

Appendices

Appendix A: Historic Windows

In preparing the statement of significance for the windows, please refer to Page 4 of Historic England's 'Traditional Windows - Their Care, Repair and Upgrading'.

The value and significance of historical windows as part of the overall aesthetics of a building should not be underestimated; whether they follow rigid architectural rules or result from the development of our traditional vernacular craftsmanship. They provide a connection with our past in how our predecessors saw beauty, and are a tangible link to the craft of the joiners, glazier plumbers and blacksmiths who made them. Windows are also described as the eyes of a building, allowing views to the outside and allowing natural light into rooms.

Individually-crafted wrought iron frames with leaded glass date from the mid-16th century onwards and are of the fixed or opening casement type. Factory-made cast iron windows appeared in the mid-19th century, the components have a deeper profile and more repetitive appearance than wrought iron.

The original casement windows are mentioned in the listing which adds to their significance, the timber shutter should be retained to the 'pitching hole' of No 8.. They are metal casements set in timber frames. The metal windows are thought to be wrought iron. I cannot tell from the photos if the painted glazing bars are T-shaped iron section with a flat bar to the inside face or painted lead. The wrought iron casement is likely to be a flat bar but in the 18th century rolled wrought iron. Cast iron casements incorporated 'webs' which formed rebates to receive the opening casement and this provided greater stiffness, rebating is also thought to have restricted capillary action and better water management. Historic catches and stays should be retained and reused. The windows look to be capable of being lifted off the pintles, some say this was to allow the windows to be portable items (*a law was introduced to stop windows being moved between properties) however, on a modest cottage of this type I suspect easy removal was to allow the glass to be cleaned and also because early hinges for windows were of pintle form.




Whilst we would support conservation repairs, we need the significance of the existing windows to be understood and documented by accurate survey drawings to show the elevations (inside and outside) at 1:10, vertical sections through opening lights and fixed lights and a plan section which includes the reveals. We also need 1:2 and 1:5 details to illustrate details including glazing bars, leaded lights, timber sections. A metal and timber window conservation specialist should be asked to provide a report on the condition and repair of the windows (refer to guidance under policies). As part of the straightening of any metalwork, or welding repairs, historic ironmongery should also be refurbished and reused. If any additional security measures or thermal improvements such as draught-seals are proposed we would need details. Historic glass should be retained and reused with any shortfall made up with a heritage glass. The condition of the timber frame to the metal windows, and the historic flush timber casements would require a similar survey and schedule of repairs.


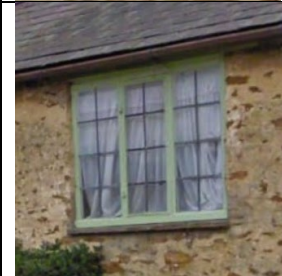
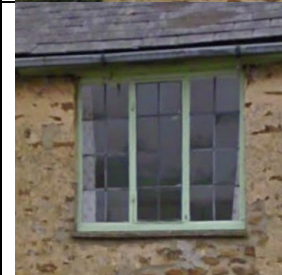

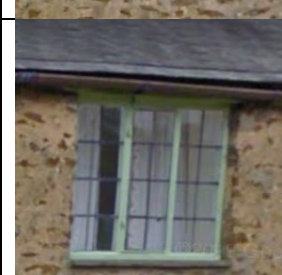

Thermal improvements:






The survey may highlight that the extent of repair is significant and if this is the case we would need to review and agree alternatives to repair. As the pattern and material of windows is an important part of a building we would look for like for like replacements. We would require plans, sections, elevations and details which also show historic fittings/catches would be reused. Historic glass should be reused with any shortfall made up with a good heritage glass. All glazing bars/leadwork should be true and not planted onto the surface of the glass, therefore slimline double glazing is unlikely to be supported for the leaded windows. If the flush timber







casement was beyond repair we would assess the details to see whether the sections and metal t-section glazing bars would allow slimline double glazing, this is normally between 10-16mm although there is also a product which claims to be 6mm thick, both types allow for the outer pane to be a heritage glass. Any new timber window should avoid too wide a gap between the frame and the opening casement.



