room 16 was revealed. It featured white tiles with rounded corners (**Plate 4**, *17*), suggesting that the original archway was intended to be open and was only later in-filled. This room probably served as an open dining room and was later converted to an enclosed room.

- 5.6 Also revealed was confirmation of the original design of the central corridor at ground floor level, with the continuation of three arched openings. The width of these part blocked arches contrasts with the narrower arched windows to room 8, i.e. they were wider and therefore probably represents access between the corridor and room 16 and also the staircase (Rms. 18/19). As a side effect these archways would have provided the corridor with natural borrowed light from the northwest elevation (**Plates 5**, *20A* **& 6**, *23*).
- 5.7 Roof In situ. The Kitchen (Rm. 22) consisted of a hipped slate roof. Following removal of the slates the roof was exposed (**Plate 7**, 1) revealing details of its construction. The roof featured 2 sets of purlins set into the northwest elevation of the main school building. The roof was finished with common rafters notched onto the purlins terminating on timber wall plates and ridge pieces. Internally the dividing wall between rooms 19, 23-25 and 22 was non structural, and may have been a later insertion.
- 5.8 The main roof was divided into two halves. Its division ran along the building's centre line. The roof to the southeast side, had been recently replaced and featured steel 'I beam trusses to the structural elements (**Plates 8**, 31 **& 9**, *33*) with connecting timber purlins beneath common rafters with a gantry to the roof's apex.
- 5.9 The northwest roof was original and featured an array of king and queen post trusses which was dependent on the required class room height. Rooms 47, 51-53 (Figure 6) had lower under-drawn ceilings and used the type 1truss (Plate 10, 9) and type 2 and 3 trusses and were used for the double height principal class rooms to the first floor. Room 45, at the southwest end of the building, and 48, 50 and 29 all featured high ceilings with the corbelled and 'arched' trusses (type 2-3) exposed. Type 3 trusses were used only above Room 28 (Plate 11, 48) in the northwest corner of the roof. Just why the type 3, queen post truss was used here is unknown but may have facilitated pedestrian access to the roof for maintenance of even to access a clock?
- 5.10 Once the roof had been dismembered the trusses were collected to one side of the site, allowing detailed drawing to be made (Figure 3). All the trusses featured regular machine sawn timbers, using slow grown, pitch pine probably imported from the Baltic.
- 5.11 The type 1 trusses consisted of a straight tie-beam central king post bolted to the tiebeam (**Plates 12**, *53* & **13**, *54*). A pair of struts extended from the base of the king post to centrally support the principal rafters. The principal rafters were joined to the top of the king post, probably with a mortice and tenon joint, and secured with an arrow shaped iron brace that was bolted to both the top of the principal rafters and the top of the king post. The each roof truss featured a ridge purlin, which was a relatively narrow board and was vertically notched into the top of the king post.

- 5.12 The type 2 trusses featured a raised tie-beam with a shortened king post (**Plate 14**, 73), which displayed similar carpentry and iron work to the type 1 trusses. NB throughout the trusses the carpentry was imprecise and relied in part on the associated iron work for its integral strength. The type 2 and 3 trusses featured composite arched bracing pieces below the lower principal rafters and the tie-beam. These arched bracing pieces were bolted through to the upper side of the principal rafters and the tie-beam and the final arch were finished with a continuous chamfer to both sides, terminating on top of the corbels.
- 5.13 The type 3 trusses differed only to the upper truss which instead of a king post employed two queen post trusses (Figure 3: Plate 15, 74).

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The watching brief has been able to record architectural details of the original school, constructional details, fitted cupboards, surface treatments and roof details. Detailed examination of the roof in particular, evidences the high structural integrity of the construction. It also shows that with e.g. the truss joints there was a tandem reliance on the carpentry and the securing iron work which echoes industrial buildings of the 19th century.
- 6.2 This report records the demolition of this purpose built early 20th century school building which has witnessed revolutionary educational changes for over 103 years.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

