The Morton Partnership

Registered in England No. 2727193

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CONDITION SURVEY REPORT
OF
SHIRE HALL
WOODBRIDGE
SUFFOLK
IP12 4LP

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APPENDICES:

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND CLIENT'S BRIEF

1.1 We have been appointed by Woodbridge Town Council to carry out a visual Structural Assessment and Condition Survey of the Shire Hall in the centre of town.

1.2 This report has been triggered due to concerns regarding loose stonework to the front balcony.

1.3 This building is a stand-alone, large tall building in the centre of the town, of historic importance.

1.4 The survey was carried out externally from ground floor only. No scaffolding was erected, and no access equipment hired.

1.5 Internally, this survey was conducted as a walk around visual inspection, with no intrusive work undertaken.

2.0 BRIEF DESCRIPTION

2.1 This is a prominent building, positioned in the centre of the popular tourist town of Woodbridge.
See photo 1 in Appendix A.

2.2 The Shire Hall was originally constructed in around 1575 as a Court house upstairs, and remained functioning as this until **1986**. It was then used as a museum. At present, the first floor is used as storage by a 3rd party.

2.3 The ground floor was originally open and used as a market place up until the 1940's. The arches were then filled in with masonry up to sill level and large single glazed windows installed above. The smaller windows are likely to have been added at a similar time. The ground floor was then converted to the offices and function room that remain today.

2.4 There is a small upper second floor which appears to have been only used for court records and currently used for storage by a 3rd party

2.5 The exterior is clad in brickwork from ground to eaves at second floor level, with a hipped tiled roof above.

2.6 Shire Hall is rectangular in plan with 60 feet side walls and 40 feet gable ends.

2.7 There are external steps to the upper floor at both ends of this building.

2.8 At ground floor level the columns that supported the structure above are still visible, even though some have been built into internal panels.

3.0 CONDITION SURVEY

3.1 GENERAL OBSEVATIONS.

3.1.1 This building appears to be in relatively good condition for its age (444 years old).

3.1.2 The overall appearance has a Flemish feel, with large decorative feature gable ends, hiding a hipped tiled roof.

3.1.3 There are some reports that the roof may have been raised in the 17th century, which could explain the band of additional brickwork at eaves level.

3.1.4 The ground floor is now enclosed, with the addition of brick infills and windows between the arches.

3.1.5 The roof appears to be a cut and pitched raised collar timber rafters spanning some 40 feet. It was not possible to inspect the roof structure at this visit due to it being hidden by the plaster lining.

3.1.6 Some 10-12 years ago a major refurbishment of the external upper brickwork was undertaken. The repair work is clearly visible from the outside by the freshness of the bricks and mortar.

3.1.7 From the pictures supplied in the “drone survey” it appears that some roof repair works have been undertaken recently, particularly related to the tiled surface.

3.1.8. There are some issues, as detailed within this report and listed below:

- Delamination of stonework to the balconies.
- Balcony balustrades, non-compliance.
- Cracked window sills.
- Cracks in brickwork.
- Roof spread and cracks in wall at first floor level.

3.1.9. There are other items that have also been addressed which do have Health and Safety concerns, especially slips, trips and falls. These are as follows, but not in any order of significance:

- Asbestos register / Asbestos survey
- Access to clock
- Loose mortar outside
- Floor mounted electrical socket
- Rotten wood to windows
- Loose paving blocks
- Dislodged roof tiles
- Plastic downpipes
- Loose external electrical wiring
- Redundant overflow pipes
- Handrail to second floor stairs
- Access to first and second floors for 3rd Party use
- External flood lighting
- Gates and signs to external stairs
- Internal exposed wiring
- Bottom step to external staircase
- Clear gutters
- Spikes to west staircase

3.2 OUTSIDE INSPECTION

3.2.1 The exterior is brick with fixed windows with built in tilt frames for ventilation. **See photo 2**.

3.2.2 The bricks are in good condition for their age, with a few showing signs of deterioration / delamination at ground floor level on the west wall. **See photo 47.**

3.2.3 There is a band of brickwork at eaves level which has been recently repaired / rebuilt. **See photo 3.**

3.2.4 The large arched windows and the brickwork below have clearly been added at a later date to the original brickwork. The original stone quoins are clearly visible either side of the infill brickwork. **See photo 4 and 5.**

3.2.5 It was observed that the smaller arched windows do not have the same brickwork to the arches. This leads to the assumption that these smaller windows were again cut out of the original brickwork. **See photos 6, 7 and 8.**

3.2.6 A number of the window sills to the smaller windows have broken their backs. They appear to be tilting downwards at their ends, which is a classic failure. The ends of the sills have been built into the brickwork either side of the windows. The brickwork on the sides has a greater load and is pushing downwards. The brickwork under the smaller windows were once loaded, but the introduction of the windows released this load.

Once the load was removed it transferred to the adjacent brickwork, which probably resulted in additional settlement.

3.2.7 The ground, under the introduced smaller windows, may have experienced stress release (if it was clay) and swelled causing the upward movement. Similarly, a sand-based soil would have seen an increase in its water content, resulting in the same upward movement.

3.2.8 Either way the movement is probably historic and the damage to the sill may have been there for a long time.

3.2.9 However, these cracks do need to be addressed as they are currently allowing water ingress, which is not good for the long-term performance of the timber window frames.

3.2.10 The cracks could be re-stitched together with a proprietary masonry anchor. The crack could then be repaired with a resin-based product that could be colour matched.

3.2.11 Such details will need to be passed by the Local Conservation Officer and if they are not in agreement then a new section of stonework spanning the crack could be cut in. However, this would be more expensive and may be more visible**.**

3.2.12 It was noted that this repair procedure has previously been undertaken on other window sills, which appear to have been successful and are starting to weather down now. **See photos 9, 10 and 11.**

3.2.13 The outer brickwork appears to be non-load bearing. It is believed that the roof is supported on an inner skin at first floor level, the first-floor walls are then in turn supported by columns at ground floor. However, this could only be determined with some further intrusive investigation (probably from the inside).

3.2.14 At the top of the brick walls to the sides, a band of new brickwork was observed; this appears to be where the roof may have been raised. However, this brickwork is recent and the mortar is relatively new. The client stated that there had been a recent contract to rebuild this band of brickwork. This work was carried out some 10 to 12 years ago.

3.2.15 This work had obviously been a fairly large contract, involving a considerable amount of scaffolding, in the centre of such a busy town.

3.2.16 It was observed that this new brickwork has a substantial longitudinal bow in it at the top. This is on both the longitudinal sides. This suggests that it was rebuilt with the bow in it. This would have been undertaken to follow the original bowed walls and roof. **See photo 13.**

3.2.17 This suggests there has been historic roof spread, which at some time has pushed the brick wall out of plumb and caused the masonry to fail which needed rebuilding.

3.2.18 The roof has been retiled, probably at the same time. We would assume the roof spread was assessed at this time and found to have arrested.

