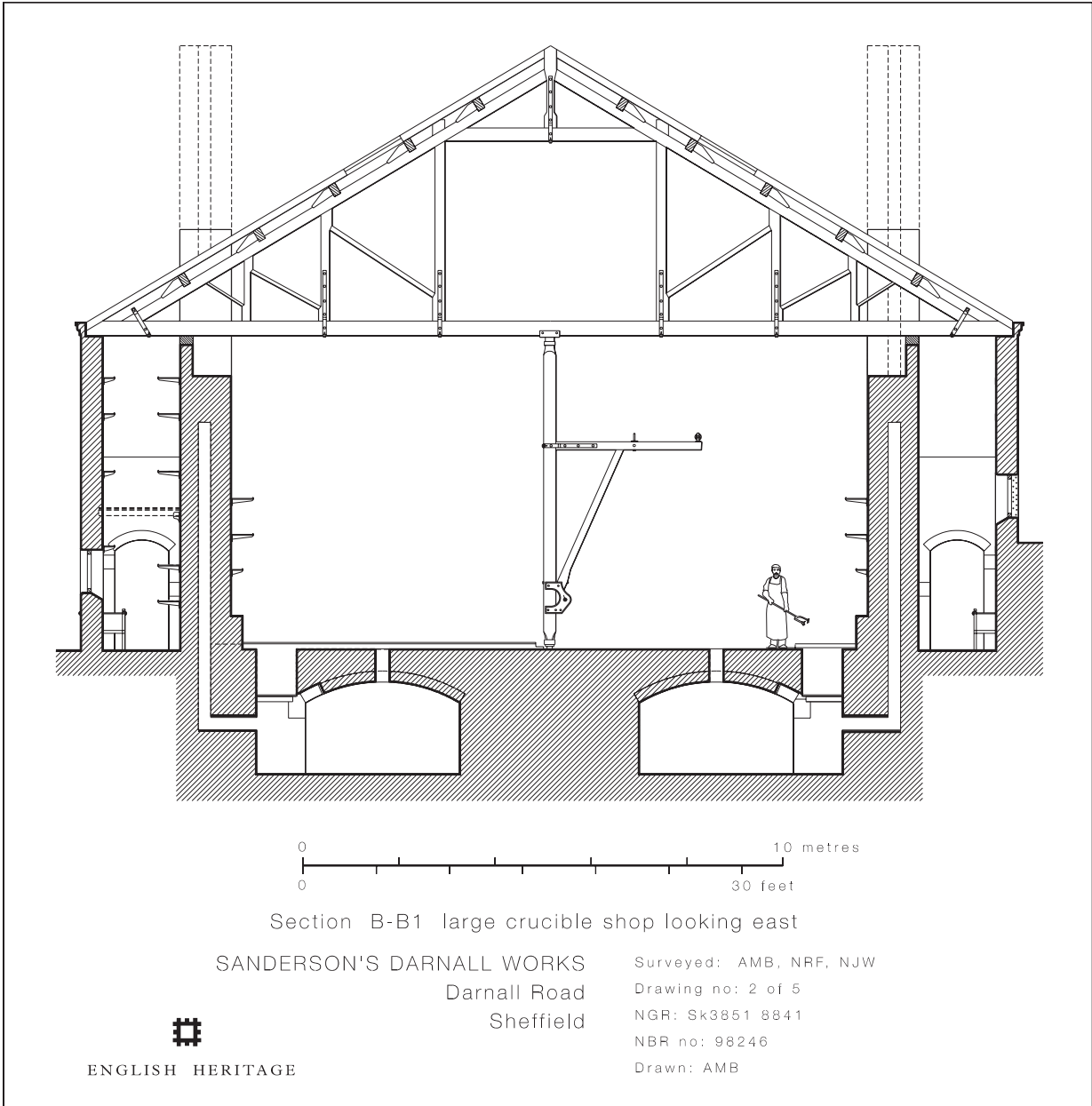
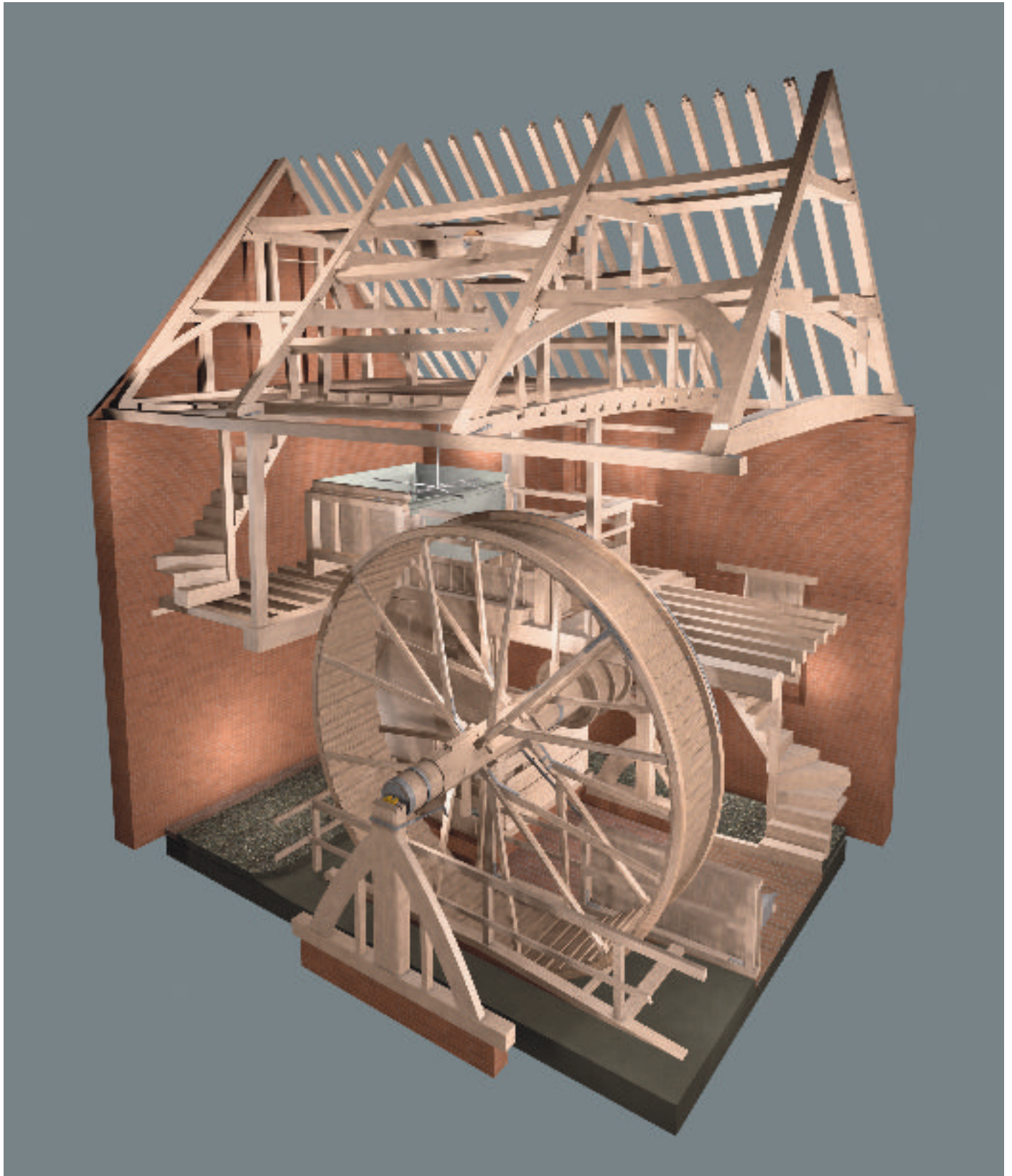