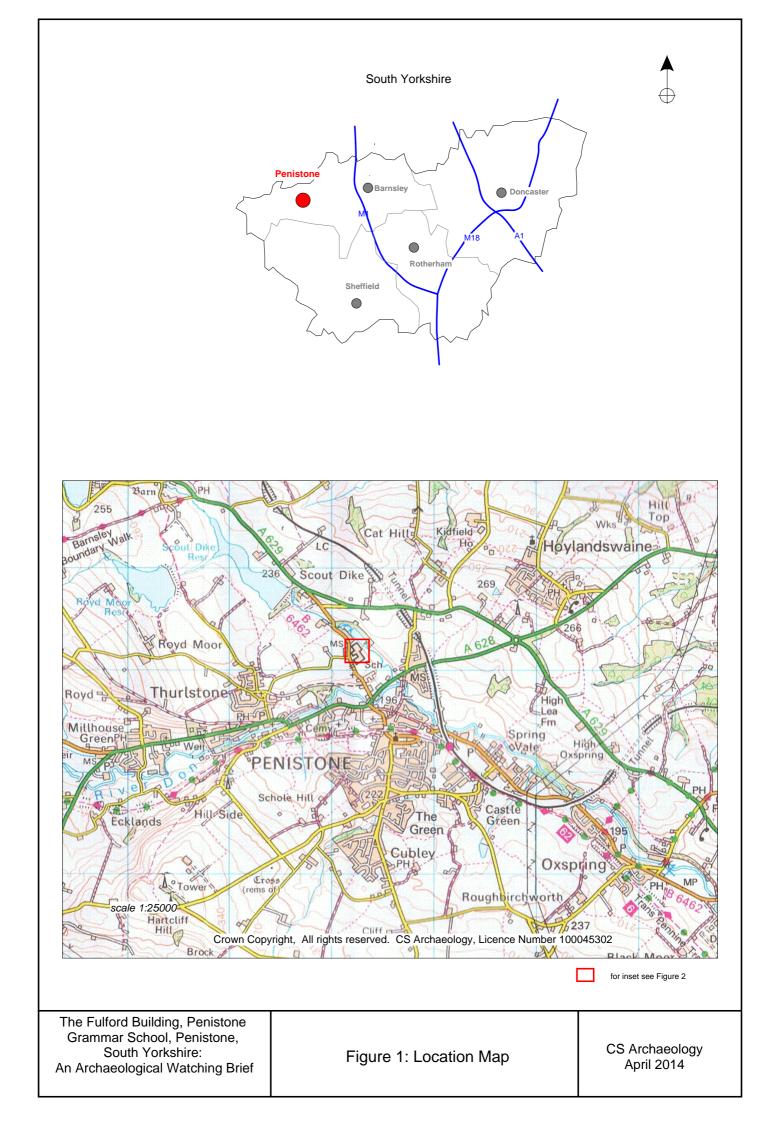
English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings A guide to good recording practice (*Internet Source 2)

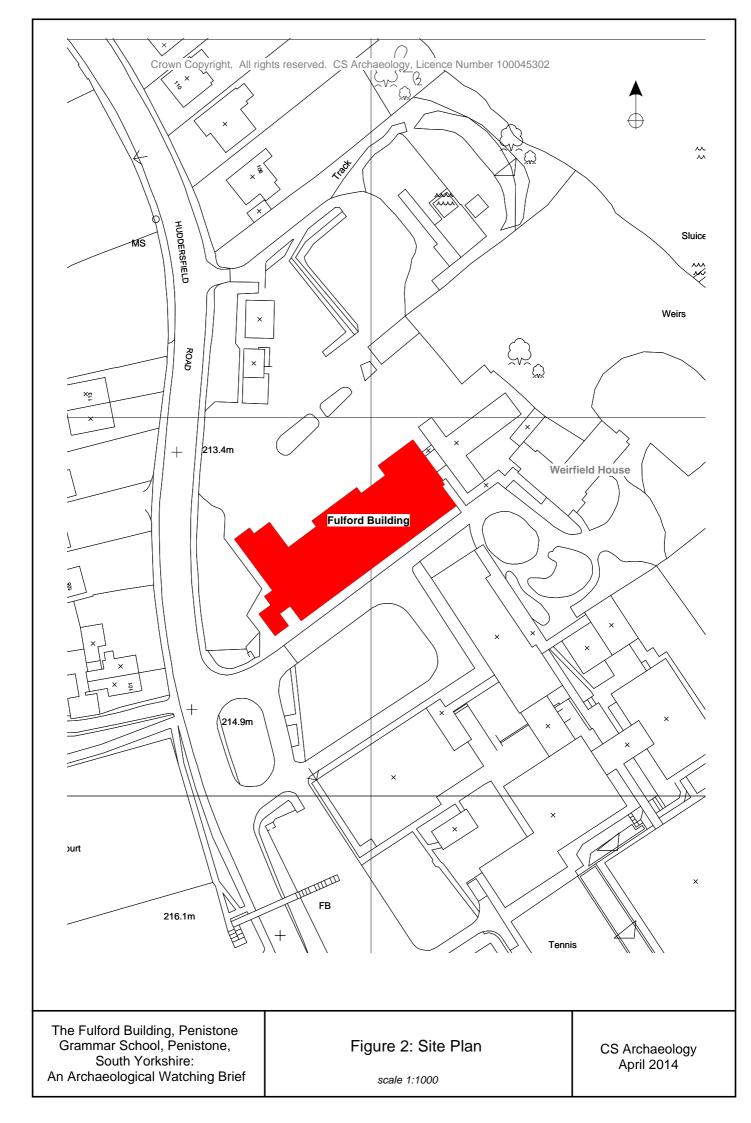
Hey D 2002, A History of Penistone and District, Wharncliffe Books, Barnsley