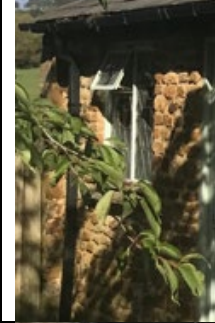
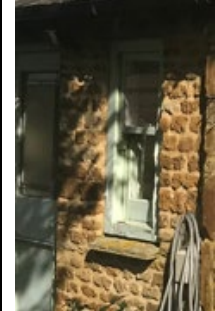
Draught stripping should be sensitive and avoid any seals being seen in views of the window. Leaded lights are not suited to double glazing or slimline double glazing as the leadwork becomes false and applied to the inside and outside faces of the glass. In this instance secondary glazing is recommended. This comes as sliding panels or there are glazed shutters, care is needed in the design to avoid condensation between the single glazed leaded windows and the secondary glazing.

Windows – incomplete set of photos			
Windows Exterior	Windows Interior - Add	Historic/modern	Location
		Historic but not original, timber, not sure if it has timber glazing bars or metal T-bars	No 7 – North West Elevation (front) GF north cell
		Looks to be a historic Victorian cast iron window relocated from elsewhere, possible from the 'pitching hole' to No 7 before the window was changed to the 3-light timber window?	No 7 – North West Elevation (front) GF north of No7 cottage, formerly a door?
		Historic Are the glazing bars lead cames or metal T-sections?	No 8 – North West Elevation (front) GF north of No8 cottage






			<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 8 – North West Elevation (front) GF south of No8 cottage, relocated, formerly a door</p>
			<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 7 – North West Elevation (front) 1F north of No7 cottage</p>
			<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 7 – North West Elevation (front) 1F south of No7 cottage</p>
			<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 8 – North West Elevation (front) 1F north of No8 cottage</p>
			<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 8 – North West Elevation (front) 1F south of No8 cottage</p>
			<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 7 – South East Elevation (rear) GF north</p>

		<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 7 – South East Elevation (rear) 1F north</p>
		<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 7 – South East Elevation (rear) GF south</p>
		<p>Historic Lead comes</p>	<p>No 7 – South East Elevation (rear) 1F south</p>
		<p>Modern 2002</p>	
		<p>Modern pre 2002</p>	

		<p>Modern to match originals or reused? Lead comes 2009/10</p>	<p>No 7 South East porch</p>
		<p>Modern 2009 Lead comes</p>	<p>Porch North East Elevation – 2 side lights</p>
		<p>Historic Are the glazing bars lead comes or metal T-sections?</p>	<p>No 8 - GF South East elevation GF south (rear)</p>
		<p>Historic Are the glazing bars lead comes or metal T-sections</p>	<p>No 8 - GF South East elevation 1F south (rear)</p>
		<p>Historic Are the glazing bars lead comes or metal T-sections</p>	<p>No 8 - GF South East elevation GF north (rear)</p>
		<p>Historic Are the glazing bars lead comes or metal T-sections</p>	<p>No 8 - GF South East elevation 1F north (rear)</p>

		<p>Modern 2002 Lead – not sure if real or planted on ?</p>	<p>No 8 – 1F South West elevation 2002 approved as a 2-light window with no trickle vents. Possible fake leadwork. Double sill, timber over double tile crease.</p>	
			<p>Modern glass in historic opening?</p>	<p>No 8 - South East elevation Lean-to plain sheet of glass in stone opening</p>
			<p>Modern</p>	<p>No 8 - South West elevation Lean-to window (west)</p>
			<p>Modern</p>	<p>No 8 - South West elevation Lean-to window (east)</p>

Appendix B: Doors

Doors			
	Modern 2002	No 7 - South East elevation	
	Modern	No 7 Porch North East elevation	
	Modern	No 8 Lean-to South West elevation	
	Early-mid 20 th ?	No 8 - South East elevation	
	Modern	No 8 - South East elevation	