3.2.19 It is assumed a Structural Engineer's assessment and recommendation in the form of a report would have been undertaken at that time. Any assessments carried out should be forwarded to The Morton Partnership to reassure ourselves that there is no more on-going outward roof thrust that needs arresting.

3.2.20 It may be possible to retrospectively install tie rods at upper eaves level. There are already tie rods visible at first floor level on the outside of the building. **See photo 14.**

3.3 EXTERNAL STAIRS SEE PHOTOS APPENDIX E

3.3.1 At the front and rear of the building there are double external staircases which lead to the first floor. These are prominent features to the building.

3.3.2 These are stone steps supported on masonry. There is a central balcony at first floor level constructed with similar stonework.

3.3.3 The rain water is gaining access to the underside of these steps and balconies through gaps in the stonework. This is causing cracking due to frost damage. There are numerous places where this has occurred.

3.3.4 The worst area of concern is directly above the main front door on the east facing gable end, where the large stone balcony slabs appear to have been badly affected by this process.

3.3.5 Boarding has been erected directly under the balcony stonework in an attempt to reduce the risk of falling stonework onto the public and employees of the Council. However, it is now difficult to observe the condition of the underside of the balcony and see how much of the stonework has recently become loose.

3.3.6 This area of the building is used for hire, for wedding ceremonies, public gathering and employee access.

3.3.7 This is an area of concern that needs to be addressed as soon as possible.

3.3.8 The balcony stonework will need replacing/repairing eventually, however there are options to be considered in the short term until the full repair can be undertaken. These options are as follows:

- Close off this area to the public and only access the building from the west end door.
- Continue to rely on the temporary boarding, although, it will deteriorate once it starts to get wet. However, the boarding prevents inspection to the underside of the stonework to see how bad the condition of the stonework is.
- Install a temporary Frame under the stone balcony. We have included a sketch in **Appendix B** This frame would be hidden behind the brick arch. **See photos Appendix E.**
- Repair / replace the failing stone balcony. Note the new stones should be laid to fall to drain the water and joints sealed by a suitable process.
- The steps may need some patch repairs. However, the questions regarding the balustrade need to be resolved first.

3.4. **BALUSTRADES**

3.4.1 The Balustrades appear in reasonable condition for their age. However, there are a few issues which need to be highlighted. **See photo 15.**

3.4.2 These steps are used for many events, notably for wedding functions and public ceremonies, such as Remembrance Day. They are also not restricted to the general public and revellers on a Saturday night.

3.4.3 As is common with historic balustrades, they do not meet current Building Regulations, and British Standards, regarding hand railing.

3.4.4 The current requirements are that the hand rail need to be a minimum 1100mm above floor level. These handrails are measuring 900mm or 3 feet.

3.4.5 The Regulations nowadays requires the balustrade to be capable of resisting a horizontal force of 0.74 kN per meter run. Just by observing the number of uprights and their size, it is a fair assumption that they would not comply. This force is required to be applied at the height of 1100mm, which currently these balustrades cannot accommodate.

3.4.6 The uprights are held in place in pockets in the stone steps and balconies. They are probably secured by pouring hot lead into the pockets in the past. We would suggest that this would not meet with current requirements either.

3.4.7 There is also a maximum distance these uprights can be apart. This is to prevent children getting their heads stuck.

3.4.8 The handrail to the west elevation has vertical protruding spikes which are an interesting feature. We would suggest these are not acceptable in such a public area with regard to Health and Safety Regulations today. We would suggest a conversation on this issue with the Conservation Officer.

3.4.9 On the main entrance steps to the east we did observe at least 2 posts which have failed completely. **See photos 16, 17 and 18.**

3.4.10 At this stage we would recommend the council undertakes a formal Risk Assessment for these Balustrades, with regards to the frequency of use.

3.4.11 It would be a fair assessment that in any rolling year over 1,000 people will use these steps, be it paid for, public function, or unconsented use.

3.4.12 There are several options here, ranging from installing new Balustrading completely, improve and refurbish the existing, to closing these areas off to the public. However, this would involve closing off the access to the first floor which is currently rented out as storage.

3.4.13 With regards to the height issue, an additional handrail could be installed with spacer bars.

3.4.14 With regards to the strength requirement, it may be possible to add bow shaped brackets at suitable centres. This would not be too intrusive.

3.4.15 All these items will need to be discussed by yourselves in association with the Local Planning Officer and your Conservation Officer to ensure the Town Council are comfortable with the use of this balustrade for the functions it is accommodating going forwards.

3.5 ROOF SPREAD

3.5.1 We have previously discussed the bowed walls and roof spread at first floor eaves level. When we were inspecting the first floor internally, we did observe some fairly large horizontal and diagonal cracks in the external walls. **See photos 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.**

3.5.2 It is our opinion that the external brick walls are not load bearing. The edge columns are still visible built into the internal cladding. **See photos in Appendix F** of another Town Hall, built at a similar time, with supporting columns. This leads us to consider the roof is supported on an inner leaf, which may be an old timber framework. This could explain the bowed brickwork following the line of the bowed-out timber frame. However, this does not fully explain the internal cracks, unless this is just the old wood panelling separating from the inner wall. If the cracks re-appear, further investigation will be required.

3.5.3 It is recommended that these cracks be filled and painted, then inspected on a monthly basis to see if they re-appear. If they re-appear then we will need to do further investigations.

3.6 GENERAL ITEMS

3.6.1 There are several lower level items of concern that have been grouped together in this section.

3.6.2 There does not appear to be an Asbestos register for this building. This suggests there has not been an asbestos survey undertaken. There are several old storage heaters inside the building. There are some very old storage heaters that probably have asbestos in the heat retention bricks inside. We would recommend this is checked out by a professional company.

3.6.3 The access to the clock, that needs regular attendance, does not meet modern requirements regarding fall from height under C.D.M. (Construction Design Management) Regulations. We would recommend a formal Risk Assessment and Method Statement be undertaken on this activity. **See photo 25**

3.6.4 Also, direct access to the clock itself is housed behind an internal wall. This will be defined as a confined space. Again, a formal R.A.M.S (Risk Assessment and Method Statements). **See photo 25**

3.6.5 One of the rainwater pipes to the north elevation has a section missing, which has been replaced temporarily with a plastic pipe. This is probably only a temporary fix, as plastic is not inducive with listed buildings. However, anti-climb guards could be installed. **See photo 26**

3.6.6 There is some cabling mounted externally which appears to go to an old electric bell. We tested the fire alarm and this bell did not activate. One of the cables was loose and had obviously been pulled away from the building recently. **See photo 27 and 28.**

3.6.7 This wiring should be tested to see if it is still alive and remove if dead, or install it in ducting if alive.

3.6.8 The exterior white gloss to the windows is starting to peel and has exposed the raw wood. There were a few areas showing sign of decaying woodwork. It may be prudent to have these windows re-painted before the situation deteriorates further. We consider this work could be undertaken from a cherry picker, rather than the need for access via scaffolding. **See photos 29, 30, 31 and 32.**

3.6.9 There are some cracks in the masonry. However, we consider the brickwork to be in good condition for its age.

3.6.10 There are a few relatively small areas that do need addressing, mainly to the buttresses to the front East elevation adjacent to the old prison cell gated doors. These are vertical stress cracks that extend through the brickwork. This is due to mortar loss and probable overloading of the reduced effective piers from the weight of the stone steps above.