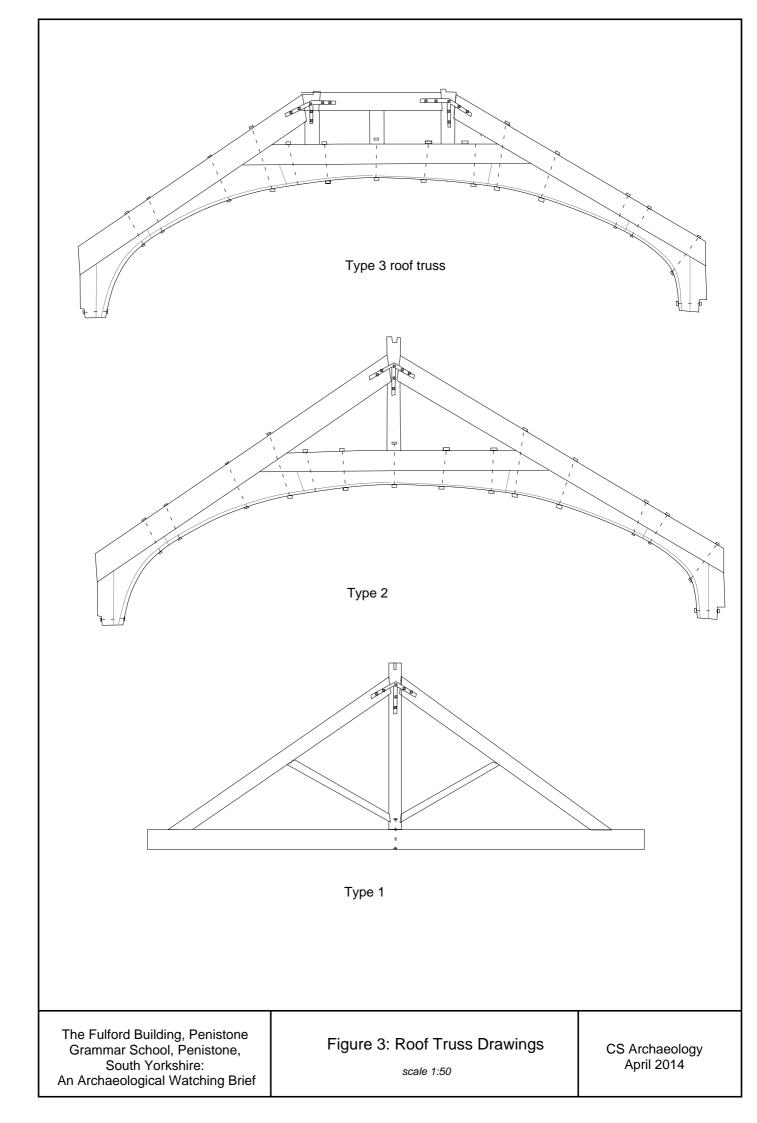
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

