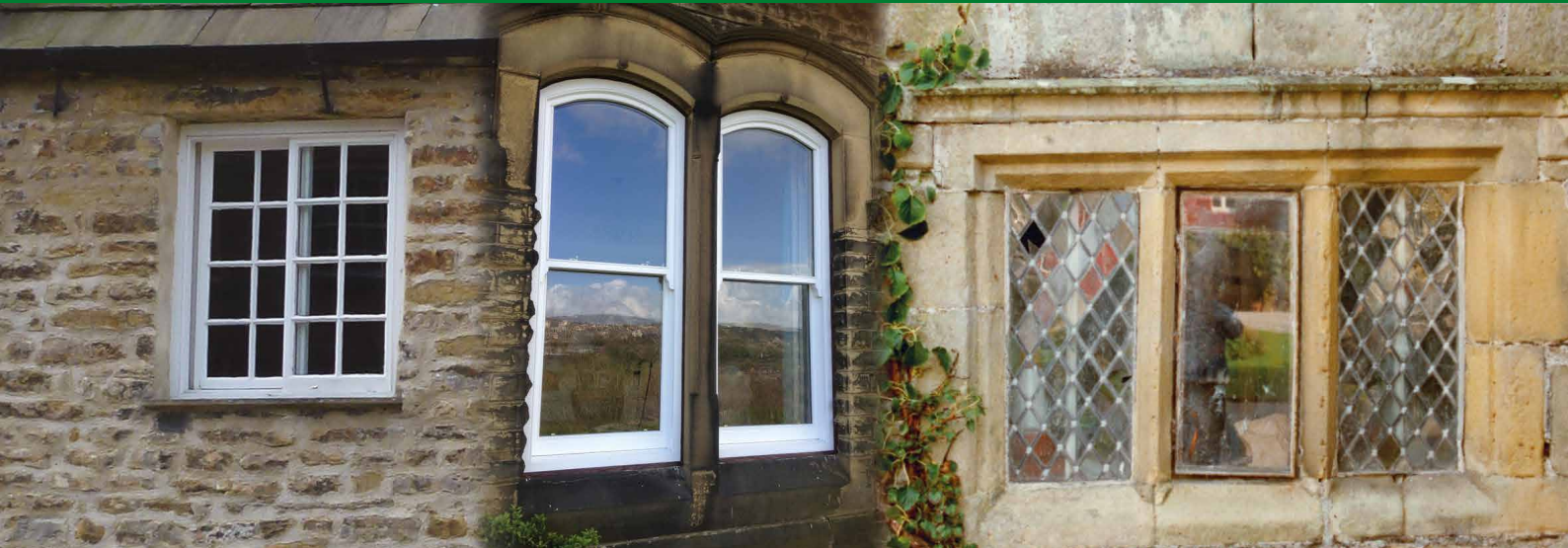


CONSERVATION AREA BUILDING CHARACTER GUIDANCE

HISTORIC WINDOWS



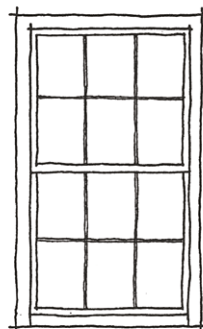
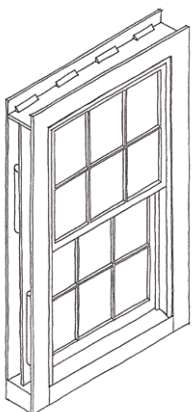
There are 4 styles of traditional window found in Richmondshire: the stone mullion with or without leaded lights, the vertical sliding sash, the Yorkshire sash, and the side hung casement.

Stone Mullion Windows

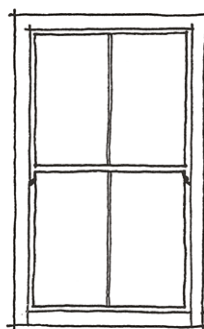
This is the oldest of the window types and now very rare within the district. Within the stone surround lights were usually side hung casement or fixed panels consisting of small sections (as it was so expensive) of glass usually diamond shape fixed together with strips (comes) of soft metal usually lead. They rarely had more than one window that opened.

Sliding Sash - vertical

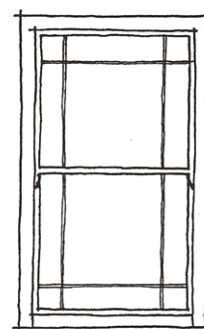
Vertically sliding sash windows are the most common type - having been extensively used in the 18th and 19th centuries. In some windows only one of the frames moves up and down with the other frame fixed - single hung sashes. In most cases both move - double hung sashes. Sliding sash windows come in a variety of shapes and patterns with the most common the 12 pane and four pane versions. Sashes of difference patterns and sizes can often be seen on the same elevation.