3.6.11 These bricks need to be replaced with a good quality similar faced brick and the cementitious mortar repairs need raking out and replacing with a lime-based mortar. Both piers then need to be totally repointed. This would restore their original working capacity.

Loose Masonry Mortar and Roof Tiles

3.6.12 While I was inspecting the outside, I did observe several pieces of loose masonry on the floor. These were relatively small pieces, but still a Health & Safety issue. **See photos 33 and 34 and 35.**

3.6.13 Where they have fallen from is not exactly clear. We would recommend a complete surface check conducted from an elevated platform, i.e. a cherry picker. **See photo 46.**

3.6.14 This form of equipment is relatively inexpensive to hire and can be hired nowadays with an operator.

3.6.15 This survey needs to include the gable facades. These machines can be wheel mounted so as to gain access all around the building.

3.6.16 However, a Risk Assessment and Method Statement will have to be undertaken and approved before work commences.

3.6.17 This will include:
a) Part road closure whilst inspecting the North and South elevation.
b) Load Assessment on the block panel areas and cobbled areas.

3.6.18 This survey could be combined with another look at why roof tiles are becoming loose and sliding down to gutter level.

3.6.19 Loose tiles sliding off a high roof in a public area needs to be addressed. A full gutter guard could be fitted at fascia level. **See Appendix D**.

Front Steps

3.6.20 The rise to be bottom step is not uniform to the rest of the stairs, bearing in mind the age of the building, this is still a trip hazard. The stone slabs at ground floor level could be raised slightly to reduce this. Another option would be to create a complete level platform between both sets of stairs. This would create a safer gathering area for wedding and functions. This will have to be approved by the Conservation Officer and the Local Planning Department. The other option is for the council to carry out a Risk Assessment under slips, trips and falls from a Health and Safety aspect. **See photo 36, 37 and 38.**

3.6.21 This could be constructed with similar stone blocks and would provide a better gathering platform for functions and events.

Floor Socket

3.6.22 On the second floor there are numerous electrical sockets unsecured with exposed wiring.

3.6.23 This room is currently being used by a third party as storage.

3.6.24 These sockets need to be tested and isolated/removed as a matter of urgency. **See photo 39 and 40.**

Flood Lamp

3.6.25 Outside the front door on the east elevation there is a large flood lamp to illuminate the building for aesthetic.

3.6.26 However, we would anticipate that the glass gets extremely hot when the lamp is operating.

3.6.27 We would suggest this need a safety grill or similar to prevent a member of the public receiving an injury as a result of touching the hot surface of the lamp**. See photo 41**.

3.6.28 The toilet room to the east end of the building appears to have a damp patch at high level on the inside of the external wall. This is adjacent to the window.

3.6.29 From the outside there is a redundant pipe protruding through the wall. This is allowing rain water to penetrate the wall and needs removing and making good. **See photo 42 and 43.**

3.6.30 This could be undertaken from a cherry picker as previously mentioned, every six months.

3.6.31 Externally, there are some missing and loose paving slabs. This is where the weekly market is held. These need to be repaired as they are a tripping hazard. **See photos 44 and 45.**

3.6.32 The gutters need to be regularly cleared out, once a year could be good practice. This could be undertaken from a cherry picker as previously mentioned, every six months.
See photos 48 and 49.

3.6.33 The roof needs a visual inspection from a cherry picker or drone survey to establish why roof tiles are becoming loose, when it appears the roof has had a lot of work retiling recently.
See photo 50 from drone survey.

3.6.34 Exposed internal wiring requires testing and boxing in. **See photo 51.**

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Generally the Shire Hall is in reasonable condition for a building of this age, over 400 years old.

4.2 With any building of this age there will be items that need attention. Maintaining a public building is a constant process. However, with the introduction of Health and Safety and constantly changing regulations there are a few aspects of this building that need special consideration, that have been highlighted in this report.

4.3 The main focus is on the front external steps on the East elevation. There are 2 key aspects of concern which are that the stone slab is suffering from water ingress and frost damage. The result of this is that sections of stonework are becoming loose and in certain locations falling to the ground. This is of specific concern as this section of the town Hall is used for Wedding photos and public gatherings. This item of work needs to be addressed as soon as is reasonably practical.

4.4 The long-term solution is to replace and repair the failing stonework to the steps. This work needs to be undertaken by a specialist Stone Mason as the stone will have to be reworked on site to fit properly. Also, these slabs will be heavy (possibly ½ ton each). The lifting of these into place will need to be conducted in a safe controlled manner respecting the proximity of the general public and maintaining access through the main entrance door underneath.

4.5 There have been several previous repairs in the past. However there does not appear to have been a co-ordinated programme to control the flow of the rain water on these steps. There is no fall to the balcony to shed the water. The top surface of stones could be reworked to achieve this.

4.6 The joints between all the steps and the balcony let water through which is not ideal. There has been mastic fillets applied to the joints in the steps. This appears to be working at present. A more permanent solution may be worth considering. Such as cutting a larger groove and installing a colour matched flexible sealant. The Stone mason could possible advice on this aspect.

4.7 The above long-term solution will take time to arrange and funding will need to be in place.

4.8 Currently there is a layer of ply boarding underneath which does prevent stone lumps falling to the ground. However, this does prevent inspection of the underside of the stonework. This is not considered to be ideal as it is difficult to determine how much stone work the ply is supporting.

4.9 A temporary solution is installing a steel frame suitable painted, with a mesh. This could be installed relatively quickly. This is a temporary solution that could stay in place for say max.2 years.

4.10 The Balustrade is of concern to both east and West stairs. Neither meet currently safety standards or would meet load testing. Again, this is an area of concern as it is an area of the building heavily used by the public. There are some solutions included in this report. However, these need to be carefully considered and discussed with your Conservation Officer, likely requiring Listed Building Consent.

4.11 There is clear evidence of Roof spread causing the wall to bulge. There is some severe horizontal cracking visible inside at first floor. It is unclear if this is ongoing and there is recommendation to monitor the situations.

4.12 Finally, there are quite a few minor issues that need addressing. These have been collected together under section 3.6.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

5.1 It should be stated that we have not inspected woodwork or other parts of the structure unless specifically detailed in the report, which are covered, unexposed or inaccessible and we are therefore unable to report that any such part of the property is free from defect.

5.2 This report has been carried out to the Client's requirements and no liability is intended or will be accepted from any third party whatsoever.