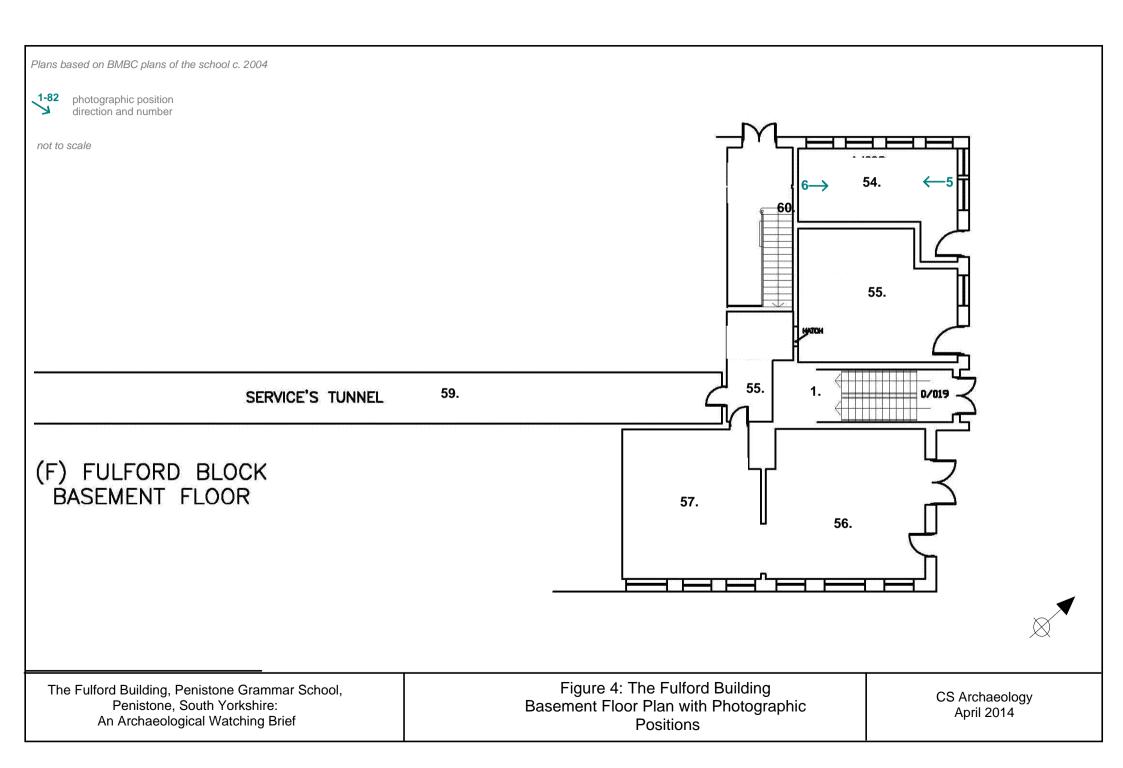
Thank you to Mr J Campbell of Bellway for commissioning this project and to Mr. M Green of Sirius Engineering Group, for arranging safe access around the site.