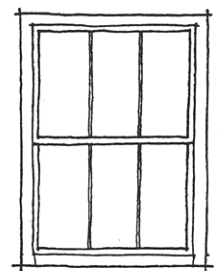
12 pane sash



4 pane sash



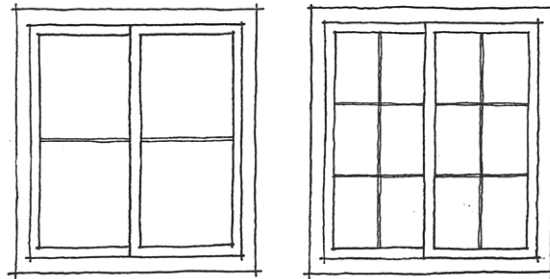
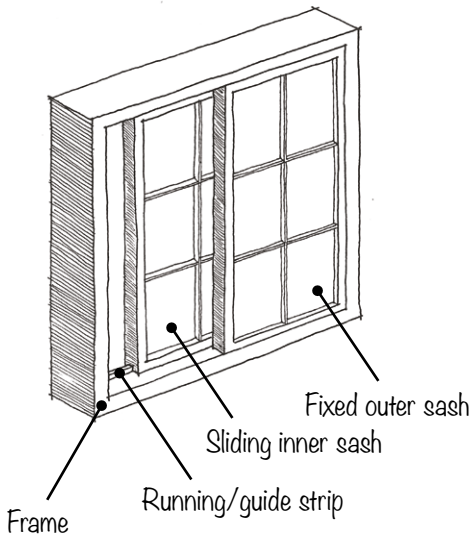
Sash with
marginal glazing



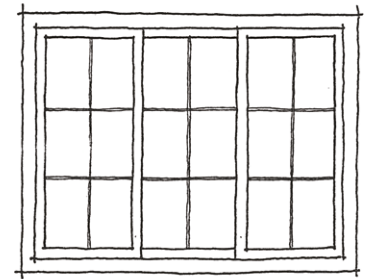
6 pane sash

Yorkshire Sash

The Yorkshire sash is not as its name suggests just confined to Yorkshire but is found all over the country. It differs from vertical sliding sashes in that the frames open and close through a horizontal sliding action which involves no weight or cords. Glazing bar patterns provide the main variation in style. These sash windows are usually found on smaller farmhouses and cottages and on rear elevations of larger houses.



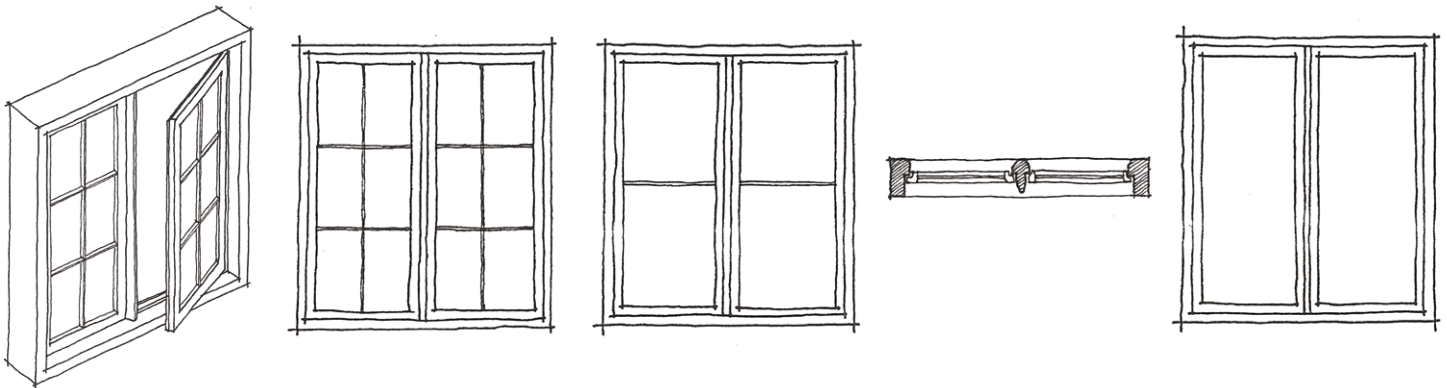
Typical two light Yorkshire Sashes with one fixed light and one sideways sliding



More unusual three light window with the outer sashes fixed and the central light sliding

Side Hung Casements

Timber side hung casements are not as common as sashes but are an important historic style. The crucial factor is that they are symmetrical - they have the same amount of framing to each section of the window and the casement is flush with the frame. This balanced form of casement is most common in buildings constructed by estates and can sometimes include highly decorative patterns of glazing bars.



This information is available in alternative formats and languages



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