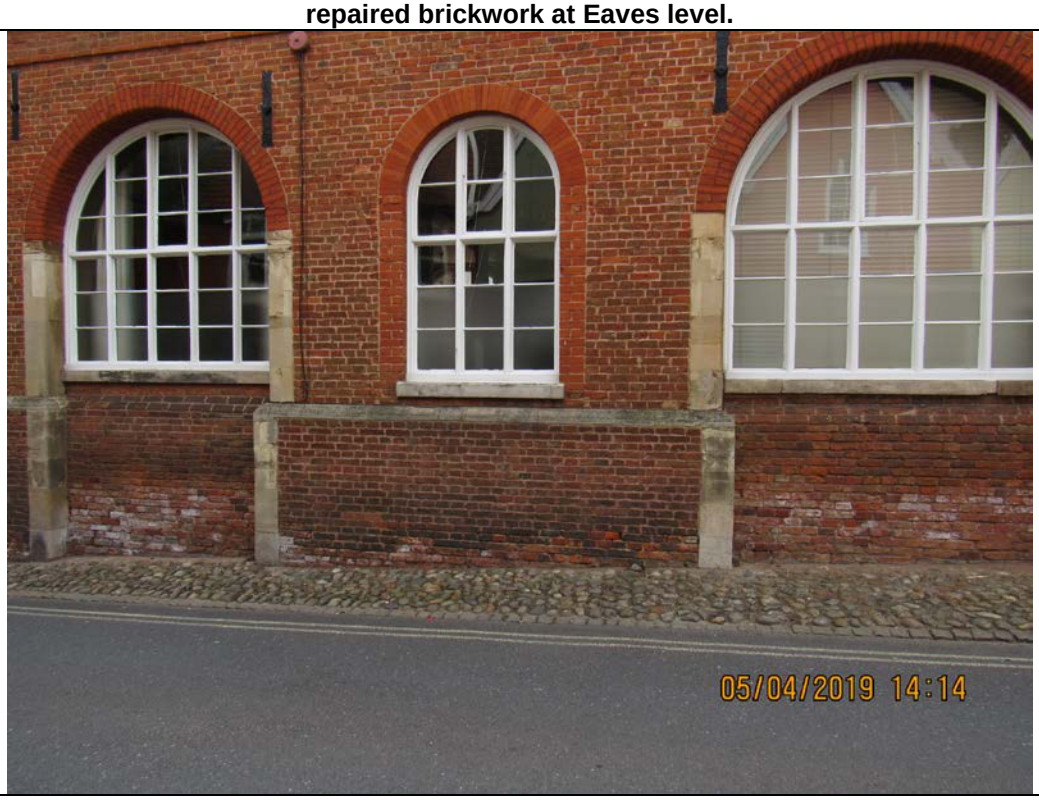
APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS

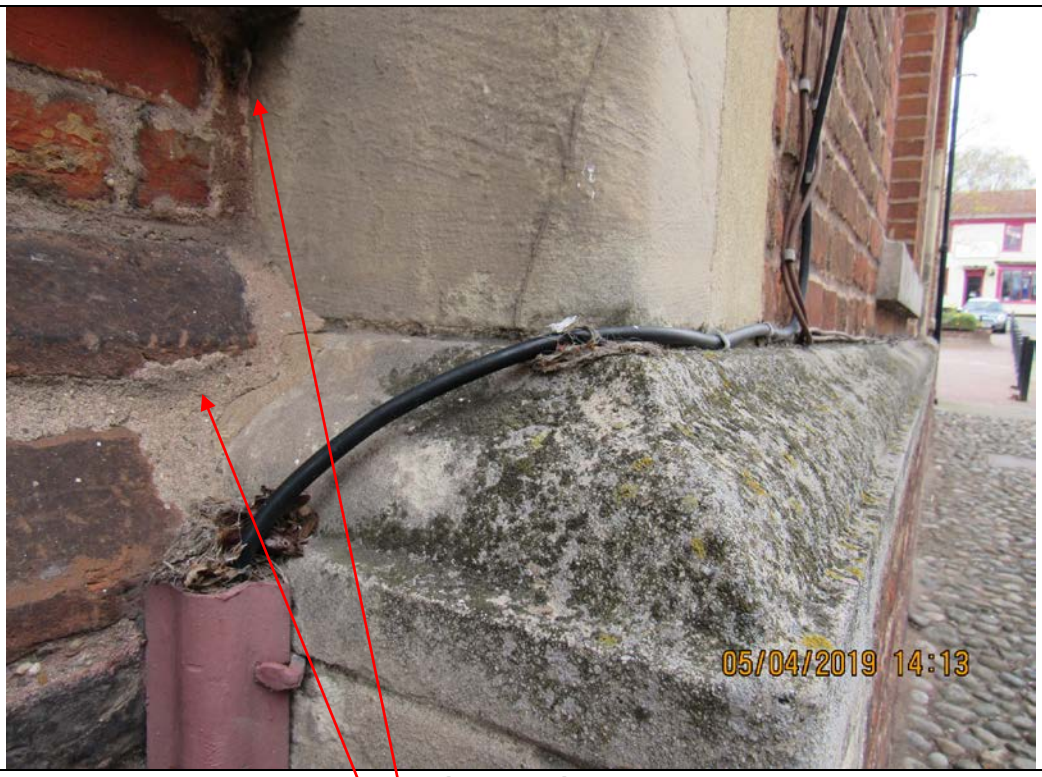
Photograph 01
View on East Elevation. Second entrance

Photograph 02
General view on North side Elevation
showing masonry walls and curved arched windows.

Photograph 03
Side Elevation showing band of repaired brickwork at Eaves level.

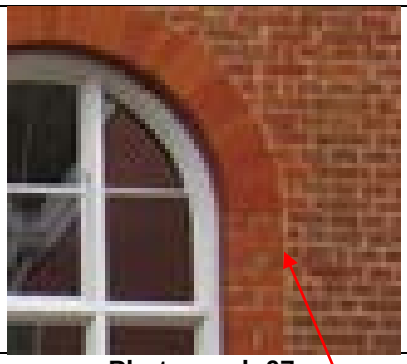


Photograph 04
Original Stone quoins either side of brick infills.

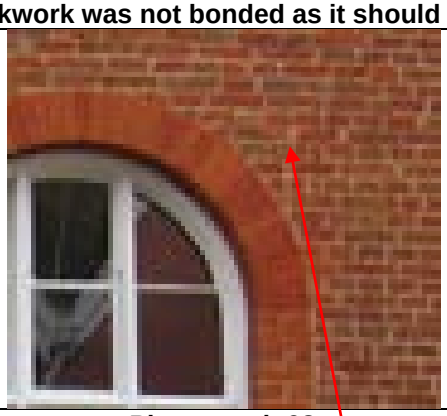


Photograph 05
Infill brickwork butting up to original stone quoins

Photograph 06
Larger brick arches springing off original stone quoins.
Smaller windows clearly cut in later.