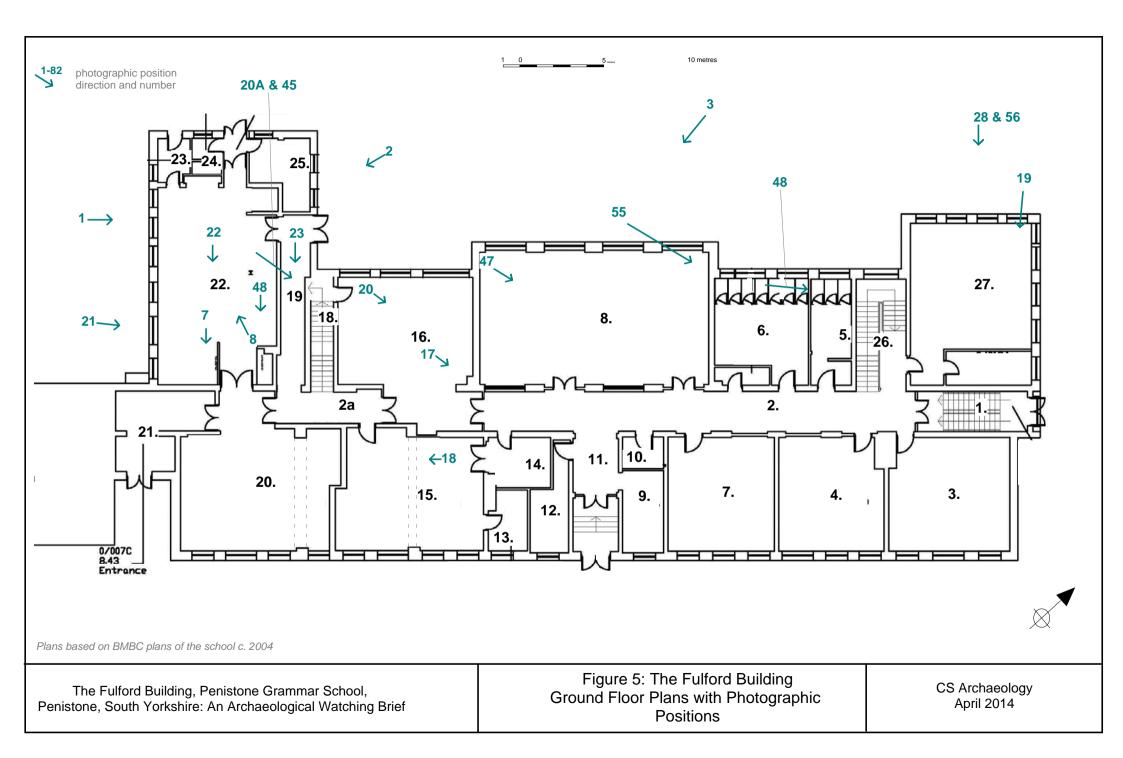
FIGURES

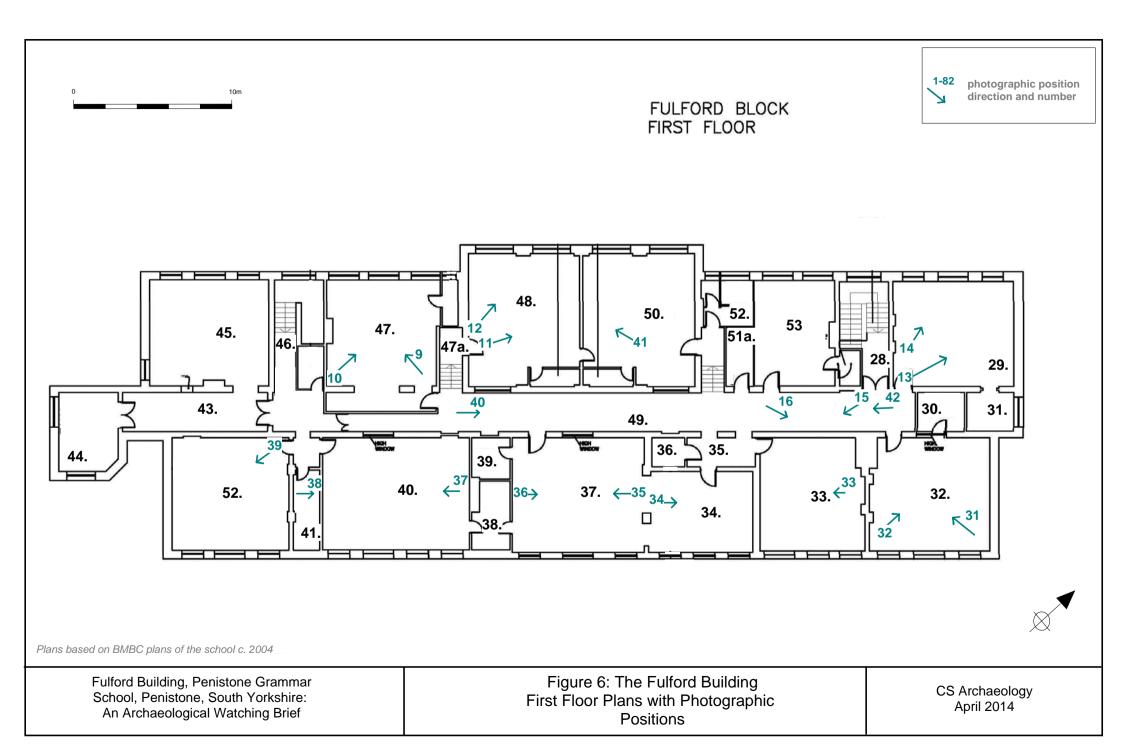


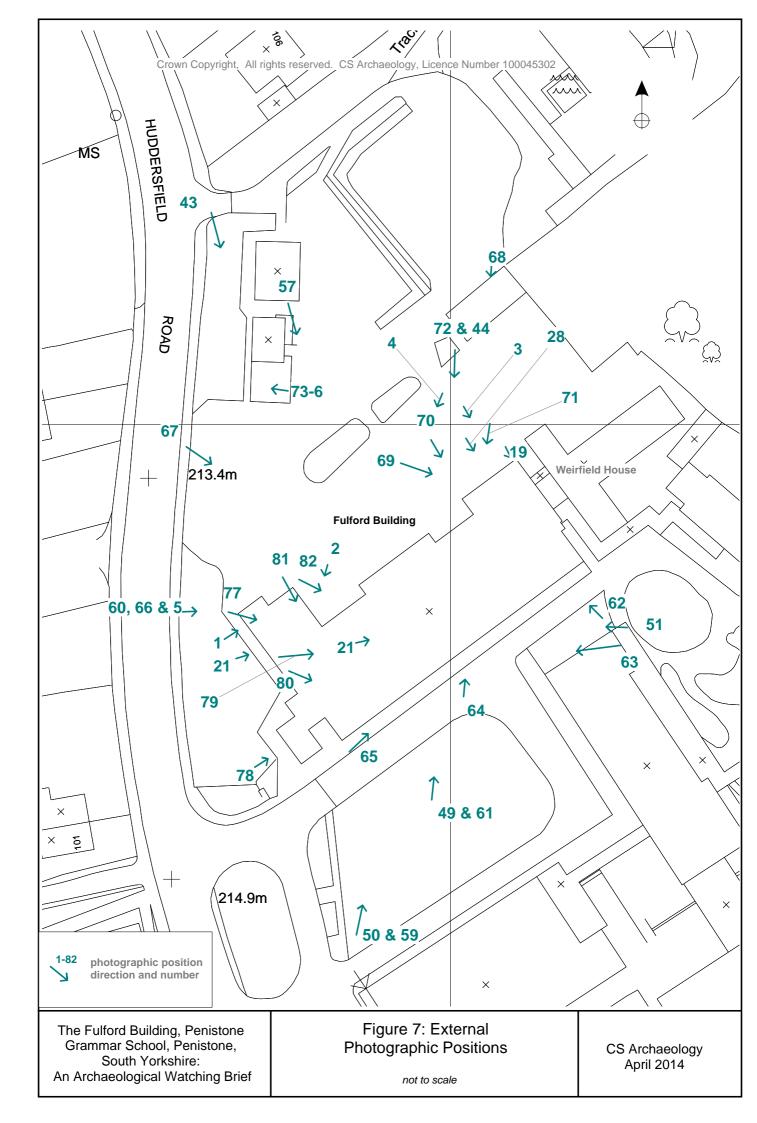












PLATES



Plate 1, 16: room 49, view of the southern built in cupboard, from the west



Plate 2, 15: room 49, view of the northern built in cupboard, from the north



Plate 3, 18: room 15, view of the revealed ceiling/first floor arrangement, from the northeast



Plate 4, 17: room 16, exposed view of the original walls and archway, from the west



Plate 5, 20A: general view of the arched openings to the central corridor, from the WSW



Plate 6, 23: view of the part blocked archway to the SW staircase, from the northwest



Plate 7, 1: view of the single storey kitchen's SW elevation, from the southwest



Plate 8, 31: view of the modern hipped roof, from the east



Plate 9, 33: view of the modern roof, from the northeast



Plate 10, 9: view of the type 1 roof trusses, from the west



Plate 11, 48: view of a cross sectional view through the building with the type 3 roof truss in situ, from the west



Plate 12, 53: view of the removed roof type 1 roof truss



Plate 13, 54: view of the removed roof type 1 roof truss



Plate 14, 73: view of the removed type 2 roof trusses, from the east



Plate 15, 74: detail of the type 3 upper truss, from the east



Plate 16, 64: view of the Fulford Build's front door before demolition, from the southeast

APPENDIX 1

PROJECT DESIGN FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF FOR THE FULFORD BUILDING, PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE



CS Archaeology

February 2014

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Project Design (PD) is in response to a recommendation in an earlier archaeological assessment and building record (CS Archaeology 2010) for the proposed demolition of the late 19th century purposed built school at Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire.
- 0.2 This PD proposes that an archaeological watching brief is implemented to record further details of the historic building during the demolition process, not recorded in the building record.
- 0.3 The results from these archaeological works will provide a more detailed record of the PDA's architectural resource, and will mitigate the demolition by 'preservation by record'.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Details
- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* The Fulford Building, Penistone Grammar School
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Penistone, South Yorkshire (Figure 1)
- 1.1.3 Status: None
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SE 241041
- 1.1.5 Area of site (hectares): c. 0.2

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 The former Grammar School at Penistone comprised of an eclectic architectural mix of 19th and 20th century Buildings. The Fulford Building was built in the grounds of Weirfield House which was built in 1875 north of the Penistone Union Workhouse. After less than 20 years the house was bought and converted into Penistone's Grammar School. This involved extensive modifications to the original house as well as a series of new purpose built educational buildings that date up to the 1960s.