10 Old Wilsley, Cranbrook, Kent. Some buildings, such as this Wealden house, lend themselves to sections which combine the virtues of cross- and long-sections. The hall appears in long-section alongside cross-sections through the wings at each end. The drawing shows the inserted first floor in the hall, but also allows the hall to be visualised in its original form, open from floor to roof. The hall window and the stairs to the first-floor chamber in the upper-end cross-wing are indicated by dashes in accordance with the available evidence.



11 Sanderson's Darnall Works, Darnall Road, Sheffield. Sections are valuable for showing spatial, mechanical and functional relationships between parts of a building which are not visible simultaneously, and for showing internal features (many roofs, for example) which are difficult to get close to or to view in true proportion.



16a (*above*) Wheel House, Greys Court, Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire. This purpose-built 16th-century well house, part of a large medieval (and later) house in the care of the National Trust, is important not only for the donkey wheel and other machinery it contains but for the survival of its original roof. The narrow internal dimensions effectively restrict photography to the coverage of details, making a graphic representation essential. Conventional plane representations (plan and section) could be used to capture much of the information, but coloured rendered views taken from a complete 3D CAD model offer great flexibility in return for an additional input of resources. This is particularly valuable if the record is to assist with the public presentation of the building.

16b (*opposite*) Wheel House, Greys Court, Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire. Detail: once the 3D CAD model is complete, elements can be extracted from it with minimal additional effort. Parts of the mechanism viewed separately can illustrate more clearly the construction and operation of the building.