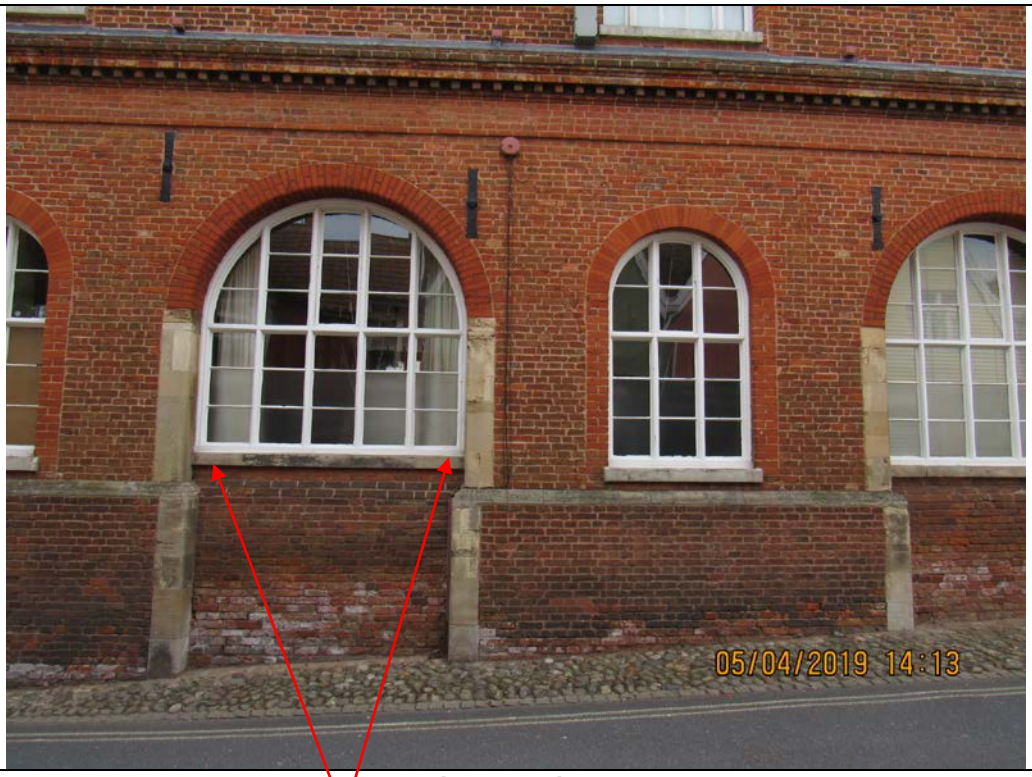
Photograph 07
This photo shows where the existing brickwork was cut vertically straight, to allow for the new brickwork to the window opening.
The new and old brickwork was not bonded as it should have been if original.



Photograph 08
This photo shows were the brickwork around the arch was rebuilt once the new arch was formed.

Photograph 09
Cracked stone window sill on ground floor level. (Note crack wider at top)

Photograph 10
Cracks in stone window sills

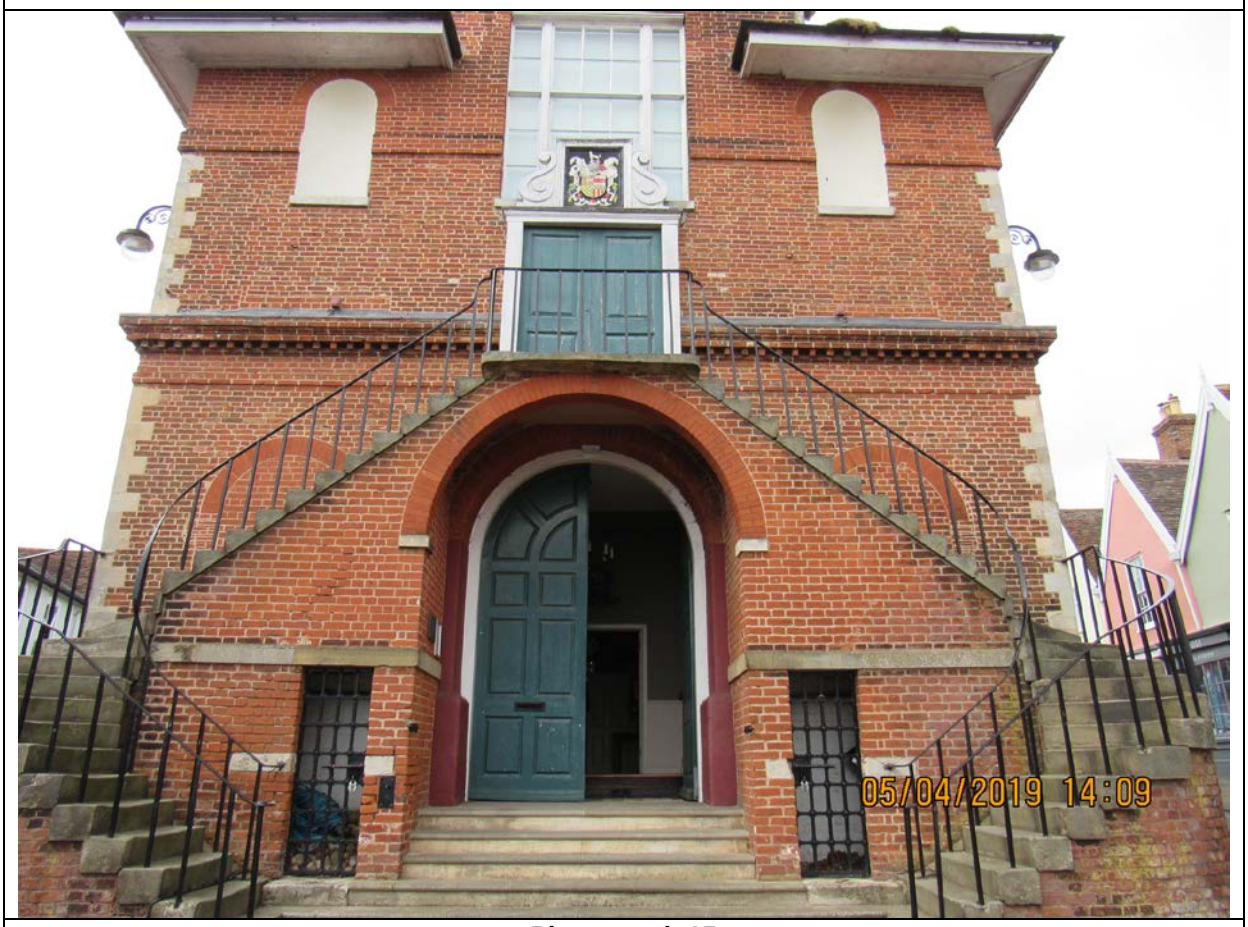


Photograph 11
Previously repaired sills

Photograph 12
Cracked window sill on upper floor.