- 1.2.2 The Fulford Building which was built in 1911, and named after a former headmaster, Mr Joseph Woodward Fulford and features an array of original fittings and fixtures have been previously been recorded (CS Archaeology 2010).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This PD has been written in response to a recommendation in the archaeological building record (CS Archaeology 2010).
- 1.3.2 This PD represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate the demolition proposal, and potential archaeological deposits on the archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with Local Planning Policies and the National Planning Framework.
- 1.3.3 This PD covers the removing and study of any materials of architectural/archaeological importance observed and recorded during the watching brief. The watching brief will apply to the Fulford Building alone (Figure 1), concentrating on features not visible during the building record.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To record the architectural and archaeological resource in order to achieve a better understanding of the significance of the historic buildings within its historic context.
- 2.2 To provide a permanent record of the demolition which will be made available for public dissemination, via the archive which will be deposition with Barnsley Museum.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 An archaeological watching brief has been recommended to mitigate the archaeology of standing buildings by 'preservation by record'.
- 3.1.2 Access during the works will be afforded to CS Archaeology at all reasonable times, arrangements for access to the watching brief will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance, and
- 3.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that plant and machinery is operated with due care and attention.
- 3.1.4 CS Archaeology will make provision for the use of artificial light, as and where necessary.
- 3.1.5 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 3.1.6 If architectural features or archaeological remains are discovered during the course of the demolition CS Archaeology will be afforded the opportunity to investigate and record them. Significant or unexpected discoveries will be immediately reported to the archaeological monitor (SYAS).
- 3.1.7 This recording scheme will comprise a programme of observation, investigation and recording, which will be conducted during the demolition works. Its aim is to establish the character, history dating, form and archaeological development of the buildings in order to mitigate the site by 'preservation by record'.
- 3.1.8 During the watching brief analytical drawings and a written report on the structure sufficient to illustrate and explain architectural and archaeological details will be made. Any changes and developments through time with regard to the construction techniques, materials, surface treatments, function and use of the structure will be appropriately recorded.

