Figure 70: Post-1932 view of the west elevation of Former Ruston Engine House (originally part Sheffields Boiler House), following raising of roof. Note railway for coal supply

Figure 71: Contemporary view, with fragment of railway still present. Standpipe tower truncated

Figures 72 and 73: South side of the Former Boiler House, with course of coal railway visible as a concrete scar in the historic stone setts

Figure 75: West elevation of Former Ruston Engine House (originally part Sheffields Boiler House) showing fragment of railway for coal supply

Figure 74: West end of the Former Boiler House, showing cement patched area marking the location of lost bay

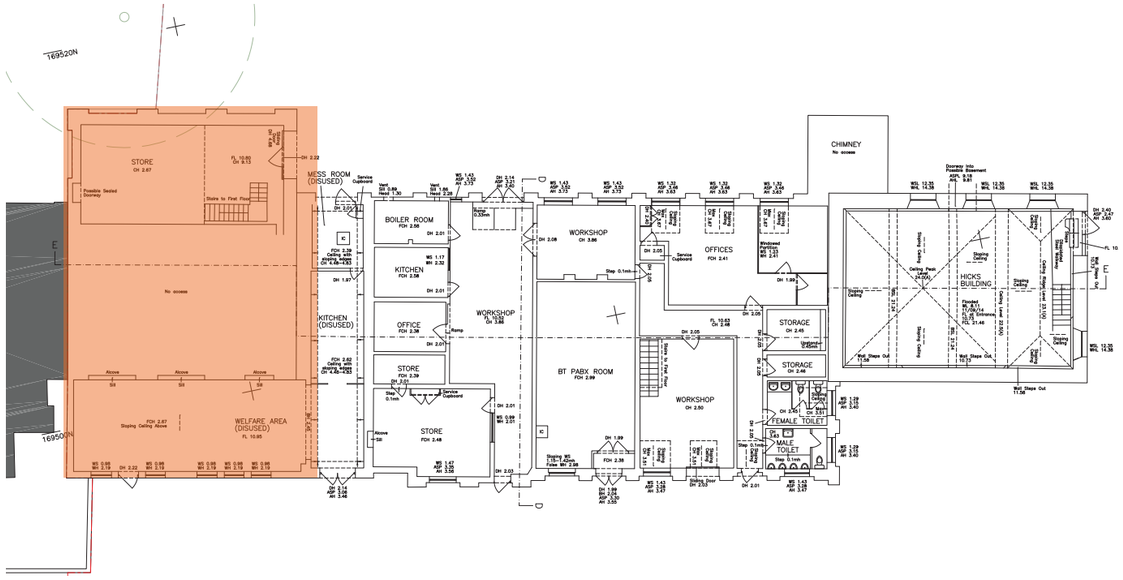

Figure 76: Location Plan: Karslake Building, Former Beam Engine House

Grand Junction Water Company (Karslake) 1853-1855

Built 1853-55 by Joseph Quick for the Grand Junction Water Company. Extended 1881-1882 by Alexander Frazer. Originally built to a similar plan to the Vauxhall & Southwark company's adjacent pumping station (aka Ruston & Ward), with a Bull engine house to the east and boiler house to the west. In 1881-2 Alexander Frazer extended the boiler house and added a large beam engine house at the west end. The two engine houses came to be known as 'The Beam' (at the west end of the range) and 'The Bull' (at the east end) based on the type of engines they housed. The engine houses are of equal height but their elevations are treated as if they were of 2 storeys ('The Bull') and 3 storeys ('The Beam'), Bull engines having no requirement for a beam loft. The Bull engine house has a rusticated lower storey with segmental headed windows, and taller first floor with arcaded windows and pilasters. Decorative stone balustrade. Square tower on north side with two stages of arcading is surviving lower storeys of tall 'belvedere'-style standpipe tower. Single-storey former boiler house to west, originally blind (no windows) on north side.

Whilst the Bull Engine House and the Boiler House were subsequently adapted to other purposes with much resultant physical adaptation, the Beam engine house of 1881-2 is as complete and unaltered as an engine house can be without an engine

Originally built with cast-iron fenestration throughout.

The whole group is of Gault brick with stucco cornices and some stucco window dressings on 'The Bull' engine house.

Figures 77 to 79: Surviving beam support structures (cast-iron columns and entablature), staircases and handrails, mezzanine and beam floor (spring beams and flooring) (all of high significance)

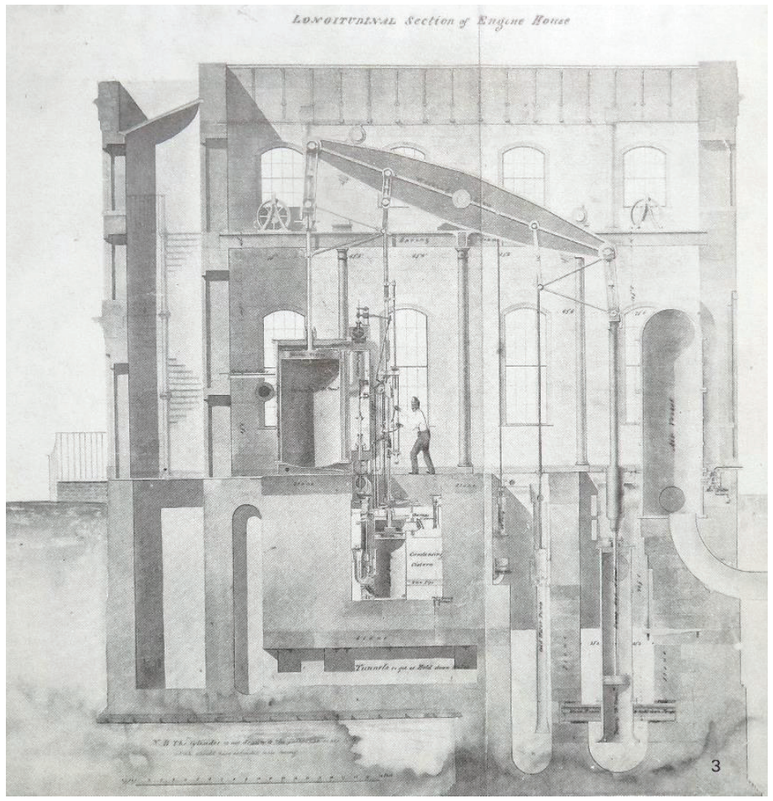

Figure 80: Intermediate floor of York slabs on rolled iron or steel joists (high significance)

Figure 81: One of two recesses on the middle mezzanine (cylinder) floor, with door frame (high significance)

Figures 82 to 83: Middle mezzanine (cylinder) floor, with cast-iron columns and staircase (high significance - steel wall panels of no significance)