Photograph 13

Photograph 14

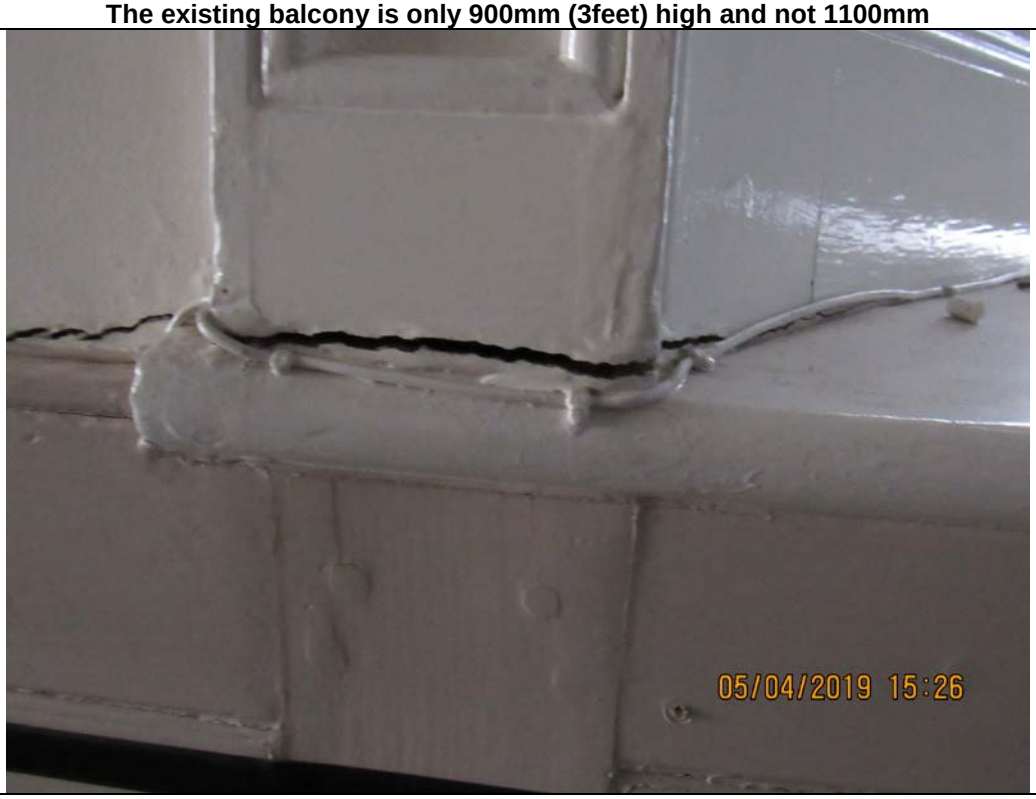


Photograph 15

Photograph 16

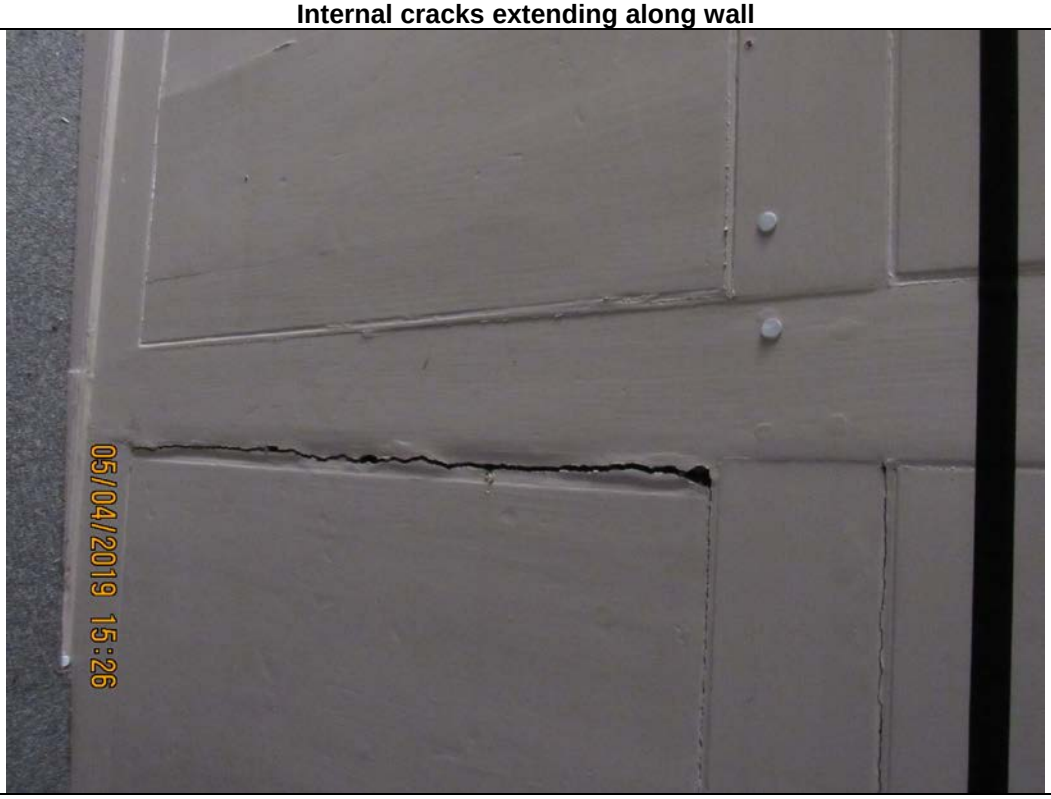
Photograph 17

Photograph 18
The existing balcony is only 900mm (3feet) high and not 1100mm



Photograph 19
Internal cracks

Photograph 20
Internal cracks extending along wall



Photograph 21
Cracks in panelling

Photograph 22
Similar Cracks the other side of the window.

Photograph 23
Similar cracks on the other side wall.