3.2 Photography

3.2.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the demolition will be made. General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and

CS ARCHAEOLOGY, PAGE 3 OF 6

Project Design For An Archaeological Watching Brief At Bents Green School, Ringinglow Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.

3.2.2 This record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slides, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. built structures and bedrock and characteristic stratigraphy. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to the SYAS.

3.3 Site Monitoring

- 3.3.1 SYAS will be notified at least one week in advance of the site works and the start of the archaeological watching brief, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.
- 3.3.2 Monitoring will be arranged so that all excavated areas can be inspected in an exposed condition.

3.6 Health and Safety

3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and will ad here to all regulations set out by the Sirius Group (Main Site Contractor).

3.6 Post – Recording Work and Report Preparation

- 3.6.1 Once the demolition work and ground clearance has been completed, a full report of the results of the watching brief will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and Understanding Historic Buildings (English Heritage 2006). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.
- 3.6.2 The watching brief report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 3.6.3 The watching brief report will also consist of a detailed photographic index to supplement the archive.
- 3.6.4 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, and will seek to place them in their local and regional context.
- 3.6.5 A copy of this PD will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 Report Submission

- 3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard (if required) and digital formats to:
 - The Client; Bellway
 - Mr A Lines, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS).

CS ARCHAEOLOGY, PAGE 4 OF 6

Project Design For An Archaeological Watching Brief At Bents Green School, Ringinglow Road, Sheffield, South Yorkshire

3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Barnsley Archives

3.9 Publicity

3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an on-line OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.10 References

- CS Archaeology, 2010, Penistone Grammar School, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record. Unpublished Client Report
- Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, National Planning Policy Framework
- English Heritage 2006, Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice, 7.1.1ff
- English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)

Institute of Archaeologists, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* Reading

Any comments on this PD please address to Chris Scurfield at:

CS Archaeology

Manor Farm House Manor Occupation Road Royston Barnsley S71 4SG E: chrisscurfield@yahoo.com T: 01226 722571 M: 07963 586767 Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record

Appendix 2: Archive Index

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A: 35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta 400 Professional and Ilford HP5) and digital photographs (indexed by photographic position No.) NB Film 1 used Medium format 120mm

	Film/				
Photo.	Frame		Location		
Position	No.	Plate	Blg/Floor/Rm.	Description	From
1	1/1	1	Ext.	View of the single storey kitchen's SW elevation	SW
				View of the kitchen's northeast elevation with doorway	
2	1/2		Ext.	and windows and partially removed roof	NNE
3	1/3		Ext.	View of the northwest elevation, central section	Ν
4	1/4		Ext.	General view of the northwest elevation	Ν
5	1/5		Rm. 54	View of the former male toilets stripped out	NE
6	1/6		Rm. 54	View of the former male toilets stripped out	SW
_				View through the first floor showing the fireplace	
7	1/7		Rm. 22/45	arrangement	NW
8	1/8		Rm. 22	General view	E
9	1/9		Rm. 47	View of the roof with situ views of the king post trusses	ESE
10	1/10	9	Rm. 47	View of the type 1 roof trusses	S
11	1/11	+	Rm. 48	View of the ceiling/roof	S
12	1/12	+	Rm. 48	Further view of the roof/NW wall	SSE
13	1/13		Rm. 29	View of the ceiling	S
14	1/14		Rm. 30	View of the NW wall	SSE
15	2/29	2	Rm. 49	View of the revealed built in cupboards to the SE wall	N
16	2/30	1	Rm. 49	View of the southern built in cupboard	W
17	2/28	4	Rm. 16	Exposed view of the original walls and archway	W
18	2/27	3	Rm. 18	View of the revealed ceiling/first floor	NE
19	3/36		Rm. 8	General view	N
20	0.405				14/014/
	3/35		Rm. 16	General view	WSW
20a	2/24	-	5 44	General view of the arched openings to the central	
01	3/34	5	Rm. 16	corridor	WSW
21	3/33		Ext	General view through the building	SW
22	3/32		Rm. 22	View to the first floor fireplace	NW
23	3/31	6	Rm. 19	View of the part blocked archway to the SW staircase	NW
24	3/30		Rm. 25	Oblique view of the part blocked archway	-
25	3/29		-	View of the removed roof trusses	-
26 27	3/28 3/27		-	Detail of the type 1 King Post roof truss	-
28	3/27		- Evt	Further detail of the type 1 King Post roof truss	- NW
20	3/25		Ext.	General view during roof removal View of the exposed ceiling	SW
30	3/25	+	1	View of the exposed ceiling	N
30	3/24	8	Rm. 32	View of the modern hipped roof	E
32	3/23	- U	Rm. 32	View of the modern hipped roof	S
33	3/22	9	Rm. 33	View of the modern roof	NE
34	3/20		Rm. 33	View of the modern roof	SW
35	3/19	1	Rm. 37	View of the modern roof	NE
36	3/18	1	Rm. 37	View of the modern roof	SW
37	3/17	1	Rm. 41/40	View of the modern roof	NE
38	3/16	1	Rm. 41/40	View of the modern roof	SW

39	3/15		Rm. 52	View of the modern hipped roof	Ν
40	3/14		Rm. 49	View of the central corridor	SW
41	3/13		Rm. 48/50	General view with the arched type 2 roof trusses	E
42	3/12-11		Rm. 49	View of the central corridor	ME
43	3/10		Ext.	General view of the Fulford Building during demolition	NW
44	3/9-8		Ext.	General view	NNW
45	3/7		Ext.	General view	W
46	3/6		Rm. 22	General view	NW
47	3/5		Ext.	General view through the building	W
			Rms. 5/6 &	View of a cross sectional view through the building with	
48	3/4	11	26	the type 3 roof truss in situ	W
49	3/3		Ext.	View of the scaffolded front façade	S
50	3/2		Ext.	View of the scaffolded front façade	S
51	3/1		Ext.	View of the scaffolded front façade	E
52	4/36		Ext.	General view	NW
53	4/35	12	Ext.	View of the removed roof type 1 roof truss	-
54	4/34	13	Ext.	View of the removed roof type 1 roof truss	-
55	4/33		Ext.	View of Rooms 29 and 27 during demolition	NW
56	4/32		Ext.	View during demolition	NW
57	4/31		Ext.	Distant view of the Fulford Building during demolition	NW
58	4/24		Ext.	View of the Fulford Building during demolition	W
59	4/23		Ext.	Part demolition of the front façade	Ν
60	4/22		Ext.	View of the Fulford Building during demolition	NW
61	4/21		Ext.	Part demolition of the front façade	NNW
62	4/20		Ext.	Part demolition of the front façade	E
63	4/19		Ext.	Part demolition of the front façade	NE
64	4/18	16	Ext.	View of the Fulford Build's front door before demolition	SE
65	4/17		Ext.	Part demolition of the front façade	S
66	4/16		Ext.	Remaining NW end of the Fulford Building	W
67	4/15		Ext.	Remaining NW end of the Fulford Building	SW

Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record

Penistone Grammar School, Huddersfield Road, Penistone, South Yorkshire: An Archaeological Building Record

Photo.	Film/ Frame		Location Blg/Floor/R		
Position	No.	Plate	m.	Description	From
68	CS		Ext.	General view	Ν
69	CS		Ext	General view	WNW
70	CS		Ext.	General view	NW
71	CS		Ext.	General view	NNE
72	CS		Ext.	General view	Ν
73	CS	14	Ext.	View of the removed type 2 roof trusses	E
74	CS	15	Ext	Detail of the type 3 upper truss	E
75	CS		Ext.	View of the king post trusses	E
76	CS		Ext.	Oblique view of the removed type 2 roof trusses	E
77	CS		Ext.	General view	WNW
78	CS		Ext.	General view	SW
79	CS		Ext.	General view	W
80	CS		Ext.	General view	NW
81	CS		Ext.	General view	NNW
82	CS		Ext.	General view	NW

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B: 35mm Colour Slide (Sensia 400)