Photograph 24
Diagonal Cracks leading from corner of window

Photograph 25
Ladder access to clock and hatch to confined space behind clock

Photograph 26
Plastic pipe

Photograph 27
External loose wiring

Photograph 28
External wiring

Photograph 29
Peeling paintwork

Photograph 31
Window frame beginning to decay

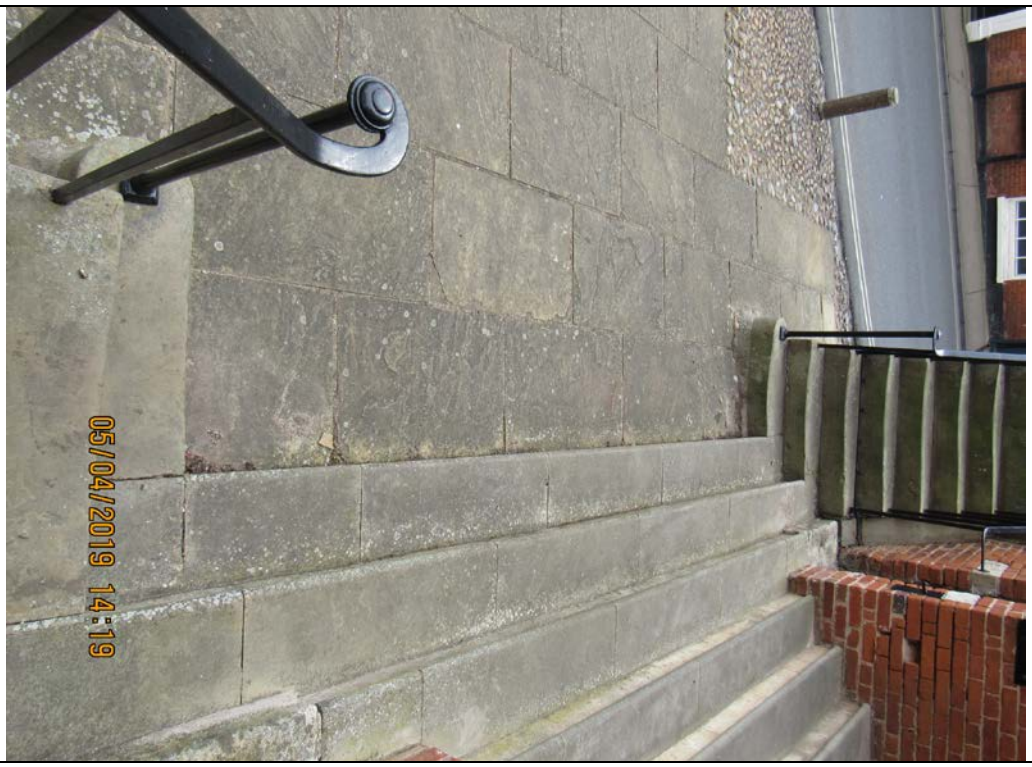
Photograph 32
Peeling paintwork on upper windows.

Photograph 33
Fallen masonry render on ground outside main entrance (East end)

Photograph 34
Piece of render on floor (East end)

Photograph 35
Loose render collected from North and West elevations

Photograph 36
Excesses bottom step compared to others



Photograph 37
Possible infill from one side to the other.

Photograph 38
Possible infill of steps.

Photograph 39
Loose socket and exposed wiring

Photograph 40
Old round pin socket with exposed wiring

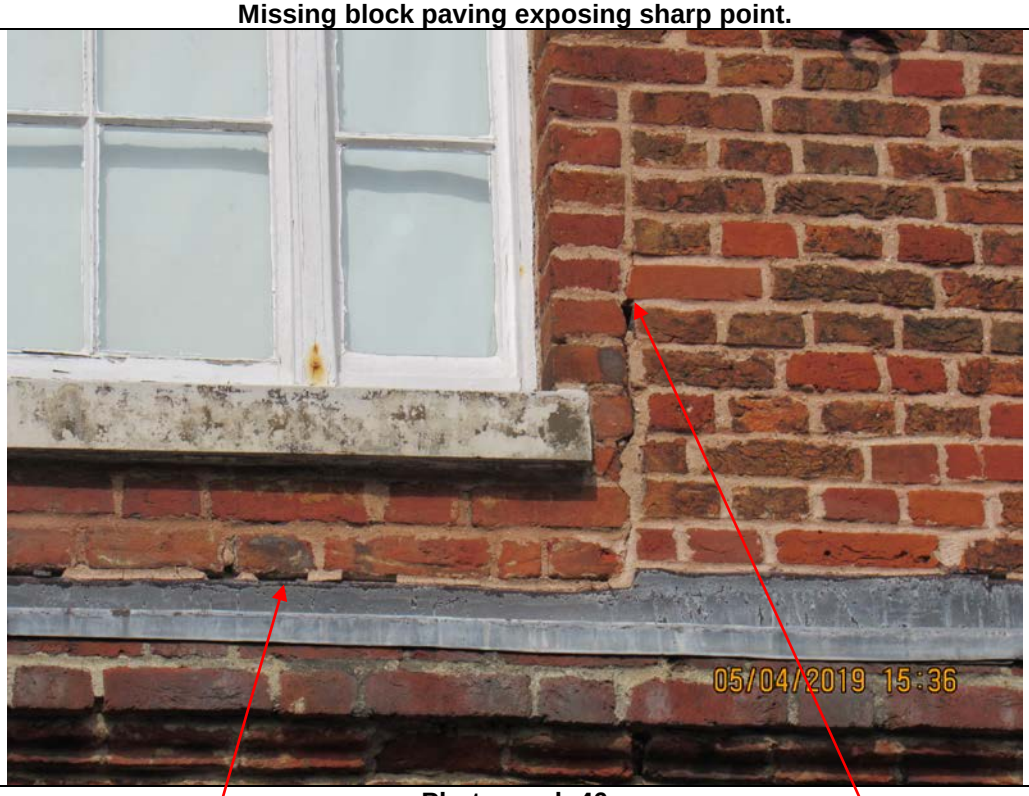
Photograph 41
Unguarded external flood lamp at Ground level

Photograph 42
Damp patches

Photograph 43
Pipe outside corresponding to damp patches

Photograph 44
Protruding pacing block (over 50mm protrusion)

Photograph 45
Missing block paving exposing sharp point.



Photograph 46
Poor brickwork around upper windows and missing mortar (North wall)

Photograph 47
Delaminating brickwork to south elevation.

Photograph 48
Clear gutters of vegetation.

Photograph 49
Vegetation in valley gutter.

Photograph 50
Dislodged roof Tiles.

Photograph 51
Exposed internal wiring

APPENDIX B
Sketch sk 01

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DETAILS
PROPOSED
STEEL FRAME.

JOB TITLE SHIRE HALL

JOB No. 19552 DATE APRIL 19

APPENDIX C

3 number photos of typical Bow shaped balcony railings

Note these all have a 2-rail detail at the top

APPENDIX D

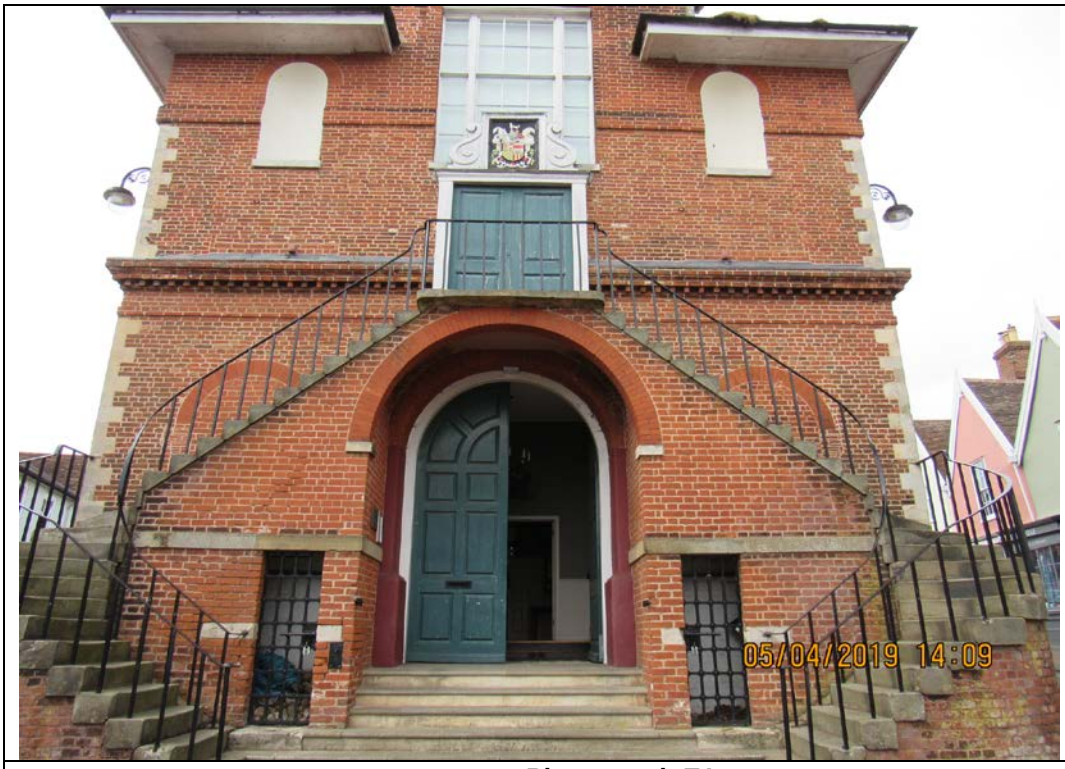
Gutter Guard

Note This could be painted a dark colour to be sympathetic and other makes and types are available.

APPENDIX E

STONEWORK TO FRONT (EAST) EXTERNAL STAIRS

Note. These photos show



Photograph E1
Main front (EAST) Staircase.

Photograph E2
Typical public gathering on front steps.

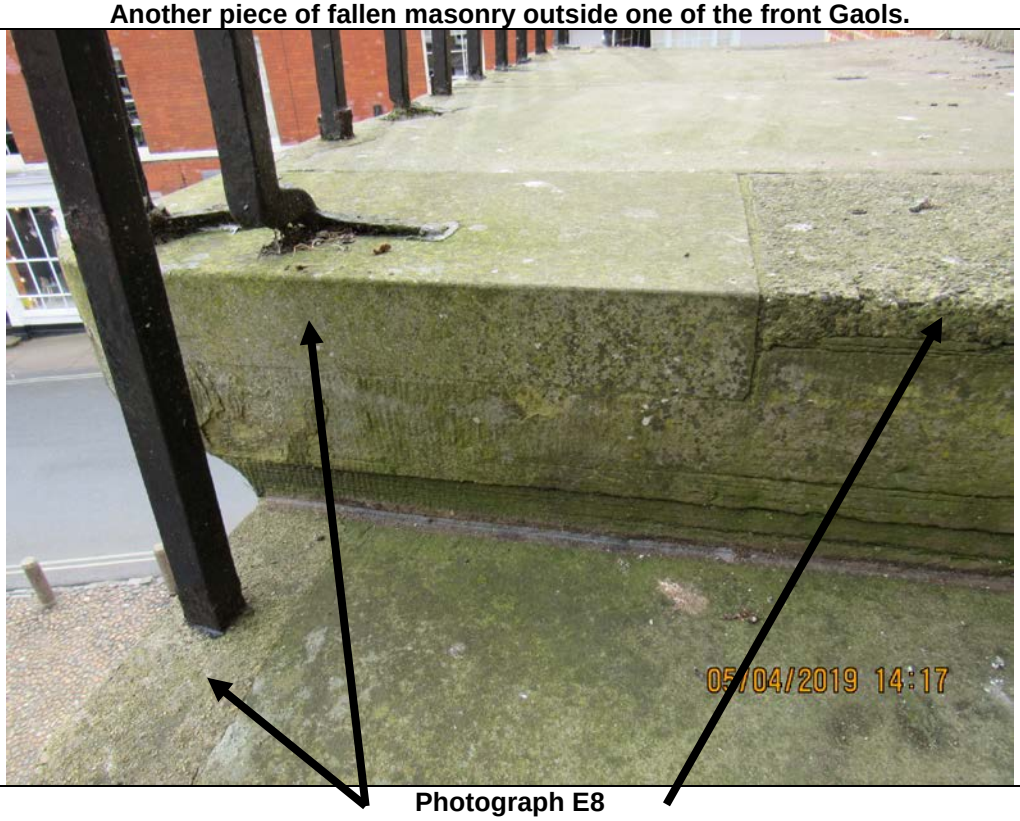
Photograph E3
Excessive bottom step and sloping flagstone. Requires reworking.

Photograph E4
Suggest full width infill.

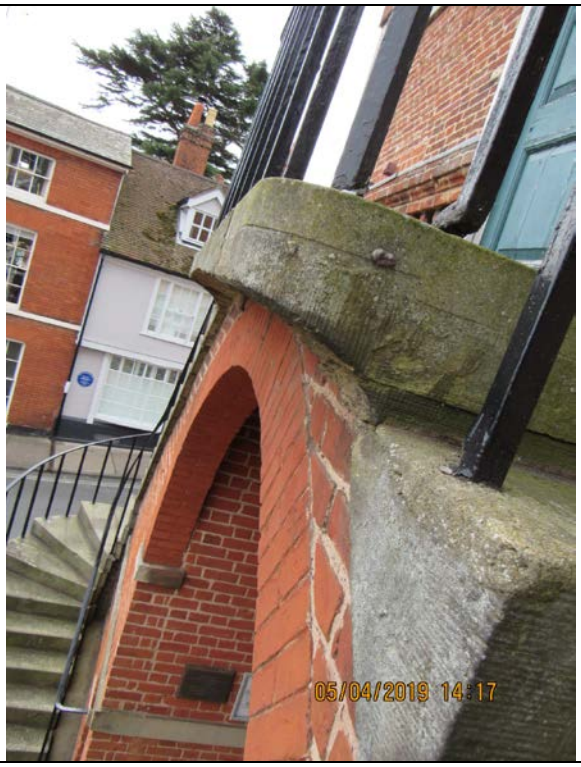
Photograph E5
Cracked and loose render.

Photograph E6
Fallen masonry seen at time of visit on ground outside of front entrance.

Photograph E7
Another piece of fallen masonry outside one of the front Gaols.



Photograph E8
At least 2 no separate repairs visible to Balcony Stonework.



Photograph E9
Stone balcony spanning onto brick arch.

Photograph E10
Staining from water penetration clearly visible.

Photograph E11
Brickwork is vertical. We assume no brick arch and stonework spans from building to independent brick arch. Hence the bad staining.

Photograph E12
Temporary boarding erected to prevent falling stonework. However unable to inspect condition of underside of stonework.

APPENDIX F

PHOTOS AND SKETCHES OF ASSUMED STRUCTURAL MAKE UP.

EDGE COLUMNS.

– TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION –

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DETAILS
ASSUMED CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

JOB TITLE SHIRE HALL WOODBRIDGE.

JOB No. 19552

DATE APRIL 19